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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



THE EVANGELIZATION OF FRENCH CATHOLICS.

The Methods of Protestant Organization to Shake the Tree of Romanism.

GOOD ADVICE FOR DEACONESSES.

The Position of a Catholic Who Forsakes His Religion Logically Defined.

From time to time the Protestant journals announce, with a flourish of trumpets, the conversion of such and such a Catholic to Protestantism, and the clergy, in their annual synods, congratulate themselves upon these additions to their religious system. Their joy reaches its climax when some unfortunate priest seeks admission to the religion of Luther and Henry VIII. It is such a windfall, and there is such rejoicing in the Protestant fold. But what motives can induce Catholics to take a step the consequences of which are so important A change of religion involves the eternal interests of a soul and radically affects the relations of a man and his God. It should, therefore, be made only upon mature reflection and as the result of a conviction which leaves no room for doubt or hesitation.

When a man of upright heart, aided by the grace of God, has a clear vision of the light of truth, understands the necessity of doing the Divine will and of embracing, for the salvation of his soul. the religion which he believes to be the only one, he is bound to obey his conscience, no matter what sacrifices he is called upon to make. Innumerable Protestant converts to the Church have offered us this spectacle. These men,

discipline declares to be unlawful. In these cases it is the rebellious heart which speaks, and in no wise the head which commands the change of religion. Others, in fine, hope to escape from poverty or to obtain a more lucrative position. Amongst all these classes of men is sought in vain any evidence of profound or unchangeable conviction, any desire for a better life, a higher perfection, or more abundant means of salvation. It is certainly not those things that they seek in Protestantism.

To resume in one word. Sometimes there is a question of money, sometimes of revenge, sometimes, even, there is a woman at the bottom of these pretended conversions.

CATHOLIC PRIESTS AND PROTESTANT MIN-ISTERS.

Never, never would a Catholic priest consent to admit men into the Church who were influenced by such motives and presented themselves under such circumstances. Too often Protestant ministers are less scrupulous and less fastidious. If any difficulty arises in any parish whatsoever, and men, led astray by their passions, are at variance with the ecclesiastical authorities, forthwith reverend gentlemen begin to ar rive from all quarters, to stir up hatred, to envenom quarrels, to encourage rebellion. They come with open arms, rejoicing in their hearts to welcome into their communion men who, yesterday, were Catholics by conviction, and to day, through ill humor or in a spirit of revenge, decide to become Protestants.

THE ANGLICAN SYNOD OF MONTREAL.

I confess to having been considerably surprised to observe in the published reports of the Anglican Synod, lately held in Montreal, that a high dignitary of the Anglican Church approved of such conduct and advised such action. I qnote from the Gazette of the 22nd Janu ary, 1897, this reverend gentleman's precise words :

"In the present state of matters in this province, so far as the Frenchspeaking people were concerned, the Church of England had no more important duty laid upon her than to be doing her work now. It was not worthy of her to wait until it came to her by gravitation, so to speak. While she was waiting, other bodies were

r aping the harvest. "Beyond question, there were great movements in embryo that could not but result in alignation of large num "bers of the French-speaking popula-"church that could minister to the

and Sacraments, or Congregationalists you come to our Church, we will give of the absurdity of being content with a you all the necessaries of life; you have general indifference towards all creeds and professions of faith. Or, again, were they endeavoring to bring back to faith in Christianity the thousands and thou themselves. They are, in reality, pure Rationalists, denying the divinity of Christ, rejecting supernatural revelation and admitting no other rule of belief than their individual reason.

In any of these instances their aim would be a meritorious one and worthy of all praise. But no, it is not to the conversion of such unbelievers that these ladies devote themselves. Their solicitude is entirely directed towards Catholic French Canadians. They concentrate upon them their somewhat noisy and obtrusive zeal. Can any one regard this as a meritorious work, and one pleasing to God.

THE EVANGELIZATION OF CANADIAN CATHO-1.108?

Permit me to ask, ladies, if you fully realize the consequences of what you are doing, when you seek to attract anadian Catholics towards Protestantism. Do you pretend to offer them spiritual treasures which they have not. or means of salvation which they do not already possess? Protestantism is, as you know, a negation. Nothing else. It adds nothing to Catholic faith, but rather takes from it a certain number of necessary truths. Whatsoever it still holds of good and true is borrowed from that Church which has had possession of all goodness and all truth for eighteen hundred years. Protestantism can give absolutely nothing to the Catholic who embraces it.

The Protestant who comes into the Church and becomes a Catholic is really enriched, because he adds to the few truths which he believes the sum total of truth which the Catholic Church transmits to him. He is enriched, because, in addition to the feeble means of sanctification and salvation which he possessed as a Protestant in good laith, he henceforth has the superabundance of spiritual helps which the Church places at his disposal in the Sacraments. While the Catholic who abandons his faith to become a Protestant simply deprives himself voluntarily of spiritual wealth and reduces himself to the most abject poverty.

But you would say, ladies, he is divested of Romish superstitions, of vain and empty beliefs, which ignorance and credulity have introduced into religion. He is brought back to the pure gospel and surely that is doing him a signal service

Ladies, what you are pleased to call Romish superstitions, we Catholics affirm the lines about his eyes and mouth were

children; send them to our schools, we will clothe and educate them free." week.

Your charity would be laudable did you not add that impinus condition. sands of their co-religionists who at the Such a proposal is simply an immoral present time believe in nothing but and sacrilegious traffic. The offer you make them is this : "In exchange for a few dollars, sell your faith, your convic-tions, your soul !"

Some unfortunates yield to temptation and become Protestants in winter, hastening to become Catholics again in the spring, or when seized by some mor tal disease. They do wrong, beyond doubt ; they commit a deadly ein b : exteriorly denying their faith, even when they keep it in their breasts. But why tempt them to this sacrilegious implety ? Ladics, you might better employ your zeal.

E. HAMON, S. J.



His Remarkable Vigor Dwe't Upon by an American Correspondent

The Majestic Spectacle at a Recent Ceremonial at Wh ch His Holi-

ness Officiated. Mr. James Creelman cables from Rome

to The New York Journal : The Pope's voice ringing vigorously over the heads of the kneeling multitude in the Sistine Chapel this morning was the best answer to the declaration that the august 'Prisoner of the Vatican" is dying. watched him for an hour this morning. while he assisted at the Requiem Masy in memory of Pius 1X, and his eye was as bright and his tones as clear and son orous as when I interviewed him in the lirone room seven years ago.

A MAJESTIC SPECTACLE.

It was a majestic spectacle as the Pope entered the chapel on foot leaning on the arms of his assistants. He wore over his white silk cassock a magnificent trailing robe of crimson and gold, caught up with golden clasps, and his shoulders were covered with a cope of crimson, the mourning color of the Pontiff. On his head was a mitre of silver cloth, and his hands were clothed in white ace. The Pope's head drooped and his

shoulders were bowed with age, and as he advinced his hands trembled and his head shook His face was bloodless, and

and neither Gladstone nor Bismarck would undertake to receive the number of visitors he is forced to meet every

Stretched out in two long lines before and at the side of the throne were twenty-one cardinals wearing purple robes for mourning, ermine capes and scarlet skull caps. At the feet of each cardinal sat his train bearer in purple, bearing his scarlet beretina.

At the Pope's right hand stood Prince Colonna, heredit ry Prince Assistant to the throne. Beside him sat Cardinal Parocchi. Vicar General of R me, and probable successor to the papal throne.

Cardinal Satolli, now archpricat of the great cathedral of Santa Maria Maggiore, and the principal Roman advisor of the Pope on American affairs, sat in the centre of the longest line of cardinals Arranged against the west wall were hishops and archbishops in purple, tall

monks robed to the cet in white, stout canons in snowy ermines, Oriental priests in crimson and black.

Beyond the screen of the chapel sat the diplomatic corps, behind which were the Roman nobles, resplendent in gold lace and sashes of scarlet, blue, yellow and green, and glittering with stars and crosses and golden chains Beyond them stood the Knights of Malta, robed in black velvet cloaks, bearing the cross of the ancient order, and towering up among them the grand master, in white

COURT LADIES THERE.

Across the aisle from the diplomatic corps were the great ladies of the papel court, dressed in black and wearing black lace mantillas on their heads, and in their rear were two high tribunes, drap ed with crimson, green and golden tringe crowded with swarthy priests an isweet faced nuns and half delirious men and women, who had come from the uttermost corners of the earth to see the Pope perhaps for the last time.

Chattering and whispering in every tongue known to civilized men, Greeks, Armenians, Hungarians, Italiana Russians Frenchmen, Englishmen, Ameri cons, Consdians, Spaniards, Germans and Dutchmen formed contused groups swaying in the deep shadow of painted walls.

IN ANCIENT COSTUMES.

Imagine this brilliant picture and imagine the great chamberlains in mediav al courts costumes, with clanking swords and great white frills about their throats. loaded with gold chains and gleaming jewels, pacing the aisles between the gorgeous Swiss Guards, in plumed hats and beering antique halberds, and imlox. agine the golden crested belmets and shining blades of the noble guard and the double ranks of Papal infantry with grounded rilles at the threshold, and overhead the glorious forms of proto be dogmas, resting upon Holy deeper than ever. His lips were parched phets, sybils, martyrs and angels, and in Scripture, professed in all ages by Doc-tors and accepted by the faithful as demonstrated that in a few weeks Leo symbolism the supreme mystery of the obligatory articles of faith, and what we XIII, will be 57 years old, and for 19 creation of man. Great spears of light pierced the gloom and lit up Michael Angelo's story of the Last Judgment, blackened by centuries of alter s noke. At the high altar stood Cardinal Van tuelli, the officiating priest. The chant of the Sistine choir grewl aider and then died away in trembling, wailing en-dences. The Pope descended tran his throne and kneft before the altar; clouds of incense swirled above his head ; then he reascended the throne and sot there. Again and again the Pope descended and ascended the throne step and knelt down and stood up, and each time he seemed to grow stronger and more creet and when at the last he read the absolution his voice filled the whole hall, eis eyes flashed and he gestured in the old way familiar to those who knew him when he was young. Every word was pronounced with energetic emphasis; his shoulders were straightened and his head was thrown back, and the old amile was on his face as he swept out of the chapel, surrounded by his attendants. Twenty years seemed to have tallen from him.



Another Daily Paper in Dublin ; \$150,000 Capital Stock.

The Commemoration of the Centenary of '38-Births and Deaths The Workhouse and its Horrors News from Nenagh and Other Centres-The Foundation Stones of Prosperity in Ireland

DUBLIN, Feb. 26.—One of the chief festures of the past week in political circles is the formation of a Joint Stock Company for the purpose of issning a daily edition of the Dublin Nation, the organ: of the Healyites. The prospectus which (has just been issued opens with a reference to the causes which suggested the new establishment.

The new organization has purchased. the interest of Mr. William M. Murphy in the Weekly Nation, Irish Catholic, and Irish Emerald, for the sum of £3,558. ont of which he accepts £1,000 in shares of the new Company. The capital stock is fixed at £30 000, and is divided into 30,000 shares of £1 each. It is payable, five shillings on application, five shillings on allotment, and the balance as may be required, which it is needless to? say will not be long delayed. There are two priests and four laymen on the board of provisional directors. The prospectus deals with the question of the prospects of the venture in the most glowing terms.

The approach of the centenary of '98' is still continuing to evoke great onthusiasm, the latest proposal in connection with the commentoration of the event being the crection of a monument o Dayer, the insurgent chief of Wick-

The Killarney correspondent of the Click Horald Save :

Mrs Clifford, the wite of a Inborer, in humble circumstances, residing at Barley Manut gave birth to threesons. Dr. Win, M'Sweeney, who attended at the econeonical states that the triplets are

who have come into the Church, after long and serious study, above all by |" tion from the Roman communion. It prayer and by the force of good example, " was coming, as surely as to morrow's have in consequence usually given up "sun would rise upon the earth, and the family and friends. They have endured persecution from parents or other rela- "people in their own tongue was the tives, have given up, in many cases. lu- " church that was going to reap the richcrative positions and found themselves "est harvest. face to face with privation, if not with "Hedid not actual destitution. And all this to be-1" lytizers, or to shake the tree of Roman-come Catholics. Before making such " ism and di-turb those who were satisheroic sacrifices, men must be fully con vinced of the truth of a religion and the necessity of embracing it.

HOW AND WHY MEN BECOME PROTESTANTS

Are similar instances seen in the case of those who pass from Catholicity to Protestantism? Is their change of reliof fervent prayer to be shown the truth? must leave the Church and embrace one or other of the Protestant sects, if they wish to secure the salvation of their souls? In transferring their religious allegiance to Protestantism, do they enter upon a life of privation and self-sacritice, of trials and contradictions of all sorts? Amongst the so-called converts of your acquaintance, is there a single one who fulfils these conditions ?

Without presuming to fathom the secrets of consciences, is it not true that the motives which induce Catholics to become Protestants are very often far from creditable ?

Some will have had a difficulty with their pastor. Out of sheer spite and to gratify their hatred they leave the Church and go over to Protestantism. These unhappy men, in a fit of temper, deny the faith of their baptism and renounce their everlasting inheritance, all because they desire to revenge themselves upon a pricat! As if the religion of Our Lord and all His teachings depended upon the conduct of a priest! Or as if the fact that they put themselves in the way which for them, at least, will lead to damnation, is the most cruel torment they could inflict upon the detested priest.

IN ONE SENSE THEY ARE RIGHT.

to the heart of a priest than to see a Catholic give up the true Church, to little ones, into error. No, nothing can indict greater pain upon him, But upon whom, alter all, will fall the responsishould a man suffer from a want of prudence or gentleness on the part of a priest, or have to submit to some regrettable injustice, through that priest's

" He did not ask the clergy to be prose-" ism and di-turb those who were satis-" fied with their faith; but, while the " fruit was flowing past, he asked them, ' without shaking the tree, to go in and " pick it up."

Now, if the school question, which is essentially a religious one, belonging to the Christian, social order, should degion the result of long investigation and tach from their religion certain disaffected Catholics, insubordinate to the are they perfectly convinced that they authority of the Bisheps, lo! there will be seen a dignitary of the Anglican Church and his colleagues holding out their aprons to catch the doubtful fruit falling from the tree of Romanism.

In sober truth, I had believed the Anglican Church to be more conscientious and more dignified.

Our Anglican dignitary, who discourses hus of the tree of Romanism and fruits thereof which are rotten, should remember the femous witticism of his cele-brated colleague, Dean Swift: When the Pope cleans his garden I wish he would not throw the weeds over the wall into our Protestant pasture. Evidently our Montreal luminary is less fastidious and more condescending.

PROTESTANT DEACONESSES.

But the Reverend Ministers are not content with picking up the offscourings of the Catholic Church. They have at their service a whole corps of auxiliaries who are both daring and adventurous. I mean the Protestant deaconesses. They are sent on foraging expeditions into the very bosom of Catholic families, an these ladies bring to the work and energy and enthusiasm which women alone can put into a cause of which they

desire the success. Nothing stops them ; nothing checks Nothing in truth, can be more painful walks, nor the ungracious reception with which they often meet; nor the poverty of dwellings, which in many throw himself, perhaps with his wife and cases threaten handsome gowns or little on the set of the expensive costumes. They go everywhere; especially in homes that are the poorest, and where children are bility for such apostary? For even the most numerous, they carcy on their should crusade-seeking to bring souls into the Protestant fold.

I should most certainly have nothing but praise for these ladies, did they exerhuman weakness, can that justify him cise their zeal in converting the heathen in taking issue with God and offering to Chinee. They could certainly do him Him the outrageous insult of renouncing His religion? Others become Protestant because the laws of the church impose too great a restraint upon their with the state of the st

.

attirm we are prepared to prove.

What you characterise as vain and empty beliets are traditions which the Christian ages have handed down to us, which the highest and the broadest intellects have put into practice and have handed down to us, their descendants.

Whatever may be your esteem for the religious communion to which you belong, ladies, you will scarcely venture to claim for it either a monopoly of good sense or the exclusive right of free investigation. Catholics are no more disposed towards belief than other men, and when they bow their heads it is because they are compelled to do so.

But I don't wish, ladies, to enter into discussion with you at the present moment. But I would like to ask to what pure Gospel you propose rallying the Canadian Catholics.

Is it to the pure Episcopalian Gospel ? Or the pure Gospel of the Presbyterians?

Or the pure Methodist Gospel? Or the summary of pure Gospel used by the Salvation Army?

All these pure Gospels are Protestant, as you know. All claim to teach the doctrine of Christ, whilst, in reality, smiling countenance seemed stern and each speaks a very different language. Let me put you one question.

In spite of what you are pleased to call superstitions and vain beliefs, do you still think that Catholics can be saved, living in the communion of the Catholic Church and dying in her bosom? You cannot deny this, I presume.

Well, if, then, men can be saved as Catholics, why seek to lead them into religious communions where, for them at least, there can be no question of good faith, and where, according to their own conscience and the teaching of the Church, salvation is impossible. Ladies, in doing such work are you not incurring a fearful responsibility ?

Bishop Mountain of Quebec was more logical, when he said : "The Canadians are good, they practice their religion sincerely. I should have conscientious scruples in seeking to disturb their faith and make them Protestants." (The late Bishop Fulford, of Montreal, was said to have been of the same opinion .--Translutor's note.)

MEANS OF CONVERSION.

You will scarce be arrested by a scruple, ladies. For at any price you must win over Canadians to Protestantism, and, dare I speak frankly, the means which you employ are not always such as Our Saviour recommends. You do not seek to convince intellects, or to prove to your converts the absolute necessity of becoming Protestants, in order to 'save their soul.

In the middle of winter, when distress is greatest in the homes of the poor, you restraint upon their passions, or refuse Holy Trinity, to convince Presbyterians and you open your purse, saying: "If dom are urged upon him day after day, Patr.ck's.

ears he has not been outside of the Vatican grounds.

LEO'S REMARKABLE VIGOR.

But there is not a man of his age in the world who could have spoken with such a voice as that which pronounced

Absolution to day. After the Pope had knelt before the altar he ascended to the dais and sat on the purple throne under the great canopy of purple and gold, and putting on his gold rimmed spectacles he surveyed the gor geous scene spread out under that match less velvet on which Michael Angelo set the supremescal of his genius, while the Sistine choir, robed in purple and white lace, appeared in a small balcony and burstinto one of Palestrina's most sorrowful choruses, led by the "Angel of the Laterna," the like of whose thrilling soprano has never been heard on earth.

HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

I could see the Pope's limbs shake and his mi'red head nod while the ponderous master of ceremonies adjusted his rohe, He is by nature a tall man, but his body is so bent now that he seems to be not much more than five feet. His once austere; the wasting of his flesh gave a sunken look to his clear-brown eyes; his ness appeared to be unusually promin ent and bony, and his mouth seemed larger, a matter about which he is gen erally very sensitive, and there was a pathetic-almost tragic-droop at the corners of the lips. The triangular fur-rows which marked the contraction of his muscles on either side of his month showed plainly the effect of the venerable man to conceal the ravages which time has made and to prevent the lower jaw from drooping.

HIS MIND UNIMPAIRED.

When the mitre was lifted from his head I could see that his hair was thinner than before and his delicate, large ears stood out with startling distinctness. Yet, not withstanding all these changes, he had the same old high glance of authority, and no one could look into that commanding face this morning and be lieve that his mind was failing or that he was less a man and Christian captain than he was when he accepted voluntary imprisonment 19 years ago.

I have seen the Pope many times in the past few years, and I have talked with him face to face for an hour, and I am certain that I never saw stronger signs of intellectual vigor than he showed to day.

FORCED TO DO HARD WORK.

It is true that he sometimes swoons after unusually hard labor, but that is an old story, and no man of his years is called upon to do so much exhausting daily work. The most vital eoclesias-

MISSION AT SING SING.

Given by Rev. Father Doyle, of the Paulist Fathers.

The Catholics of Montreal, particular ly those of St. Patrick's parish are always pleased to hear news of Rev. Father Doyle, who won such a warm place in their hearts during the last l'aulist Mission. The following, taken from an exchange paper, will be found interesting:--

The Rev. Alexander P. Doyle, of the Paulist Fathers completed last Sunday a week's Mission services which he had conducted for the religious benefit of the convicts in Sing Sing prison. This mission was begun at the invitation of the prison authorities, tran-mitted through the Rev. Father Creeden. Father Doyle says of his work at Sing Sing :

"Since Sunday morning I have been preaching to between seven and eight hundred prisoners a day. The enforcement of the provisions forbidding contract labor in the State prisons threw the men into absolute idlences, which is deleterious to morality and discipline. It has proved a very consoling and fruit-Iul work, although not without its diffi culties. After some days of earnest preaching we have the prisoners now in a deeply religious condition of mind. The warden has expressed himself as highly pleased with the change."

Miss Annie Lynam, daughter of Mr. Lynam, the veteran member of the SA.A.A., will be married on Wednesday, the 24th inst. to Mr. Edward Furst, of the Windsor Hotel The ceremony will take place at St. | month.

exceedingly healthy, and that they and the motor are delug well. Steps are being taken to bring the extraordinary birth under the ratio and the Queen, with avies of scenning the Recal bounty, usually given in such cases. Mrs. Clifford is now the mother of fourteen childeen, all of whom are living.

The other side of the picture may be dwelt upon in the deaths of three persons whose lives, so to speak, united two centuries. One of them, Martin Walsh, died at Fiddown, Co. Tipperary, leaving a widow ninety five; another, Norah Hanley, who died at Braree, Co. Limrick, was over 104 years, and was considered the oldest woman in Manster. The third, and oldest of the remarkable centenarian trio, was Hannah M'Loughlin who died at the extraordinary age of 112. There are writers who occasionally overlook the fact that Ireland is a hand of contenarians, but they write either from prodjudice or a lack of knowledge.

At a meeting of the City Council (f Cork an invitation was read from S Finlan's congregation (Protestant) inviting the Mayor and members of the Council to attend the confectation f Dean Archdall as Bishop of Killaloe i r the Cork Protestant Cathedral. Al i. Roche moved that the invitation be a -cepted. When the matter was called 19 the attention of Very Rev. Dean Mc-Swiney, Vicar General, he issued the following letter to the Cork Herald :

St. Patrick's Presbytery, Cork, Feast of St. Brigid, 1897.

DEAR MR. EDITOR .- Having secn in the newspapers of last Saturday that Mr. Mayor Meade announced in the Council his intention to be present on to morrow, the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, at the religious ceremonial in the Protestant Cathedral, and that a Catholic ex-Mayor, Mr. Roche, proposed a resolution inviting others to join in doing the same, I feel that I. would be wanting in my duty if in the Bishop's absence I did not draw the attention of those gentlemen, and of the Outholic people at large, to the grave sinfulness and scandal of such an action, strictly forbidden as it is under special. penalties by the Divine and Ecclesiasti-Cal laws.

The action of the Mayor has been thecause of much severe criticism in the press and in the ranks of the Catholices of Cork generally.

The prospect of an immediate discussion of the Financial Relations question were somewhat dampered by they. announcement made by Mr. Balfour, of few days ago, that the matter would not be considered until the middle of nixt

(Concluded on eighth page.)

- 必須会認定 - ように、このなる時に、これに現代の最終でも必要的な感覚でのです。 THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, FEBRUARY 17, 1897.

SCHOOLS, NON-SECTARIAN The System of Instruction in Yoque Some time Ago in an Eastern Province.

でおいてまたい。

1910

How a Cert ficated Teacher Described the City of Montreal and its Catholic Inhabitants.

In olden days many were led into "bog and bush and bramble" by a mys terious light called "Will o' the Wisp." According to legendary lore it was generally people of intelligence who were victims of this mischief-loving elf. In this nineteenth century men who would scorn such fairy tales are themselves led into the crooked paths and byways of contradiction by that mis leading expression "Non sectarian," a term which in practical application contradicts itself. Men holding different political tenets and alas! many Catholics, profess to see a certain steadiness in its elusive light. The Catholic who for political or other reasons favor the non-sectorian institution is generally one who has been educated in a Catholic school or college, and consequently is not in a position to form or express an opinion, being entirely ignorant of the evil he approves. The public schools of the Maritime Provinces are held up as models of the harmonious working o this much talked of system. To prove that in this case all is not gold that glitters, I will venture on an illustration of the true inwardness of the boasted good-will and tolerance of non sectarianism as applied to education in Government schools.

In a town in a province "down by the sea" some years ago the public school was in charge of a retired Presbyterian minister, the teachers under him being active workers in the various Protestant denominations. Zealous in "the cause," they sought to make the school room an annex of the Sunday school and church. Every morning the children assembled in the principal's de partment for "prayers," which consisted of the Lord's Prayer recited by the principal, during which the teachers and children stood with eyes closed. After this the Rev. Mr. ----- delivered an address on current topics in a familiar conversational tone, then a hymn was sung by the children, which was an invocation to the King James version of Holy Scripture, and ran as follows :--

" Holy Bible! Book Divine!

Precious Treasure ! Thou art mine ! Mine to guide me when I stray, Mine to teach me day by day.

After the doxology was rendered by all present the scholars dispersed to their different classes to begin their lessons of the day, an hour's time having been de voted to "worship." In this particular school a system was in vogue known as oral explanations. For instance, a gco graphy lesson would be made interesting to the class by the teacher relating some incident or story in connection with it. If the habits of the Fiji Islanders were under discussin the children were told of the horrors of cannibalism; if Alaska claimed atten-

this, that or any other crime in English | vote their time to the science of neace. courts of justice, so-called, has got a | There would also be courts of arbitradeadly blow from the effects of which it | tion for international matters, so that will would be no strikes or lock-outs. There never was a clearer case of man | The idea of one man being able to turn trapping. That Ivory was made the vic- 1,000 others into the streets to starve, or tim of a conspiracy in which the Eng- of 1 000 leaving work because of a quarrel lish spy, the paid agent of English de- | with the one, would never be dreamt of. tectives, played a leading part, is as There would be a far greater number of clear as noonday to every person who public servants. There would still be has given attention to the case. Indeed, our surprise is not that the case was abandoned in so dramatic a style, but industries would be under State control. that it was ever proceeded with." And again: "Anyone who has fol-

abominable system under which in England these prosecutions are conducted, and which enables the Crown-that is. the police-to arrest a man before they have any case against him, and then. while he is in jail, to work up evidence against him. If this be a sample of British justice, it would be no harm for those concerned in its administration to look for a little enlightenment to Russia, where, apparently, with all that has been said of the despotic way in which law is there carried out, justice is not so grossly tampered with."

IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

An Interesting Annual Report of Its **Operations.**

The following particulars have been taken from a recent report of the Irish Emigrant Society of New York .--

During the year 1896 the number of emigrants landed at New York was 21,749; he was about to deny himself the pleaof this number 9,486 were males and 12.263 females.

In only four months (those of winter weather), did the arrivals of males ex ceed those of females In the month of the largest immigration,-May,-2,067 women and 2,489 men were landed here. The great majority of those, over 20 years old, brought with them less than \$30 each; a little more than 29 per cent brought more than that sum. If, as would be interred from the report, persons under 20 years of age brought no money .-- or that whatever they possessed was included in the record of their seniors,-the average sum brought into the country by each of the 21,749 Irish immigrants was a little less than \$12.45. The total amount put down in the reporte is \$270,710.

The evidence of the work of the Society may be adduced from the statement that of the 488 detained for examination by the Immigration authorities at Ellis Island, 442 were subsequently released and permitted to land, it having been shown that they did not come within the prohibited classes.

New York leads in the list of the adopted home of the immigrant, the number of its Irish residents being increased by 10,182 during the year. Pennsylvania takes second place with 2423: Massachusetts next, with 1804, New Jersey 1,693, Connecticut 1,462, Illinois 1,164, and the balance scattering themselves all over the broad country.

During the year, 125 Irish immigrants were, for various causes, returned to their former homes, as it was found they were unable to maintain themselves in this country. Six hundred and forty-four newly-arrived immigrants were assisted by the Society, at Ellis Island, with food and money to reach their inland destinations."

The Free Labor Bureau, located at the Barge Office, and maintained by the Irish ant Society and the German Sc ciety, found employment during the past year for 11567 immigrants, of which number 3,521 were natives of Ireland. The average wages paid to farm hands was \$12.25 per month, with board and lodging; female house servants, \$10 per month, with board and lodging, and \$1.40 per day to laborers. Of the male immigrants employed, 7,505 were engaged for agricultural and common labor, and 1,902 in other callings. The female emigrants, numbering 2,160, were nearly all employed for domestic work of one kind or another. During the year 7 535 meals were fur nished to Irish immigrants at the Labor Bureau; 309 received board and lodging, and 94 were forwarded to inland destina tions, where employment was found for them. Sixty-nine families were among the number for whom employment was found.-Irish American.

private enterprises and private exploitation, but a considerable number of the The empire would work upon socialistic principles, but not such as were now lowed the case must be struck with the | held by a certain extreme party. There would only be a few individualists, and a few would be kept in a museum.

ST. ANTHONY'S Y. M. SOCIETY.

Present tion to Mr. Bannon, a Popular Member of the Organization, on the Occasion of His Marriage.

After the regular meeting of St. Anthony's C. Y. M.S., held in their hall, 329 St. Antoine street, last weck, Mr. Jas. Bannon, a popular member, was made the recipient of a well filled purse, the occasion being the eve of his marriage. Mr. Grace, in the abs nce of the President, who is seriously indisposed, in presenting the gift, wished Mr. Bannon, on behalf of the members, bon voyage in his journey through life, and much happiness in his new career. Mr. Bannon made a neat speech, thanking the members for their kind wishes and for their generous present. In joining the ranks of the Benedicts, he said, sure of being with them as often as in the past, but would always remember with pleasure the many happy hours spent in the old hall and in the enjoyment of the good-fellowship which had always prevailed in their midst. Speeches were also made by several others and an hour was spent in a social way.

The St. Anthony's Young Men's Society has a splendid mambership roll of active, clever young Irishmen, all of whom occupy positions of trust in the commercial arena.

THE VETERANS' CORNER. \circledast ***************

Lord Robert's speech in response to the toast of "The Army," at the jubillee Banquet of the Queen's College, Belfast, was remarkable for the modest estimate which his lordship made as to the strength and efficiency of the land forces. He dwelt upon the absolute necessity of having a sufficient number of artillery and rifle ranges, as well as suitable ground for extended manouvres. He did not think the necessity for soldiers being properly trained was sufficiently recognized throughout the United King dom. He paid the army a warm compliment by saying that a fine spirit of comradeship existed between officers and men, and all ranks were ready and eager to undergo any amount of hardship and to face death in defence of the country.

The 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment (the famous old 9th) has arrived at Kinsale from Aldershot, and relieved the 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. The Norfolks were held in high esteem at the big English Camp, having won general

"Cures talk" in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvelous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made-cures of scrofula, salt rheum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver troubles, catarrh - cures which prove



Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier, Hood's Pills take, easy to operate. 25c.

as follows:-Typhus, 1; scarlet fever 48; diphtheria, 200; typhoid, 27; measles, 119: whooping cough, 175; and grippe, 57. Sixty-four deaths from diphtheria were reported in this city. Forty out of the forty-eight deaths from scarlet fever occurred at St Roch de Aulnais.

Patent Report.

Below will be found the only complete weekly up to date record of patents granted to Canadian inventors, which is prepared specially for this paper, by Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and experts, head office, Temple Building, Montreal, from whom all information may be readily obtained :---54,802-Thomas Boxall, Woodstock,

hymn indicator. 54.808—Joseph C. Peltier, Windsor, Ont. berry boxes.

54.813-Felix L. Decarie, Montreal, P.Q., hose pipe connection. 54,819-Fanny Clumn, Toronto, Ont.,

tent poles. 54 825-Fred Cluff, Mar, Ont., saw

guides. 54,829-Charles E. Pickrell, Castle-

more, Ont., tire up-setting attachments to anvil block and anvil. 54 832- George W. Delaney, Pembroke,

Ont., shirt neck bands. 54,836-Frederick W. Shipman, To-

ronto, Ont., theatres. 54 840-Carl Rubel, Township of Louth, Ont., art or process of making lime and preparing and filling a lime-kiln.

54,842-George H. Meakins, and Chas. W. Meakins, Hamilton, Ont., cinder sifter.

54 843—Peter Fraser, Hamilton, Ont., device for heating and lighting apartment

54.845-A. B. Jardine, Hespeler, Ont., tables and pillars for drilling or boring machines.

54,850-A. Joyce & Wm. Fairbairn, Calobogie, Ont., closure for cans. 54,851-0. Feher & F. X. G. Charland,

Montreal, ice creeper. 54.897-T. R. Woodard & A. J. Esnouf,

Richmond, cloth measuring machine. 576,778-V. A. Emond, Quebec, lubricator.



[From the Young Ladies' Journal,]

Glycerine and lime juice is very good for preventing dandruff, and is nourishing to the hair. 🕐 To clean felt hats, rub bread and violet

powder over them gently, and then dust off with a clean soft cloth.

Vinegar and fruit stains upon knives can be taken off by rubbing the blades with raw potato, and then polishing on the knife board in the usual manner. To make the skin smooth, use a tea-

spoonful of powdered borax every morning in the basin of water when washing the face or hands; also use it when taking a bath.

Geranium leaves are excellent for cuts where the skin is subbed and for other wounds of the same kind. One or two leaves must be bruised and applied to the part, and the wound will be cica trized in a short time.

Never use any soap or a scrub-brush in washing oilcloths. It will destroy in a short time an oil cloth that should last for years. Use instead warm water and a soft cloth or flannel, and rinse off with water and skim-milk. Wipe very dry with a soft cloth,

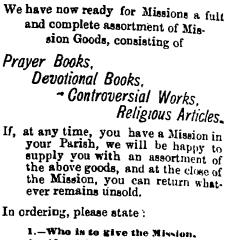
The best way to clean wash leather gloves is to wash them with nearly cold soap and water, and on the hands to rinse well. When half dry stretch them and pull them till they become quite soft; they require constant attention from the commencement of the washing till they are dry.

To relieve sciatica and neuralgia pains, heat a flatiron sufficiently hot to vaporize vinegar, wrap it in woollen cloth moistened with vinegar, and apply as warm as can be borne to the pain.ul spot two or three times a day. As a rule the pain disappears within 24 hours, Stewarl's English Breakfast Tea at 350 and recovery is rapid.

The worst toothache, or neuralgia coming from the teeth, may be speculy ended by application of a small bit of clean cotton wool saturated in a strong solution of ammonia to the detective tooth. Sometimes the sufferer is prompted to momentary nervous laughter by the application, but the pain has disap- | Cor. St Catherine & Mackay Streets peared.

To keep insects off canary birds, put the least bit of kerosene oil under each wing-say, as much as remains on your little finger after you have let the drop fall off. Do this every ten days until all are removed. Clean the cage well every day, scour it in hot water with borax, and use but little scap.

In damp closets and cupboards generating mildew, a trayful of quicklime will be found to absorb the moisture, and render the air pure. Of course it is necessary to renew the lime from time to time, as it becomes fully slacked. This remedy will be found useful in safes and strong-rooms, the damp air of which cts frequently most injuriously on the



2.-About how many families will attend.

3.-The Day the Mission will open 4 —How the goods have to be shipped to reach safely and in time.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., CATHOLIC PUBLISHERS. 123 Church St., Toronto, Ost. 1669 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL, QUE,

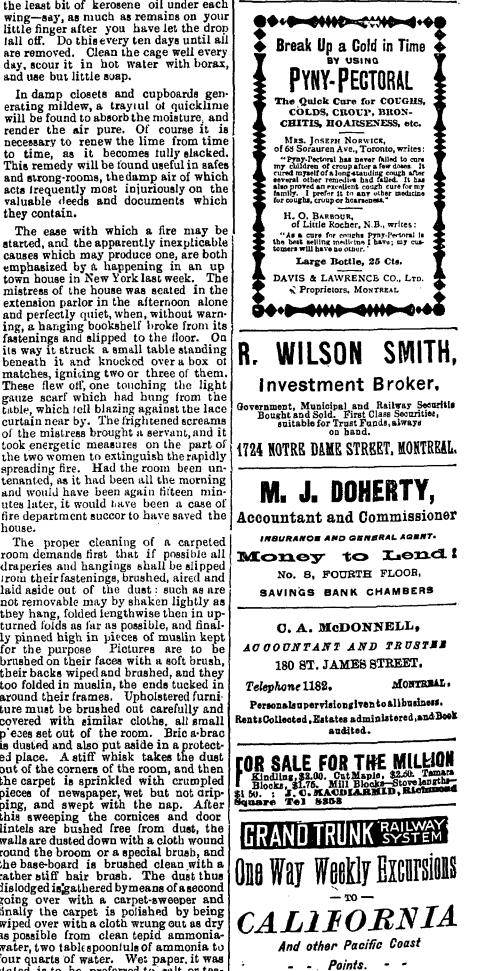
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tion the Esquimaux and their oil drinking and candle-eating habits were described. One day the lesson was Montreal-our own dear old Montreal.and after the class had recited the usual geographical definition, the teacher pro ceeded with the usual "explanation." "My dear children," she began, "Mont real, as you know, is one of the first cities in Canada. Its situation is most magnificent. The inhabitants, I am sorry to say, are all Catholics; they name the streets after the Saints and the Virgin Mary, whom they worship; they also bow down and pray to images, and," she continued in impressive tones, "when a person dies in Montreal they pu coppers on his eyes and a candle in his hand to pay and show him the waythrough Pugatory." The few Catholic children present looked at each other in mute amazement, while their companions put on airs of scorn and pity for their less favored school-mates.

Now without question the school referred to here was one of the best in the province, and the teacher in question held a first-class certificate. In justice to this teacher her "explanation" of Montreal was not given in malice to hurt the feelings of her Catholic scholars. Incredible as it may seen, she believed what she taught. This scarcely coincides with the "Stormy Petrel's" happy family idea of the children of the Dominion, Catholic and Protestant alike, attending the same school, of being educated side by side, and thus growing up together without knowledge of racial or religious differences."

The Liberal leader's sudden change of front in school question affairs reminds one of the reading lesson in the infant class: "See-the-boy-on-the-seesaw-now-he-is-up-up-up-and-now-he-is-down-down-itis-great-fun-to-ride-on-the-see

Evidently our Premier is not having much fun on the political see-saw. Not long ago we witnessed the humiliating spectacle of his "up up-up" when he was lauded to the skies and his alleged settlement approved by the "Protestant Ministerial McCarthyite away with | It would not always meet in England, Catholic School-Association." Now we but sometimes in different parts of the are told he is about to submit the much vexed question to His Grace of St. Boniface. What a pity for the dignity of his Catholic manhood he did not do this in the beginning.

BABETTE. Commenting on the Ivory case, United

frid and says :

Few incidents of recent times have breated more comment in England than that those in the union would only be the abaudonment of the case against required each to keep up a small mili-Ivory, who is to be congratulated by every honest man on his escape from he clutches of the English detectives. | Intern tional arbitration was a difficult In his release the system by which the matter to carry out, but, just as clever

ANOTHER FORECAST.

Sway of the Cultured Socialist Predicted for the Twenty-First Century.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 .- Mr. H. R. Cham berlain in a special letter from London to The Sun says :- If one may turn complacently from a period 2,000 years distant in one direction to a time 150 years off in the future, it may be amusing, if not instructive, to read of the prophetic forecast which the Hon W. P. Reeves, Agent-General for New Zealand, has given of the British Empire in the middle of the twenty first century.

About the year 2050, he told a London audience this week. the British empire would not be extinct but flourishing enormously. Sections would be found all over the world united in one friendly federated union. Local matters would be settled in local parliaments, but important questions would be discussed in the British Imperial Federation Council, which would have taken the place of our House of Commons. Unlike the latter, however, and notwithstanding the increased responsibility, it would consist of not more than 100 members. verial defence would be settled, and ancient, barbarous and bloody warfare would not be thought of by any sensible nation. The great military and naval powers of the continent would be federated with us for the purposes of arbitration. By that time few nations would remain unfederated, so tary and naval power, so that tax payers would not be burdened in this respect.

administion for their display of al-soldierly qualities. It is to be hoped that while in Ireland the men of this fine battalion will strive to maintain the character they have already won for it.

Prior to the departure of the Roya Inniskillings from Kinsale a deputation of the inhabitants attended at the barracks for the purpose of presenting them with an address, which was read in front of the battalion paraded on the barrack square, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford. The address, which was signed by represent atives of every class and creed, contained an expression of appreciation of the general good conduct of the men, and the friendly feeling which had existed between the military and civilians during their stay in Kinsale.

A most remarkable and enthusiastic reception was given to the old 27th on its arrival at Enniskillen. Large crowds had collected along the streets and at the railway station. The moment the train arrived tar barrels were lighted and there was a display of rockets and colcred lights, and when the battalion set out upon its march through the town it was amid a blaze of fireworks. The march was a picturesque spectacle. First came a hand of 24 veteran soldiers, pensioners of the 27th, bearing lighted torches. After these came the pipers of the 4th Battalion (Tyrone Militia), the band of the 1st Battalion followed, and then marched the gallant regiment it-self, in fours, with rifles at the slope and bayonets fixed (a privilege specially re-served for the Invistillings entering their native town). Cannon were fired as a salute from Forthill, and the crowd cheered lustily. Illuminated arches spanned the streets, joybells rang out, and flags were displayed on all sides. The soldiers were regaled with substantial refreshments on their arrival at the barracks, and the women and children were entertained in like manner at the Town Hall. On the whole, the homecoming of the Royal Inniskillings was a proud day for every man, from the colonel to the drummer-boy.

There is evidently a flaw in the working of the new canteen arrangements. A court of inquiry of rather a novel character has just been held at Aldershot. It appears that the note-book of the Aldershot agent of one of the largest brewing firms in Great Britain was recently discovered in camp, and in due course handed to the authorities. The book, it appears, is of peculiar interest, for it contains many entries showing the sums paid by way of "commission" to numbers of canteen officials .- Dublin Freeman.

January's Death Record.

The report of the Quebec Provincial Board of Health for January shows that had gone down hill laster than anybody igent provo: aleur can en rap the most in- men now devoted themselves to the during the month there were 627 deaths he h nocent man and get him convicted of science of warlare, they would then de- from contagious diseases in the Province, ger. during the month there were 627 deaths he had ever know ... -Philadelphia Led-

THE RAILBOAD BRAKEMAN.

IN MEMORY OF WILLIE BENNETT,

Killed on the Can. Pac. Ry. at Sutton, Que. Feby. 6th. 1867.

Dust-begrimed and weather-beaten, Hands that show the scars of toil, Do you envy him his station, Patient toilers of the soil? In the storm or in the sunshine, He must mount the speedy train, Ride out at the post of duty, Heeding not the drenching rain.

In the pleasant summer weather, Standing on the car tops high, He can view the c anging landscape As it rushes swittly by. While he scans the beauteous picture, Which the lovely landscape makes, Suddenly across his dreaming Comes the quick shrill cry for "brakes."

But when winter's icy fingers, Cover earth with snowy shroud, And the North wind, like a madman, Rushes onward shrieking loud, Then behold the gallant brakeman, Spring to heed the engine call, Running on the icy car tops; God protect him if he falls !

Do not scorn to greet him kindly, He will give you smile for smile, Though he's nothing but a brakeman, Contact with him won't defile. Speak to him in kindly language, Inough his clothes be coarse and plain, In his fearless manly bosom, Beats a heart for joy and pain.

He may have a widowed mother, He may be her only joy, Mayhap in her home she's praying For the safety of her boy. How he loves that dear old mother, Toiing for her day by day, Always bringing home some present, Every time he draws his pay.

Daily facing death and danger, One misstep or slip by hand, Sends the poor, unlucky brakeman To the dreaded, unknown land. When we scan the evening papers, Note what its filled columns say ; One brief line attracts our notice, "One more brakeman killed to-day." In her little lonely cottage, Waiting in the faded light, Sits the brakesman's loving mother. She expects her boy to night.

B. J. O., ST. L. & A. Ry. Pt. St. Charles, Feby. 10th, '97.

coasting with you? Mr. Highflier-Why do you want to

go coasting with me, Bobbie? Bobbie--'Cos I heard my papa say you

valuable deeds and documents which they contain.

The ease with which a fire may be started, and the apparently inexplicable causes which may produce one, are both emphasized by a happening in an up town house in New York last week. The mistress of the house was seated in the extension parlor in the afternoon alone and perfectly quiet, when, without warn-ing, a hanging bookshelf broke from its fastenings and slipped to the floor. On its way it struck a small table standing beneath it and knocked over a box of matches, igniding two or three of them. These flew off, one touching the light gauze scarf which had hung from the table, which tell blazing against the lace curtain near by. The frightened screams of the mistress brought a servant, and it took energetic measures on the part of the two women to extinguish the rapidly spreading fire. Had the room been untenanted, as it had been all the morning and would have been again fifteen minutes later, it would have been a case of house.

The proper cleaning of a carpeted room demands first that if possible all draperies and hangings shall be slipped rom their fastenings, brushed, aired and laid aside out of the dust : such as are not removable may by shaken lightly as they hang, folded lengthwise then in up turned folds as far as possible, and finally pinned high in pieces of muslin kept for the purpose Pictures are to be brushed on their faces with a soft brush, their backs wiped and brushed, and they too folded in muslin, the ends tucked in around their frames. Upholstered furni-ture must be brushed out carefully and covered with similar cloths, all small p'eces set out of the room. Bric a brac is dusted and also put aside in a protected place. A stiff whisk takes the dust out of the corners of the room, and then the carpet is sprinkled with crumpled pieces of newspaper, wet but not drip-ping, and swept with the nap. After this sweeping the cornices and door lintels are bushed free from dust, the walls are dusted down with a cloth wound round the broom or a special brush, and the base-board is brushed clean with a rather stiff hair brush. The dust thus dislodged is gathered by means of a second going over with a carpet-sweeper and finally the carpet is polished by being wiped over with a cloth wrung out as dry as possible from clean tepid ammoniawater, two tablespoonfuls of ammonia to four quarts of water. Wet paper, it was stated, is to be preferred to salt or tea-leaves; the former cannot be entirely Bobbie-Oh, Mr Highflier, may I go moisture, rusting the carpet-nails, while tea-leaves injure and streak a delicate carpet.

> Experience proves the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures all forms of blood diseases, tones the stomach, builds up the nerves.

> > · · ·

A Pullman Tourist sleeper leaves Bonaventure Station every Thursday at 10.25 p.m. for the Pacific Coast, all that is required is a second-class ticket and in addition a moderato charge is made for sleeping accomdition. This is a splendid oppor-tunity for families moving West.

For tickets and reservation of berths apply at 143 ST. JAMES STREET, Or at Bonaventure Station.



A Scholarly Address Delivered by Professor R. M. Johnstone of Baltimore.

A Spirited Criticism of the School of Idealism.

The Free Library Lectures, inaugurat. ed in the early part of the winter, seem to lose nothing of their interest, but betermed a "grand old man"; he is vener able both in years and appearance, and his mind is evidently as active as ever. The lecture he delivered, before a highly intellectual audience, gave evidence of s well stored mined replete with the lore of the ancient as well as the modern writers, and grasping a salient point in the works of both. Dr. Johnstone has schieved an enviable position amongst Catholic writers, and during his brief visit to Montreal made many friends who will be pleased to welcome him at any future time.

The proceedings of the evening were opened with a beautifully executed pianoforte solo, by Miss Clare Wheeler, one of the ladies of the Montreal Free Library.

Sir William Hingston presided, and in a few words introduced the lecturer of the evening, who said :---

THE ROMANTIC IN ART,

in comparison with the Ulassical, is older than has generally been allowed. In life it is older than its rival. It is co-eval with humanity. The extravagance of valuation which an extravagance of valuation which an individual among mankind puts upon one dear companion, the fervor of hope, and the eagencess of pursuit for its possession, began with the beginning of human life. After the lapse of time, when imagination was curbed by the growth of knowledge and the coming of what was called refinement, rules were set for art which sought to represent nature, and artistic genius, striving to okey, wrought those magnificent things which made up the depository of what we now know as the Classical. Yet in the greatest of Grecian masterpieces the irregularities inherent to the being of mankind and inseparable from it, its dreamings and careering for higher and unattainable perfections, could not but appear from time to time in spite of mandates which sought to repress. The | valued at \$4,881,321. opinions of scholars were divided be-twixt Euripides, who painted men as to charitable objects.

to be persuasable to consent, demanding risk, high pay, so that the pursuit, of which, if easy, a bold lover would weary, acquired the eageness which must not be allowed to abate.

It is a sad commentary on the powerlessness and hopelessness of a poor young woman, without other gilt than nere virtue, to obtain success which aj pars to attend upon insidiousness and fraud. It would have been a good sight to see the lifting of such a one, even though slowly and through difficulties, where so many thousands of poor girls do rise through toil and patient waiting. In default of this, the next best thing would have been to contemplate her driven to the frustration of every dishonorable purpose that had tempted her from the path of rectitude. Better than both of these, for the highest purpose of instruction, would have been pictures of young women who endured temptation without expecting and without receiving reward, except such as came from the testimony of a good conscience and of suffering for the sake of Him who ennobled suffering and put it above successes, victories and triumphs.

Continuing, the learned speaker said : -Among modern novelists who have trod to lose nothing of their interest, out be come more popular with each sufcoeeding lecture. On Wednesday evening last, Professor R. M. Johnstone gave the third lecture of the course, on "Romantic Literature." The professor may be with a womathise womathise with a womathise womathise with a womathise womathise womathise womathis womathise womathis wo cannot but sympathise with a woman who. during all of her career, would have shuddered at the thought of inflicting harm or injury upon any being capable of suffering.

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Dr. Johnstone closed an admirable address with a pathe ic description of the results of true Christian marriage, eloquently portraying the nobleness of the celebration of the golden jubilees which, he said, were celebrated in many peaceful and happy homes.

Sir William Hingston thanked Dr. Johnstone for his interesting lecture, and pointed out that the conditions of married lite, which he so much admired, existed in this Province of Quebec on a very large scale indeed. We had hun-dreds of "John Andersons and Joss" in this province. Sir William thoroughly agreed with Dr. Johnstone's condemnation of the popular literature of the day, and expressed his wonder how the youth of to-day could escape contamination. It required all the efforts of diligent parents and pastors to save them from the taint of contagion.

Dr. Johnstone then d slighted his audience by reading one of his own sketches of Georgia life, in which a bachelor figured prominently and unsuccestuily in regard to the great ambition of his life. It was, in turn, humorous and pathetic, and during the first portions of the reading provoked the greatest laughter, in which a coterie of well known and overgrown bachelors present took part with much glee.



Sixty thousand dollars a year, the salary drawn by the French ambassador in London, is the largest sum paid to any diplomat in the world.

The estate of the late Eugene Kelly, banker, New York, has been officially By his last will he distributed \$115,000

ANE. The True Witness ST. PATRICK'S GOLDEN JUBILEE NUMBER. A Beautiful Lithographed Edition. Will excel in Illustration, in Historical, Biographical and in General Artistic Finish, and will necessitate an outlay of \$2000.00.

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It will recount the noble struggle of Irish-Catholics in the cause of Religion in the different Provinces of Canada.

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and adorning churches."

The Toronto Globe, in the course of a lengthy article, disapproves of any inter erence in regard to the free transmission of newspapers through the muls. It gives its reason for such an a titude that the supplies used in publishing the papers are already taxed to an abnormal extent under the existing avatem of Protection. It also very well points out that the readers have reaped the benefits of the present free postal slowly.

amongst all Catholics.

are expended in founding new bishoprics is ungovernable, and the consequence Sec. Like his friend and ministerial is that he rushes headlong into colleague, the late Cardinal Antonelli. schemes, large and small, enthusi- he ranks in the Sacred College as Car astically believing that his efforts dinal Deacon, and has never received will be the means of uplifting the or the consecration of priesthood. ganization with which he is associated to a position of greatness, utterly regard less of the fact, that there is only one way to success for individuals or societies, and that is by adhering unflinch ingly to business methods and the dis creet exercise of a calm spirit of deliberation; or, in other words, making haste

A well-known New York lawyer, in The proposition to organize a Catholic bis address to a jury during a trial. sp ke social club in Montreal, as suggested by the TRUE WITNESS sometime ago, is being and poisonous with the time it issues from the coiled seriously taken into consideration by a number of leading C:tholics of means. Already three of the latter class have signified their intention of helping such a project financially. That there is a nea project mancially. That there is a new anybody can contemplate the subject negle's interest has pr cared from him cessity for such an organization where our anybody can contemplate the subject cessity for such an organization where our indicate the subject the subject the subject that here and perform that the subject of the subject the subject to be derived round without being projected against liquor. This fine gift to Father Boyle's Church. Think of the wrecks on either hank of the stream of death ; of the subject to be derived the new R man the advantages to be derived from such the insaminy ; of the subject to be derived Model. Ala, is a use The advantages to be derived from such the entrant of treath of the suchaes, of the non-construction of a serie, Ana, is a part an institution are manifold. It would the instanty; of the poverty, of the tive of Towksbury, Mass, and is now be the means especially of quickening the original of the destitution; of the about 38 years old. In boyhood he the areas of a sentiment of unity little children tugging at the tabed and work d in the Middlessex noills, and weary breasts of weeping and despuiring get his education by determined wirs at wives asking for cread; of the tabinted his studies, while laboring through the men of genius that it has wrecked, the iday, at a commercial college and trad-Sime interesting figures concerning | men struggling with imaginary serpents | leal priests. He was a craduate of the quantity of liquor consumed in Lon- produced by this thing' And when you' M anat St. Mary's College and Sondoary, don are given in Cassell's Magazine. It taink of the juils, of the almshouses, o which he was at a later period Presi appears that about 177,000,000 gallons asylums, prisons, scaffolds, upon either dent. Determination and persever mee of (British) beer are drunk in London, side, I do not wonder that every thought, will over one all obstacles, and Bishop yearly, and 485 000 gallons daily. Taking ful man is prejudiced against this stuff. Allen's case is a splendid example for 485 000 gallons as 78 000 cubic reet, a called alcohol."

female member of the Salvation Army

count was made out she was surprised to see an extra entry of "frimmings, six-

madam." was the answer. " But I haven't

spirits, yet they would be angry to see

them entered in their accounts as such ;

Religious News Items.

Arrangements are being made for

the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of

the consecration as Bishop of the Most

Reverend P. J. Ryan, D. D., of Philadel-

phis. The event will take place during

Rev. Father Michael J. Dineen died at his home, Little Falls. N Y., last week,

from consumption. He was 33 years of

age and was educated at the Ottawa

University, Ottawa, Canada. He was

ordained at the Troy Seminary, and was

assistant pastor of the Catholic Church

The Pope's golden rose is destined this

year for the Duchers Maria Thereas, wife

of the crown prince of Wurtemberg.

The rose is an artistic creation in goad

and precious stones, executed by the Vat

ican jeweller, and is bestowed in mid-

Lent on some Catholic princess who has

been conspicuous for her services to the

Cardinal Mertel, who, in point of age, is the dean of the Sacred College, is now

dying at Rome of extreme old age, being

church.

the week following Easter Sunday.

every way-we always do it."

and fortunate incumbents receive extrav- and straightforward, and means well reign of Pius IX., he became after 1870 agant incomes, and vast sums of money but his burning spirit of enthusiasm the principal legal adviser of the Holy

> The second session of the Catholic wint r school of America will extend from February 28th to March 21st inclusive. The exercises will be opened by a Solemn Pontifical Mass in St. Louis Cathedral, New Orleans, at which Archbishop Martinelli, the Papal Delegate will pontificate, and Bishop Dunn of Dallas, Texas,

> The Standard and Times says: Mr. Andrew Carnegie has presented St. John's Catholic Church, Johnstown, with a beautiful new organ. This the church

A Living Doll.

The following true story is told in the Journal" of Emily Shore:

A little girl near us was one day playing before the house, when a woman appeared and begged a few pence. She had a baby in her arms, and the child was so delighted with the little thing that she asked the woman if she would sell it to her.

"What will you give for it, miss?" was the counter question.

"Half a crown?

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"Very well," said the woman, "let's see the money."

It was produced and the sale made. The little girl took the baby, carried it upstairs, and laid it on her bed, and after she had fondled it "enough for once," scampered downstairs calling to her mother: "Mamma. mamma! I've got a live

doll! I always wanted one, and now

I've got it." "The baby was found and the story frankly told, but though the beggar: woman was sought all over the town, no-trace of her could be discovered. Meanwhile the baby's little "owner" beggedso hard that it should be kept that the parents yielded and the living doll became a household blessing.

A Livin² Record.

A white man sued a black man in: Natal the other day, and while the trial was proceeding the litigants came to an unicable settlement.

The counsel for the plaintiff announced this circumstance to the Court. "The agreement must be in writing,"

said the judge. "We have it here in black and white," replied the counsel, pointing to the parties, ' what more is necessary.'

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS, OF CANADA, 1606 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL,

Distributions overy Wednesday, Value of prizes ranging from \$2 to \$2000. Tickets 10 cents.

"Do you want a shirt that opens in front or one that opens in the back?" asked the salesman "Don't keer where asked the salesman "Don't keer where it opens," answered Uncle Silas, "50's it's got an opening at the top and bottom."-Chicago Daily Tribune.

By the law coming into force this year in Sweden a dwelling house must not have ore than five storeys. An atticcontaining a stove is reckoned a story. The height of the building most not exceed the width of the street by more than five feet.

E. B. DEVLIN, B.C.L. JOSEPH BRIGGET, LL.L.

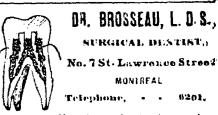
DEVLIN & BRISSET.

HOVOGATES

"New-York Life" Building,

11 PLACE D'ARMES.

BOCKS EGG & EOT. TELEPEONE 227P



system.

they are, and Sophokles, who painted then as they ought to be, and ever afterwards conflicts have been between restraints which man has attempted to set and the freedom which Heaven has imparted.

The Professor then referred to the great master, "Milton." He said : In the romance of Eden it seemed as if he would make amends for the mistake of his younger time. Versed theretofore in all other literature, he now learned Hebrew lore, and misfortune had served to kindle his fear and veneration for the stern, changeless ordinances of the Almighty God of Israel. Then he told his lovers' tale, its sweet beginning, its disappointment, its woundings from enemics un'orseen, its disputings in the presence of threatening despair. He told of the horror of separation, great as the horror of what momentarily had seemed to make separation possible.

THE PERIOD OF REALISM.

A'ter dealing fully with the great con ception of that author, "Paradise Lost," the lecturer said that for a long time after, in all the fiction, the loves of men and women were told in conformity with this great exemplar. Afterwards came a change, and the change has been applauded by a public who, wearied with the continual sight of old landmarks, have willingly followed those who have undertaken to strike out new ways and dangerous ways along forbidden planes. It was a time of what was styled realism. Men endowed with great genius, many of them, have to a degree perverted tastes and morals. Loves romantic and honorable, and loyal and enduring for them, have lost their piquancy, which lias gone to loves wherein there are suspicions and dangers and ricks and barriers for the daring to break down or overleap. The steady, peaceful flow of loves that are pure they have turned away from, preferring those made tumul-tuous by things forbidden. Goethe, the most gifted among all men of leiters since Shakespeare, instead of being an Parnest, devout leader of his generation, encouraged its irregularities and added 10 its corruption especially in its highest society.

The speaker then graphically sketched "Faust." In "Faust," he said, we are made to see how far may fall the loveliest innocence, how pitilessly its ruin may be regarded by the bad man who caused it, and how, afterwards, that bad man goes unpunished because he was of the upper classes.

THACKERAY AND ELIOT.

He next dwelt on "Thackeray" and "Vanity Fair." He said in the litera-ture of fiction there is not found a picture drawn more artistically than Rebecca Sharp." She was of the sort upon whom it suited the author to exert his consummate powers. He painted her to the life, with pretended reluctance to evil, suspected, yet not fully known

Krupp, the German gunmaker, it is said, is the largest employer of labor in the world. On the payrolls of the establishment at Essen. Germany, are more than 25,000 men. They are employed in making cannon and other munitions of war.

In his latest novel, "The Christian," the well-known writer, Hall Caine, criticizes the whole community of the Church of England rather severely. In fact, the purpose of this book appears to be an attack on the clergymen of the "Estab-lished Church." The ministry is ridi-culed and laughed at and its members' vanities and worldliness shown up in the light of day.

A recent report made to Congress states that the number of men in the United States physically able to perform military duty is 10,024,854. The United States now leads the world. The first place was held previously by Russia. Recent estimates put the present population of the United States at 72,000,000. The population of Russia by the last estimate was \$0,000,000.

Miss Clara Brett Martin, of Toronto, enjoys the distinction of being the first lady admitted to the Canadian bar. It was only last session that the Ontario Legislature passed an act enabling women to qualify as barristers. This was subject to the approval of the Law Society of the Province. This association at first refused its consent to the proposal, but finally yielded, and admitted women.

Some 6,000 clergymen of the Church of England are engaged in the delightful Pickwickian occupation of waiting for something to turn up. Speaking of this an English paper complains that :- " It certainly seems harsh that with the great revenues of the English Church, which are administered by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, there should be so much poverty and distress in the lower ranks of the clergy, while dignitaries



retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indi-

gestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, in-somnia, etc. Hood's Pills Pi cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

barrel 76 feet long by 36 feet in mean diameter, measured internally between the bung and head, will hold this quan- ladies in connection with dress, but a tity. The quantity of wine consumed in a day is about 5 500 gallons, or 44 000 claims to have disc wered that it has a pints, which could be stored in a wine hidden meaning. She states that a lady vault 52 feet square and 1 foot deep. Of | while shopping in a large drapery es spirits-home and foreign-about 16 (198) tablishment in London, to which a gallons are drunk daily by Londoners. refreshment department is attached, be-The tea consumed yearly in the metro- came rather faint, and one of the assisted polis amounts to 33,000 000 pounds, or ants brought her a little brandy. She about 90,000 pounds daily, against 112, drank it and recovered. When her ac-(00) nounds daily of coffee beans and S S00 pounds of cocoa.

The crusade of Dalton McCarthy and his followers against the French language has created a very peculiar impression has created a very peculiar impression had any the cloak I bought was conterned theart of on the minds of Ontario citizens. The elevation of Mr. Alfred Evanturel, one that "Trimmings" was merely an alle-of the few French Canadian members of the Levislative Assembly in that Pro-the Levislative Assembly in that Prothe Legislative Assembly in that Province, to the high office of Speaker, is one of the significant results. Mr. Evanturel is the first Catholic to occupy that so we find this method is satisfactory in position. The time will yet come in Canada when the religious convictions of a citizen, and especially a Catholic citizen, will not be an obstacle to success, in any of the Provinces where Protestant ism holds sway, but there will be a good deal of practical and well directed agitation required, as well as a manly and sincere expression of conviction for Catholic principles.

Dr. Grenier, the Mussulman deputy, who is the latest addition to that museum of curiosities, the French Assembly, is becoming one of the most distinguished citizens of Paris. His celebrity is due, not to his statesmanship or oratorical gifts, but to his devout and original habits. A few days ago he was proceed. ing to wash his feet in the members' lavatory before entering the Chamber, and, being remonstrated with, went down to at Greenbush, N. Y., for three years. the Seine, and performed his ablutions there. Finding the limpid stream so refreshing, he has used it as his basin ever since and, in spite of the snow, he has washed his head and face in it before resuming his Parliamentary duties. A crowd of small boys look on in grinning wonder at the novel spectacle, and escort him to the doors of the Palace Bourbon. He was last seen praying on the top of an omnibus, with his face turned towards Mecca.

The most difficult problem with which | in his ninety-third year. He was a lawyer the enthusiast. He is always honest and of the Interior during the temporal | remedy.

"Trimmings" is a word familiar to

The Months.

Each month of the year has a special signification for Catholics, and a special d votion, as follows :---

January, the Month of the Holy Childhood of Jesus,

February, the Month of the Holy Family,

March, the Month of St. Joseph. April, the Month of the Passion. May, the Month of Mary.

June, the Month of the Socred Heart pence." What does that mean?" she July, asked. "That sixpence is for trimminge, Blood. July, the Month of the Most Precious

August, the Month of the Immaculate had any; the cloak I bought was com- Heart of Mary.

September, the Month of Our Lady of

October, the Month of the Holy Angels and of the Holy R wury. November, the Month of the Souls in

Pargatory. December, the Month of the Immaculate Conception and the Nativity of Our

NO CURE NO PAY.

Lord.

Take Menthol Cough Syrup. Sure cure for coughs, colds, asthma, etc. Once tried always used. Read certificate :

Montreal, March 22nd, 1893 - Mesers. Roy & Boire, Drug Co., Manchester, N H., U. S. Since the 8th of last February we have used Menthol Cough Sympin cases of asthma, chronic bronchitis, catarrh, etc. This medicine has given general satisfaction. A few doses were sufficient to cure ordinary colds. It is pleasant to the taste. It costs but little to try it, and the results may be most efficacious. (iREY NUNS, Sisters of Charity, General Hospital. TF

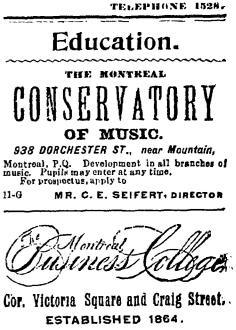
Young Scribbler-What do you think I will do with the first \$25 I make with my pen? Friend-Buy a perambulator for your grand-laughter's first baby .-New York Evening Journal.

Sivants and experts are continually employed discovering a remedy for the restoration of nair to its natural color. They want an article that will preserve the scalp, pure and clean, and remove that destroyer-dandruff. It, is now acknowledged that Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer answers the purpose marvelsome of our local Irish Catholic organi- by profession and a lay member of the lously. Sold by all draggists, price 50 zations have to cope is how to control Synod of Cardinals. Minister of Finance cts. the bottle. Try this unfailing

.

Your impression in the morning, Terth in the afternoon Elegant tall guin sets, it as front the heat red.) Weighted lower sets to hallow taw, Upper sets for wheted faces; and the rown plate and bridge work, painless ex-tracting without charge it sets are inserted. Teeth filed: teeth regained in seminates; sets in three hours it required.





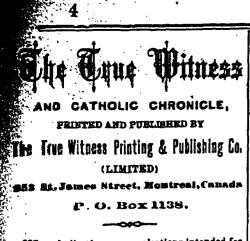
This College is the largest, best equipped and . most thorough Commercial College in Canada. The permanent staff consists of nine expert teachers who devote their time exclusively to the students of this institution. We send free to all applicants a Souvenir Prospectus con-taining full information, new price list, and photographic views of the departments in which the Theoretical and Practical Courses

: : : are taught. : : :;

Studies will be resumed on Sept. 1ste.

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

WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, FEBRUARY17, 1897. THE TRUE



MS. and all other communications intended for publication or notice, should be addressed to the Editor, and all business and other communications te the Managing Director, TRUE WITNESS P. & P. "Co., Ltd., P. 0. Box 1138.

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Returning your paper will not enable us to dissentinue it, as we cannot find your name on out hooks unless your post office address is given.

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

If you fail to receive your paperrogularly notify ms at once by letter or postal.

WEDNESDAY......FEBRUARY 17, 1897



Our Authorization.

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

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

The first Mass was said in St. Patrick's Church on St. Patrick's Day, 1847, amid the universal joy of the English-speaking Catholic population, who, until then, had no church of their own at all proportionate to their numbers. Not a few sre still living who remember how many, for want of accommodation, used to hear Mass kneeling on the street adjoining the old Recollet Church on Notre Dame street, opposite Dollard street.

The remarkable advance made since then in the material prosperity of our people, and the advantages which have accrued to them from a religious point sections and all stations, such a situaof view, are matters for profoundest tion imposes a duty. "What can I do?"

morals ? Is it the restaurant-keeper ? Is it the Municipal Government of the revenue system ? Are we to seek the cause in a general lowering of the moral sense in the community at large, or is it to be attributed to the defective training of the young men of the present genera tion ?

It is easy to put such questions, but it is a somewhat delicate matter to answer them. The first point to be settled is the truth of the accusations. In every society there is a certain) ratio of pcs simists-persons who, in' the face of ample evidence of progress and improvement, persist in crying out that everything is going to the dogs. Such persons throw a wet blanket on all enthusiasm and try to dampen the ardor of their more sanguine neighbors. There is no lack of this element in the present generation. Possibly, this political scepticism has something to do with these doleful reports of the conduct of our young people in this year of grace, 1897. Would that we could bring ourselves to believe that such was the case. But our informants are not pessimists, but sober, thoughtful, sensible men, who would far rather give a good account of their neighbors than a bad one. Nor can we altogether close our own eyes to what is going on around us. We fear that it is hopeless to deny the truth of a great deal of these unfavorable reports of the way in which many of our young men spend their leisure time. There is at least trath enough in them to cause grave reflections as to the future when these same young men will be fathers of families and perhaps fill positions of | timacy and her veneration for the charpublic trust.

As the source of the evil, some would lay the blame on the authorities who let such things pass unpunished. Others point the parents and elders of the offenders, or, rather, victims, and charge them with neglect of duty. Others ask at what schools these boys (for some of them are little more) were prepared for entering upon the work of life. Finally, there are moralists who find the cause of the prevailing decline in morals and manners (for they are generally of a piece) in the spirit of the age-the boasted Zeitgeist-which is, alas, in many ways a denying spirit, a grasping spirit, a faithless spirit, without conscience, without right feeling. Well, probably, in all these conjectures, there is a trace of the truth, and if we knew exactly how much of the evil we ought to attribute to each assigned cause, we would be in a fair way of knowing whether it could be remedied and by what means the remedy could be effected. Perhaps if fathers, elder friends and employers kept their eyes open, used tact and spoke a seasonable word now and then, it might have some influence. On Catholics of every age, both

THE CANONIZATION OF M. BLIER.

Of peculiar interest to every Catholic in Canada is the subject of M. J. J. Olier's canonization. How dear the name of that holy man must ever be to the faithful of this city it is almost needless to remind the readers of THE TRUE WITNESS. In Montreal is centred the undying influence of the work which, heyond the confines of his beloved France, was dearest to his heart. What he contemplated was for old France a revival of religion through a specially trained clergy; for new France, a city of God in the wilderness which should be a focus of evangelization for a continent. The founder of Saint Sulpice was exceptionally endowed by innate gifts, and by the circumstances of his calling for the great task which he was chosen to accomplish. In the lives of God's saints there are few incidents more touching than the answer of Saint Francois de Sales to the anxious mother when she consulted him as to the vocation of her son. At that time M. Jacques Olier de Verneuil, the father of the future Founder, who had already held several offices of high responsibility, was discharging the functions of Intendant of Lyons, a position to which Louis XIII. had appointed him; and Jean Jacques, with his brothers François and Réné, were studying at the Jesuits' College of that city. Saint François de Sales, who had occasional business in Lyons, had become acquainted with the Intendant. whom he held in high respect for his piety and other merits. It was this inacter of the great bishop that embold. ened Madame Olier to consult him as to her son's fitness for the ecclesiastical state. The Bishop at once cordially assented, promising to make the matter the subject of his prayers. Some days afterwards Madame Olier and her three sons went to hear the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, in the chap-1 of his Filles de la Visitation of Bellecour, celebrated by the Bishop. Afterwards, Madame Olier presented her sons to the illustrious prelate, who greeted them with paternal tender-

ness. The anxious mother then unburthened her heart of her fears for the future of the youngest boy, who had already caused great perplexity to his parents. "Ah! Madam," said the Bishop of Geneva," have a little patience and do not worry yourself; God is preparing this good child of yours to be of great service in his church." Then, placing his hands on the boy's head, he solemnly blessed him. M. Olier received a still more solemn benediction from the great prelate and saint just before the latter yielded up his spirit.

Not less tender and memorable are the relations between M. Olier and another man of God of that age, Saint Vincent de Paul, whose name has become a synpractice, but those who, being wellonym for heroic charity. Nor is the close of those relations less noteworthy than the parting of M. Olier with St. François. Here the respective positions are reversed, for it is M. Olier who is Christian, the conversion of the world called away. St. Vincent de Paul, who would not be long delayed. As for the had frequently visited M. Olier during authorities, including the police force, his illness, heard on Easter Monday (1657), that his friend was worse than usual. He hastened to his bedside, and it was under the eyes of that saint that M Olier breathed his last.

masses. The manner in which healthy, active young men strive to secure positions in the public service is not calculated to inspire much confidence in the measure of judgment displayed by the rising generation. The Civil Service is an excellent institution in its way, but the politician has made it a steppingstone to reach the goal of petty personal ambitions. Our young men should turn their attention to other walks of life where they will have fuller scope for their energies and talents.

WHERE SILENCE IS GOLDEN.

Miss Mary J. Onahan, if not the Clever Woman of the Family," is a clever member of a clever family, and what she has to say on literary matters not unworthy of consideration. Whether all that she says about every literary question is deserving of full approval-that is another story. She contributed recently to the Catholic Citizen an article on "Novels about Nuns," which, it seems to us, is not quite so cautious in its statements as it ought to be. All humanity-with its countless diversities of occupation, aim, emotion, virtue and vice - is, she holds, within the legitimate domain of art. She differs from those old-fashioned people, therefore, who think that "a novel about a nun is necessarily a shocking novel, that the subject is a sacred one which the novelist has no right to meddle with, to drag into the vulgar light of every day." Miss Onahan, as "a true modern," maintains "no subject is too sacred for the pen of the artist." She insists, however, that the artist, in portraying the conventual, as well as every other phase of human life, must "portray it truthfully."

Miss Onahan then gives a few illustrations of the success attained in this branch of artistic portrayal by writers who are lacking neither in creative gift nor in popularity, and her necessary verdict is that they have dismally failed. She calls their conventual characters hybrid creations of the novelist's imagination," and in one instance she characterizes the picture presented by the literary artist as " a study of borrors." The strange thing is that it is not Protestants or non-Catholics who thus offend against truth and reality, but Catholics, who ought to know better. Can it be wondered at, then, if those who are aliens by birth and training and persist ent estrangement from the Catholic fold showed, when they attempt to treat of such subjects-subjects of which they can have for the most part but a book or hearsay knowledge-fall into still more grievous errors, and paint convent life on a canvass that is full of misrepresentations? The writers that we have now in our mind are not the bigoted and viru. lent foes of Catholic doctrine and

a high idea and to give it shape on the printed page, would be fully compensated for by the effacement of such grotesque carricatures as those to which Miss Onshan has called attention.

WR. DEVLIN'S SCHEME.

The grounds on which some of our Ca nadian contemporaries have decided to oppose the Ivish immigrant scheme of Mr. Charles R. J. Devlin, M. P., appears to us to be insufficient.

. The plea, that our ancestral land has been already sufficiently depopulated of its Catholic inhabitants, is beside the question, so long as Irish people continue itself, when we can no longer stand up to leave Ireland in the hope of bettering their condition. Most sincerely does every true son of the old sod hope, most ardently does he pray, for the time when for Irish men and Irish women there will be no land so happy, so comfortable, so prosperous, as the dear old sod to which their hearts are so devoted. But even the most sanguine of patriots have, sadly,

to admit that for that halcvon time we must still patiently wait. It is vain to make war with facts. As

matters stand, there are communities in Ireland for a considerable proportion of which the prospects would be better in Canada than in the land of their birth. Every year during the last three quarters of a century there has been an exodus from Ireland. In successive years so great was the outflow that one might wonder not that the population was diminished, but that there were any of the old stock and faith left in the island at all.

But there is another question that has olten been put by thoughtful historians to British statesmen. How is it that, during the years of the perpetual exodus. so little effort was made to settle the exiles on lands within the British dominions, instead of letting them go to swell the numbers and further the enter-

prise of an alien nation? That, wherever they settled, those hapless wanderers might have cher.shed some degree of resentment against a rule to which they, not unreasonably, ascribed their misfortunes, may be true enough. But the duration of that resentment would depend on the locality and on the surroundings of the new home in which the exiles found rest for their weary feet. Those of them who were evening was preached by the Rev. induced to settle within the Queen's domain were fairly dealt with by the heard throughout every part of the authorities and found kindly and help- Church. ful neighbours, were more than likely to become in time reconciled to their lot, ready to defend it if assailed, glad to avail themselves of the educational and other advantages that it offered to their children, to take an interest in public affairs, and, if they were industrious and persevering, to attain a degree of prosperity which, for most of them, would parishioners. have been unattainable in the old land. emigrant party that left Ireland in the in the evening at 7.30. years of distress and whose descendants to day are thrifty, happy and, in many cases, influential members of the

week to penetrate the mind of the country, and hope and pray that better days are coming when the hatchet will be buried and the wasting strife in which we have been engaged ended for ever.

Now that the arbitration treaty is being discussed, people are recalling a prediction made by General Phil Sheridan in a speech at the Centennial banquet in Philadelphia in September, 1896. The General then said :

"There is one thing that you should appreciate, and that is the improvement in guns and in the material of war, in dynamite and other explosives, and in breech loading guns, as rapidly bringing us to a period when war will eliminate and fight each other in battle, and when we will have resort to so mething

"Now what will that something be. It will be arbitration. I mean what I say when I express the belief that if any one now present here could live until the next centennial he would find that arbitration will rule the would."

ARCHBISHOP ELDER was asked by a Cincinnati Post reporter what he would do if elected mayor. Said he :

"I would try to close the saloons on Sunday and abolish the immoral theatrical posters, both of which are a disgrace to the community.

"Another thing I would endeavor to accomplish would be to stop, if possible, the sensational publication of criminal and other disgraceful and disgusting trials. It is the greatest evil with which we have to contend. Familiarity with crime and its details may be divided into three stages : First it is endured, then pitied, then embraced.

"The argument that exposure is greately dreaded and acts as a restraint on crime, is weak. Those who dread such exposure are the very ones who may be redeemed, and if exposed grow hardened, and when hardened desire notoriety.

ST. PATRICK'S MISSION.

The general Mission in charge of the Redemptorist Fathers for the parishioners of St. Patrick's opened on Sunday evening under circumstances which must have been a source of real happiness to the pastor, Rev. Father Quinlivan.

The married women of the parish had the honor of inaugurating the spiritual undertaking, and the attendance was unprecedented. Every portion of the vast edifice was crowded, including the spacious gallery. The sermon of the Father Hogan. C.SS.R., who is the possessor of a magnificent voice, which was

There are five Missionaries in attendance: Rev. Fathers Wissel, Hogan, Doyle, White and Wissel.

The married women of the parish are certainly to be congratulated for the measure of enthusiasm they have displayed in assisting at the different services. The good example they have so nobly shown will be in consequence emulated by the other sections of the

The exercises for the married women will close on Sunday afternoon, and the This has been the lot of many an Mission for the married men will open

thankfulness to God. The belitting expression of this gratitude is one of the another may plead. But if all those who chief reasons for celebrating the jubilee, and we earnestly solicit for THE TRUE WITNESS, in its laudable endeavor, the active encouragement and patronage of our devoted people and their many wellwishers in and out of Montreal.

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

(Signed),

REV. J. QUINLIVAN, S.S.

Pastor of St. Patrics's Church. REV. PHILIP SCHELFHAUT, C.SS.R., Pastor of St. Ann's Church.

Rev. P. F. O'DONNELL, Pastor of St. Mary's Church.

REV. J. E. DONNELLY,

Pastor of St. Anthony's Church. REV. W. O'MEARA,

Pastor of St. Gabriel's Church.

REV. W. J. CASEY, St. Jean Baptiste Church.

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

Enter into no contract with any person who cannot produce proper credentials.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE ?

Complaints have frequently been made to us of late regarding certain "nurseries of depravity" that are working havoc in the characters of our young men. The description that one pained and indignant observer has given us of one of these establishments is extremely vivid and unless (which we can hardly hope) his informant has exaggerated or his eyes have deceived him, the state of things that it implies is serious and calls for prompt attention. The difficulty in the case is that the place which he denounces is licensed and, as it is not of the holeand-corner class of offenders, its doings must be well enough known to the police. Of course, such a description would equally suit fifty other places of entertainment for men and beasts in our pleasure loving city. Who are to blame or these evidences of a low state of tioned.

some may say. "I have no influence, think or pretend that they have no influence were to exercise the moral sway that belongs to every sincere baptized they, at least, cannot offer such a plea for *furneautise*. They know their duties better than we can tell it to them, seeing that they have und rtaken it under the most sclemn sanctions and that the obligation is not to their conscience only-which may sometimes sleep-but | tual career as, if we may be permitted to

to the public, which, in such matters, ought to keep wide awake, having to foot the bill in any case.

THE Daily Witness, in referring to the recent disastrous fire in the Western indulge in a fling at the smokers. It suggest fire-proof smoking apartments should be provided for civil servants who indulge in the bad practice during business hours. Despite all the Daily Wit ness may urge in the matter, there will be always lovers of the weed in and out of the public service who will enjoy its

THERE must be something radically wrong in the administration of the police force of Montreal, when in the short ciple thoroughfares. Chief Hughes has

soothing influence.

the ability to prevent this state of things, and he should exert himself to do so. There is no question about the measure of his remuneration being ample enough for all the requirements of his office.

WE have received a communication from "An Irish Catholic Liberal" of Quebec, in which he states in the most emphatic manner that a movement is being organized to deny to the Irish Catholics of the Ancient Capital their just claims to representation in Quebec West. We must request our correspondent to send us his address, otherwise we cannot publish his letter. We insist Municipal, Provincial or Federal service upon this rule in all cases. THE TRUE is always sure of his election in WITNESS is quite prepared to take up | Montreal. That is the test required now, the grievance complained of by "Irish Catholic Liberal" on the condition men-

We cite these incidents, marking the beginning and the end of M. Olier's spirisay so, a sort of forecast of his entrance into the glorious choir of God's elect servants with whom it is the desire of so many that he should be formally associated. M. Olier was not unworthy of his saintly friends. He was not only the Founder of Saint Sulpice; he was a man of ex-Block at Ottawa, seizes the occasion to ceptionally holy life, to whose spiritual worth some of the greatest servants of God during two centuries and a half have borne witness. That the desire of so many fervent and grateful hearts may be fulfilled, is the prayer of every true Catholic.

THE proposal to abolish the system of free transmission of newspapers through the mails is, to say the least, a retrogade movement. Canada has always suffered through attempts of economy of this character, and will always continue to space of one week no less a number than suffer so long as there are men in the four citizens were attacked on our prin- Administration whose views of public affairs are characterized by such a spirit of narrowness.

> THE real estate owners of Hochelaga Ward are very ambitious, judging by the measure of enthusiasm they are displaying in the endeavour to secure costly harimprovements. An evening paper, in commenting on this spirit of enterprise, which involves a large expenditure of money from the public chest, suggests, as a counter irritant, that there should be an effort made to extend the city westwards.

THE public man who can secure the greatest number of positions in the and the citizens who exact it are by no means amongst the class which some true pictures of convent life in fiction,

meaning enough, or at least not deliberately hostile, go astray through sheer ignorance.

That there are Catholic writers who know by actual acquaintance or by associations based on kindred enough of the religious life in some of its manifestations to be able to make a portrayal of it that is not a travesty, may be admitted. But there is always a danger of exaggeration in some direction. There are very few Catholic writers who, like Madame Craven, can deal with such delicate questions with the candor of sincerity, and, writing simply of what they know, neither go beyond the truth nor fall short of it. Yet even Mrs. Craven sometimes goes too near the ridge of a precipice, as where she makes a Catholic accept the ministrations of a Russc-Greek priest. Mrs. Craven is, however, most careful, in treating of convent life, to correct some popular misapprehensions such as that to which Miss Onahan r. fers, with only a partial condemnation, as to the forcing of girls into the cloister. Mrs. Craven shows, by example, how on the other hand the

gates of the cloister are constantly guarded against premature or inconsiderate admission.

We forbear even to quote some of the instances that Miss Onahan gives of the shocking perversion of truth and common sense by writers who write for a sensation-loving public without con scientious reticence as to matters the true significance of which they have never grasped. Where it seems to us she has failed to do her duty as a Catho-

lic is in not having denounced the adoption of such themes for fiction altogether in the face of such grave misuse. Of course, the introduction of a Sister of Charity discharging the duties of her divine calling cannot well be found fault with. Neither would any reasonable critic condemn all reference to the convent as a nursery of truth and the religious and domestic virtues. Such occasional mention of religiouses may be necessary for the evolution of the plot. But that is wholly different from making a nun the heroine of such tales

as Miss Onahan has criticized, some of which are monstrously untrue and can only work harm to weak minds. Surely any loss sustained by the non-existence or withdrawal of the extremely rare and

There is no reason why our countrymen who have decided to try their fortunes in another country should not be induced to occupy some portions of the vast area of new land opened up in the Dominion.

community.

Let us hope that the day is not distant when the course of improvement will when the course of improvement will Kearns. Chairmen-Auditing Commit-render it needless for Irish people to tee, John Ryan; Membership, M. J. seek a home beyond the shores of the Murphy; Hall Patrick Doyle. land they love. But, surely, so long as the necessity continues, it is wise to guide the emigrants to Canadian rather than foreign lands, where they may enjoy the advantages of just such a constitution as her representatives have so long been asking and are yet bound to obtain for Ireland.

WE would remind our young correspondents to Aunt Nora's Corner that all communications must reach our office on Thursday or Friday of each week, in order to ensure publication. This week

number of very interesting letters describing St. Patrick's Church. Our young folks need not, therefore, be anxious regarding their letters, as they will appear in our next issue. The same rule also applies to letters from subscribers, unless in cases of great urgency.

THE Catholic electors of St. Boniface will be confronted with a solemn and important duty at the approaching election of a representative to the House of Library Hall, Bleury street, on Monday Commons. They should not be cajoled by any sophistry such as that recently advanced by vacillating Catholics, who urge the plea of giving the so-called settlement a trial. Thy should be true to their Catholic principles and condemn an arrangement which sacrificed their most cherished rights.

THE Dublin Freeman, in its issue of the 6th inst., refers to the prospect of unity in a leading article. It closes with the following significant statement :

We do not think that it will or ought to be the desire of anyone to force the pace. We may safely leave the healing Mum. jest when I wants to sleep."-Depeople so familiarly style the unlettered | where the temper has been able to grasp | influence of the discussion of the last | troit Free Press.

St. Mary's Parish.

The annual meeting of the St. Mary's Y. M. Society was held in their Hall, 1113 Notre Dame Street, on Sunday, the 7th inst., the principal business being the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows : President. T. W. Burns ; 1st Vice, Thos. McCall; 2nd Vice, Jas. Weir ; Rec. Sec., W. P. Burns; Treasurer, J. A. Heffernan : Cor. Sec., J. P. Purcell; Fin. Sec., J. J. Phelan; Marshal, Peter Doyle; Librarian, Jas.

Requiem Service for Brother Noah.

On Thursday last the Redempto ist Fathers of St. Ann's Church sang a Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Brother Noah. Rev. Father Scanlan officiated and was assisted by Rev. J. Heffernan. The music, under the leadership of Mr. P. J. Shea, was of the highest order. The children of St. Henri Church Brothers' School joined with the regular choir. The attendance was very large on the part of the laity and there were delegations from all the houses and schools of the Christian Brothers. Hon. Judge Curran and his family occupied the front pews. This spontaneous act on the part of the Redemptorist Fathers is highly appreciated by all the relatives and friends of the late lamented Brother Noah.

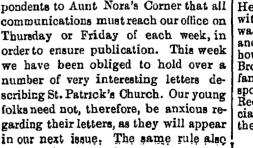
A Deserving Charity.

In a recent issue we called attention to the sad condition of a young Scotch Catholic named William McLean, residing at 852 St. Lawrence street. Arrangements are now under way to hold an entertainment for his benefit at the Free evening next, and a number of ladies have interested themselves in disposing of the tickets. The object is a deserving one:

A petition from the Catholic clergy of the archdiocese of Boston, praying for the enactment of laws to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors in any public park in the state, will soon be presented to both houses of the Legislature. The petition is signed by Archbishop Williams and about 170 priests of the diocese.

"What did you stop that clock in your room for, Jane ?"

"Because, Mum, the plaguey thing has some sort of a fit every mornin'



THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, FEBRUARY 17, 1897.

DOWN BY THE SEA. New Churches to be Erected in

Prince Edward Island. Social Features - An Active Grusade

Against Street-walking.

[From Our Special Correspondent.] SUMMERSIDE, P. E. I., February 10.-Left to themselves, without proper parental restraint, children are pretty apt to run to mischief and to get into trouble. This is particularly the case in seaport towns, like those of Prince in cornection with this church, a Edward Island, where street walking by the young, after night, is one of the social evils that has to be combatted. It is painful to note the number of boys like man-o'-war sailors) and slips of girls, all in their early teens, to be met with on the streets at late hours of the night, when they should be at home instead of graduating into circles which they ought to avoid as they would a plague stricken district. So intolerable has this nuisance become in Charlottetown that a "Curfew by-law has been passed by the City Council.

The same nuisance exists in Summerside, and the "Curfew bell" is also talked of here. It is to be hoped, for the sake of the young folks who are not looked after at home as they should be, that the proposal will ere long materialize.

A few evenings ago a large and thoroughly representative audience enjoyed a genuine literary and historical treat, when Hon F. de St. C. Brecken, assistant Post Office Inspector and ex-M.P., Charlottetown, lectured in the U.M.B.A. hall, Summerside, under the suspices el Branch 215, on 'Bonnie Prince Charlie." Mr Brecken's narrative of the landing of Prince Charlie, the uprising of 1745 and the battles of Prestonpans and Culloden Moor, the escape of the Prince-through the devoted assistance of Flora Macdonaldto the Continent and his subsequent wanderings there, his closing years and his death, was told in a manner that swakened the keenest interest of the audience, while they were charmed and delighted with the way in which he interwove incident and anecdote, and por traved the intense devotion and fidelity of the Highlanders to their unfortunate hero. The hon. gentleman's peroration, in which he described the last resting place of Prince Charlie in St. Peter's at Rome, was inspiring.

At the close of the lecture Mr. Brecken was tendered and fittingly acknowledged a hearty vote of thanks, which was moved by Rev. D. J. G. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Neil Macleod, and supported by Rev. D. M. Macdonald (Tig nish) and Hon. W. G. Strong, all of whom spoke in the bighest terms of the effort

Mr. Brecken's lecture was the first we bave had in Summerside this season.

This year promises to be more than stitution and by laws. usually active in church building on Prince Edward Island, and several new

The energetic and popular pastor of St. Malachi's, Rev. John J. Macdonald, is one of the most huspitable of Prince Edward Island's sons. * * *

The old wooden church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, at Fifteen Point. is to be replaced by a handsome brick church, costing, when complete, about \$25 000. The brick will be manufactured in the immediate neighbourhood, and the foundations o the church prepared, during the coming summer, and the building itself will be erected in the summer of 1895. The new church will be 132 x 58 teet, not including the chancel, and will seat about eight hundred persons, the choir gallery accom-modating about two hundred more. There will be three altars and the whole will be beautifully finished. There is, colossal statue to Our Lady of Mount Carmel, erected many years ago by Father Quevillion

The congregation of St. Ann's Church, Lot 65, of which Rev. D. B Reid, Kelly's (some of whom imagine themselves Uross, is the popular pastor, is submen, since they can smoke and swear scribing generously for the erection of a new church, the foundation of which will be laid next summer, and the building is expected to be completed the following summer. Mr. R. P. Lemay, Quebec, is preparing the plans, which will be, no doubt, according to the latest designs of architecture. The new church will be a wooden building, with a seating capacity of about six hundred, and, when finished, it will be a credit to the parishioners of St. Ann's and to their beloved pastor.

BARNEY O'REGAN.



Gabriel Parish.

Mr. W. P. Kearney, for many years connected with the well-known establishment of Mr. Richard McShane, on McGill street, and recently associated with the Catholic publishers, D. & J. Sadlier, has secured a very good position with The Toronto Tire Co., of Toronto, and leaves for that city on Friday evening next. Mr. Kearney has always been a favorite amongst all classes of young men of Montreal, and his departure will be keenly felt by them. He is a clever and energetic young Irish Canadian and will make his mark in his new career.

* *

The St. Ann's Young Men's Society are arranging to attend the performance of the "Bells of Shandon" at the Queen's to morrow evening. The author of the play, Mr. John J. McGinniss, a young Irish Amer can, is a prominent member of the A.O. H. in Brooklyn, N.Y. An effort is also being made to interest the local Hibernians, the S.A.A.A., and other Irish organizations to attend on the same evening.

The young Irishmen of St. Gabriel parish have decided to form a young men's society. A preliminary meeting will be held within the next week and a committee appointed to draft the con-

St. Ann's Choir held its annual meet old and antiquated edifices that have | ing on Friday last and there was a large become too small to accommodate the attendance of members present. Mr. P. the torces of the Opposition, are both J Shea, organist, occupied the chair and in a neat speech complimented the members upon their spirit of enthusiasm during the past year, and pointed out the necessity of laying down certain rules for the future operations of the organization. The election of officers for the ensuing term resulted as follows : Honorary President, Rev. Father Strubbe ; President, Mr. P. Burns ; vicepresident, Mr. W. Murphy; secretary treasurer, Mr. R. J. Hiller ; assistant secretary, Mr. F. Hartford. Executive Committee-Messrs. P. Malone, T. Sullivan, Ed. Quinn, J. Quinn, P. Prender gast, J. Morgan (Leader), P. J. Shca (Organist.)

will illustrate the subject with appropriate remarks, and no better way will ment fund of \$33,160.72, and a balance in be found of celebrating the evening than by visiting the old land in the company of such an expert and enthusiastic guide as the reverend lecturer.

The County Board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians are now engaged in making preparations for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day. The committee having the matter in ha d are sparing no eff r to make the e debration of this year a groud success It is fully expected that HORD members of the readization will be to line in the parale. The committee have already secured the Rev. W. J. O'Sullivan, of Montpelier, Vermont, to deliver the address at their entertainment which is to take place at the Windsor Hall. Father O'Sullivan, it will be remembered, delivered an eloquent and patriotic discourse in St. Patrick's Church on the occasion of the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, 1894.

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The veteran members of the S. A. A., and their wives and cousins, to the number of sixty, held a gala night at the club house on St. Lawrence street last week. All the old time dances so characteristic of the Irish race were the features of the evening. There was no place for the fancy round dances and aesthetic flourishes which occury the attention of the rising generation. Mr. J. B. I. Flynn, was master of ceremonies and from the moment he announced the first cotillion until the final double reel, the veterans exercised their physical strength to its fullest capacity. Refreshments were also served during

the evening in the commodious supper room of the club house, and the v-terans proved themselves to be good talkers as they spent an hour in the recital of the stirring events, in the days of long ago. when they stood upon the green sward to maintain the supremacy of the Shamrock colors. _____ B, J,

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick has sailed for New York, on his return. His mis- tectural design and in the measure of sion, according to reports, has not been medern facilities, that of any of the very successful.

Interprovincial Hockey is the title given to a recent encounter between two terms from Munster and Leinster, which was held at Blackrock.

Channey M. Depew, president of the New York Central, it is rumoured, will succeed Thomas F. Biyard as American Amb usuador to London.

Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. Mr. Davis are coming home from Washington, perfectly satisfied it is said with the result of their mission.

The Woman's Suffrage Bill was defeated in the Nova Scotia House by a maj rity of 23 to 5. Two years ago this bill was only defeated by one majority.

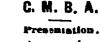
General Montgomery Moore acts as administrator of this country during the absence of Lord Aberdeen at Nashville, Tenn., attending the wedding of Lady Aberdeen's brother, Mr. Marjoribanks.

Mr Gladstone is about to publish a second series of gleanings from his occasional writings. The first volume is expected in the spring and will consist of ecclesiastical and theological essays.

Hon Mr. Elunn loader of the Govern

statement shows a balance in the endowgeneral expense fund of \$4.291.79.

The Ontario Legislature opened last week. The speech from the throne contains references to the long reign and approaching jubillee of the Queen, to the convalescence of His Honor the Lientenant-Governor, and to the various matters which will be placed before the House for consideration during the session two of the most important being legislation regarding mining and the care of imported waits Before the House adjourned the presentation of a portrait of the Hon. Edward Blake to the Legislature was the occasion of more speeches and more culogy, in which Dr. Hoskin, the Hon. G. W. Ross and Mr. Whitney took part. Dr. Hoskin presented the portrait on behalt of the Trust Company, and Principal Sheraton unveiled it from the ladies' gallery. The new Speaker, Hon. Mr. Evanturel, acknowledged the gift on behalf of the House: the Minister of Education, in a brief and interesting speech, reviewed the History of the Provincial Parliament, and Mr. Whitney, in a few courteous and pleasant remarks, replied for the



At the regular meeting of Branch 2 of the C.M.B.A., held last night, in their hall, there was a very large attendance. Deputy Meek, Chancellor Innes, and F. C. Lawlor, Rec. Sec. of Branch 1, were present.

Bro. Davis arose and addressed the Branch, and made a presentation, on behalf of Mrs P. O'Reilly, wife of the late Patrick O'Reilly, Grand President of Quebec Grand Council of C M. B A., to Bro. Lawlor, of Branch No. 1, consisting of a gold breast badge, pin and watch charm, and placed the badge on his breast, taking Bro. Laylor so much by surprise that it was with difficulty he could respond, which he did in a manner creditable to himself and the branch he represented.

Grand Deputy Meek addressed the meeting and showed the bunefits derived from being a member. Chancellor Innes also addressed the

meeting. The meeting adjourned on account of

Bro. Doran's wife's death. T. KEOUGH, Rec. Sec., Branch 2.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in His Divine Providence to remove by the hand of death, the beloved wife of our esteemed Chancellor, Bro. Robert Doran; and

Whereas, by the untimely death, our brother has lost a faithful and devoted wife, his children a good and kind mother; therefore he it

Resolved,-That we, the members of Branch 2 of the C. M. B. A., in regular meeting, do hereby tender our most heartfelt sympathy to Bro. R. Doran and his children in this their hour of sorrow. and pray God in His infinite mercy may enable them to bear their loss with true Christian fortitude. And be it further

Resolved,-That these resolutions be entered on the records of the Branch. and a copy sent to our bereaved brother. and also a copy be sent to the TRU WITNESS.

> (Signed) JAMES MCGINN, T. DAVIS, P. J. KENNEDY.

> > Smiles.

Jeweller : Well, madam, I have shown you all the rings suitable for a girl of

Lady: None of them will do; so I think I will wait until my daughter is tifteen.

Jeweller: Willyou take a seat, madam. Mr. John Bull (of England)-Why do

the boys talk so hexcited ? Mrs. Bull-They're at sixes an' sevene over some happles they 'ave.

Mr. Bull-At sizes an'seyens! They'll soon be at hates if they keep hon.-Harper's Round Table.

Sheridan made his appearance one day in a pair of new boots. These attracting the notice of some of his friends, "Now guess," said he, "how I came by those boots." Many probable guesses then took place. "No" said Sheridan, "no, you've not hit it, nor ever will--I bought them and paid for them."

A mayor in a small village in France having occasion to give a passport to a distinguished personage in his neighbourhood, who was blind of an eye, was in great embarassment on coming to the ntion of



Silk and Wool Dress Fabrics.

A shipment of choice Silk and Wool Dress Goods, in all the new leading shades and patterns. Prices from 75c per vd.

Fine Checked Dress Goods, in Silk and Wool and in All Wool, very fine goods, and one of the leading novelvies for the coming season. Prices from 50c per yd. Fine Costume Tweeds in all the newest shades and choice mixtures. A large assortment to select from. Prices from Se per yard.

Black Dress Goods Dept.

All-Wool Black Serges, all guaranteed fast dye. Prices from 30c per yard. Choice Black Crepons, 50 handsome patterns to select from. Black Crepons rom 374c per yard.

New Black Mohairs.

New Plain Mohair Sicilians. New Fancy Mohair Sicilians. New Fancy Mohair Lustres. New Plain Mohair Lustres.

A fine assortment of Plain and Fancy Mohairs to select from.

Fancy Black Dress Goods.

In all the leading novelties to select from at lowest prices.

JOHN MURPHY & CO. 2343 St. Catherine St., CORNER OF METCALFE STREET.

TELEPHONE No. 3833 TERMS, CASH



And why 7 Because it is the most Comfortable and Sensible Chair made. With adjustable back, solid polished oak trame, reversible cushion of figural corduroy, and stuffed with hajr.

We sell them for \$10.00 net.



to Rebuild, The New Structure to be Modern and

A CANADIAN SKY-SCRAPER,

The Estate Barron Now Considering Plans

Opposition.

So-called Modern Structures Pointed Out.

There is every prospect that the unsightly roins of the Barron Block, on St. James Street, will soon disappear. The Barron Estate is now considering the plans for the crection of a palatial building which will surpass, in archi-

structures which now ornament the leading thoroughfares of Montreal,

That there is ample room for such an enterprise is very evident, from the demands which now prevail in the midst twelve. of citizens engaged in various profes- Lady sions who are in search of suites of offices equipped with all modern improvements. such as fire-proof vaults and other furnishings. Strange as it may appear, the recently erected Canadian skyscrapers, with all their wealth of granite and artistic outward adornment,

with their triple elevators, their gorgeous stairways and wide passages, there has been very little attention given to the immediate conveniences of the occupants of the offices. A professional man has but scant accommodation afforded to him in the way of safely storing away the valuable records of his calling, or even the means to preserve that measure of order and tidiness so indispensable to every wellkept establishment. The rentals for the available offices, considering the faciliities afforded, are abnormally high. It is therefore learned that, for these considcrations, the Estate Barron is about to

erect a mammoth building which will be

thoroughly modern in the sense in which

Intended to Meet an Urgent Demand for the Facilities of the Professional Classes-Some of the Drawbacks in

churches will ere long replace as many respective congregations.

The most important of these structures is of course the new cathedral at Charlottetown, which was begun last spring, and of which the basement and outer walls have been already built. It is being constructed of grey stone, and when finished it will be the handsomest building in the city, and will have cost from \$100,000 to \$125,000, or even more. The contractors for the erection of the building and towers are Messrs. Pacquet & Godbout, Quebec, and their contract price is \$59,995. This, however, does not include any work on the interior, which will form a separate contract, and for which tenders will be called later. The receipts on the building fund, up to January 16th, 1397, when the accounts were balanced, amounted to \$42,458,33, and the expenditure to \$40 583.42, leaving a balance on hand of \$1,868.91. The expenditure, in detail, was as follows:

Advertising for tenders new cathedral..... R. P. Lemay, inspector..... 640 00 F. X. Berlinquet, architect, on account plans, etc..... 1.000.00 Canadian Bridge and Iron Co., Pacquet & Godbout-on account,..... 31,584 30 Total.....\$40,591.42

The beautiful Church of St. Mary's, Indian River, was last summer struck by lightning, which set it on fire, and it was burned to the ground. Preparations are now being made and money collected for rebuilding, but it is not probable that the construction of the new church will begin until the summer of 1898 The new church will be built of wood, and will be a handsome specimen of ecclesiastical architecture.

The parishioners of St. Malachi's, Kinkora, are preparing to build a new church. Although they have a good deal of money and material on hand, they will not begin actual building opera tions before 1898, as they wish to have sufficient funds on hand to go right ahead when they undertake the work of construction. Messrs. Berlinquet & Lemay are at present engaged upon the plans, which are expected to come to hand some time this month. They have instructions to make the specifications for a wooden building costing about \$11,000, to seat about seven hundred people, and with organ and choir gallery only, If, upon seeing the plans the parishioners decide upon a brick church, new plans will be made out ac-cordingly. Mr. Lemay advises against. a clere story, as he thinks it better to

The C.M.B A. stalwarts in the vicinity of St. Ann's Church, of Branch 41, will hold a public meeting on Wednesday next, at which Hou. M. F. Hackett, the Grand President, will deliver an address. The St. Ann's choral organization will also perform a musical programme under the direction of Organist Shea.

Rev. Father Strubbe delivered a very 68.80 well timed instruction at St. Ann's on Sunday, on fraternal and national societies. After dealing with this subject at some length he turned his attention to the question of parishioners exercising greater care in regard to infectious diseases, and pointed out where such sad visitations appeared that the head of the family should not allow the children to attend school or any other place where there was a danger of spreading the contagion.

> Mr. J. P. Clarke, of the firm of Pearson & Co., Chaboillez square, has gone to Boston, Mass., for a well deserved va-

cation.

Old and young in this neighborhood have been frequently heard bemoaning their position through being mable to exercise their rights as citizens at the polls. The fault, in a good many in-stances, is due to their negligence to see that their names were properly registered at the City Hall. To these Irish Catholics, young and

old, I now say, do not fail to attend to this important duty before the 23rd inst. ***

Rev. Father O'Meara delivered a very thoughtful and eloquent sermon on the "Dignity of Labor," at Grand Mass, in St. Gabriel's last Sunday.

*** A very interesting entertainment, consisting of a series of stereopticon views of Old Ireland, will be given in St. Gabriel's old Church Hall, corner of

ment, and Hon. Mr. Marchand, leading addressing meetings of supporters in Montreal. The day of battle cannot be far off,

A despatch announces that, recently, Mr. Gladstone s.id:-"I do not dare to stimulate Greece when I cannot help her, but I shall profoundly rejoice at her success. I hope the powers will recollect that they have their own character to redeem.'

The special gifts to the Queen by the potentates and magnates throughout the world in recognition of her reign of sixty years will be officially delivered either on her birthday, May 24, or on coronation day, June 25. Sunday, June 20, is the actual anniversary of the Queen's auccession to the throne.

Sime Reeves, the oldtime favorite English tenor, finds himself at 70 without money or voice. He has been declared a bankrupt. Reeves has earned and squandered a half dozen fortunes. His easy going notions and his extravagant disposition for entertaining his friends is the cause of his difficulties

Lord Salisbury, it is stated, can have a dukedom if he wishes it this year. The Queen made him the offer in the jubilee year in 1887 but he refused to accept the honor. Probably he will not care to refuse twice. Moreover, during the past ten years his record and esteem in public life would now make the promotion natural.

The new Education bill before the British Parliament is causing all sorts of discussion. Some of the industrious newspaper correspondents say that Mr. Balfour may resign in consequence of certain features of opposition offered to gratitude of the recipient for favors ob the proposal. Others say he will be house.

The Rev John B. Culpepper. at the Washington Street M. E. Church, Kansas, caused a sensation by proposing a tax on bachelors. "When a man is 22 and unmarried," said be, "he ought t) be taxed \$100; when 23 he shoul be taxed \$200. The tax should be increased \$100 a year until he is thirty. Then, it he is not married, he ought to be put in the penitentiary.

The thirteenth annual session of the High Court of the Catholic Order of Foresters opened at Columbus, O, last week with about 100 delegates in attendance. After the opening the High Court officers and delegates attended Solemn High Mass at St. Joseph's Cathedral. At afraid that eye specialists in Chicago the business meeting the report of the High Chief Ranger, Thomas H. Carmon, of Chicago, showed the Order now has 636 subordinate courts in good standing an increase of 100, and a total of 44 485 members, an increase of 12,004. During the year 204 deaths occurred in the

the professional men of Montreal appreciate it.

a handsome revenue, and be enthusiastically supported by the applicants for offices is a foregone conclusion.

John E. Redmond, M. P.

CORK, Ire., February 13.-Anong the passengers who arrived to day from New York on the steamer Britannia was John E. Redmond, M.P. He was received by the mayor of Cork and delegates from of my feet. Dublin and this city, who extended a most hearty welcome to him on his return.

Speaking at a subsequent meeting, Mr. Redmond said the only and right policy for the Irish to follow was to adhere rightly to the lines laid down by Parnell.

If you want a plane for a lifetime buy a Heintzman & Co. Upright; the agraffe bridge and transposing keyboard are among the modern improvements to be found only in the genuine Heintzman & Co. Piano, for which C. W. Lindsay, 2366 St. Catherine street, is the sole Montreal representative.

The Sisters of St. Joseph of the Diocese of Detroit have the pious custom of offering up all their prayers and good works during the entire month of March for all who seek their aid in this way. Such as desire their prayers will write their requests, and sign the same, and forward them to the Superioress of the Sisters of St. Joseph, Lefevre Institute, Mich., on or before the 1st of March. During each year the Sisters are in receipt of many letters, expressing the tained through the intercession of this elevated to a position in the upper Glorious Patron and this devotion. The sick claim they have been healed, extraordinary vocations have been obtained, unhappy marriages were blessed, sin was overcome and virtue acquired.

> A doctor in Chicago, a well-known eye specialist, has started a crusade against the wearing of veils. He has found by a series of experiments that every kind of veil affects more or less the ability to see distinctly. The most injurious kind is the dotted veil, and strained eyesight must result very soon from wearing it. But even undotted and unfigured veils are objectionable, and the more numerous the meshes the greater the evil. If, however, fashion decrees the wearing of veils we are and elsewhere will only waste their time in pointing out the evils that result.

Mabel-Your husband has a great opinion of you. He calls you his right hand.

Maud-Yes; that's because he neve ing towards beautifying the interior. Patrick's night. Roy. Father McCallen on the endowment fund. The financial hand doeth.—London Pick Me-Up.

offending the good man, he adopted the following ingenious expedient of avoid That such an undertaking will yield ing the mention of his deformity. He handsome revenue, and be enthusi- wrote, "Black eyes, one of which is absent.'

> "I was telling Miss Cayenne about an accident with which I recently met," remarked Willie Washington, with a melancholy look in his eye. Indeed ?

car. Didn't realize how fast it was going, and landed on my hands instead

"What did Miss Cayenne say about it ? "

"Not much. She merely remarked that I had at last succeeded in being original. "-Washington Star.





On Monday, the 1st Day of March Next, at TEN o'clock in the Forenoon.

In consequence, I give public notice to all who ntend to proceed against any prisoners now in the Common Juil of the said District, and all others, that they must be present then and there ; and I also give notice to all dustices of the Peace. Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said district, that they must be present, then and there, with their Records, Rolls, Indictments and other Documents, in order to do those things which belong to them in their respective capaci-

J. R. THIBAUDEAU,

Sheriff. 31-2

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Our own Standard Black Silk Importations, just received. Black Peau de Soio. \$1 00, \$1 25, \$1 50, \$1 75 and \$2 00 per yard. Black ratin Duchesse, \$1 00, \$1 25, \$1 50, \$1 75 and \$2 00 per yard. "(iuinet's" celebrated Lyons Silks \$1.00, \$1.25 \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00 yard.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, FEBRUARY 17, 1897.

THE INFANT JESUS OF PRAGUE

The Miraculous Statue Whose Origin No One Knows.

BY L. W. KELLY, IN THE CATHOLIC COLUMBIAN.

7HE whole family were gathered (in Munich was transferred to Prague. The whole family were gathered at the was Cyzillus, the once favored no-around the Christmas tree. It He was Cyzillus, the once favored no-vice, now ordained. Shortly after his was gorgeous with ornaments,

"Isn't it beautiful!" exclaimed Irene. "And wasn't Santa Claus kind to trim it for us ?" asked Francis.

"O, look at the Crib," requested Mary, pointing at the foot of the tree.

There, sure enough, was a representation of a pretty large stable, that was open in front. Inside of it was a manger, filled with straw, upon which the place it again in the chapel. This re-Divine Infant reposed. Beside the Child on one side sat Mary, while on the other stood Joseph. Two animals looked around from their stalls. Angels hovered about and shepherds were approaching, bearing among their gifts a snowwhite lamb.

"How sweet the dear Babe looks !" exclaimed Mary.

"Lem me tiss 'im," cooed Baby Agnes.

At this odd form of homage the father and mother, who were standing in the background, looked at each other and smiled.

"There's another one," called out Ar thur, pointing, as he spoke, to the middle of the tree, where, on a little stand that was nailed to two branches, stood a figure of the Infant Jesus, robed in a garment somewhat like a cassock covered with a cope richly embroidered. His right hand was raised in blessing and in His left hand He held a globe. On His head was a golden crown, studded with gems, and surmounted with a cross.

"Oh, how lovely !" cried Irene. "Why is it dressed that way?" in-

quired Mary. "Because it is a copy of the miracu-lous statue of the Infant Jesus of Prague in Bohemia," answered the father.

"Tell us about it, please," urged the children in chorus.

'Wait till we've seen what Santa Claus has brought," replied the mother.

So the packages were cut down from the branches to which the good St. Nicholas had tied them, the wrappings were torn off, and the gifts were examined. Every one received presents appropriate and desired, and, in addition some toys and useful things marked : "To be given to the poor by you in honor of the Christ-Child."

When everything had been duly admired, they all took seats and the father related this story :

Once upon a time," he said, "about 268 years ago, a pious princess named Polyxena, who was greatly attached to the Carmelites, took to their house in Prague, a lovely wax figure of the Divine Child, saying to them: 'Venerable Fathers. I bring you my dearest posses sion. Honor this image and you shall never want.' Where she had obtained

vice, now ordained. Shortly after his arrival he began an inquiry for the statue and gay with lights, and laden so dear to his heart. No one could tell with gifts. The children clapped their him anything about it. He himself hands and uttered cries of joy at sight of led him behind the altar. He drew forth the cherished image, brushed off the dust, washed the face, and kissed it re-verently in memory of the celestial grace that he had received at its feet."

"Me 'ant to tiss it, too," echoed Haby Agnes.

Everbody laughed at the dear little thing and the father continued: "Then Father Cyrillus carried the statue to the Prior and told him all

about it. He begged permission to quest was granted. Once more the lovely child was King of the oratory.

"Almost immediately good times came back to the monastery. Friends redoubled their alms. Debts due it were paid. Creditors forgave it its indebtedness to them. Peace and frugal plenty abounded within it.

"On account of the flowing robe that covered the statue and because of the many years since he had seen it, Father Dyrillus did not notice that the hands had been broken off. But one day, as he was praying to our Saviour before it, he thought that he actually heard these words: 'Have pity on me and I will have pity on you. Give me my hands and I will give you peace. As you honor me I will recompense you.' He made an examination and saw that the hands were missing. He looked for them but they could not be found. He took the figure to the Prior and besought him to have new hands put on it. But the reply was that the monastery was as yet too poor to go to any unnecessary expense.

"A day or two later Father Cyrillus was called to give the Last Sacraments to a rich man who was about to die. He told him of the mutilated statue and received from him enough money to have it repaired. But the Prior thought that the Lord would be better pleased with an entirely new image, which he therefore bought. The very first day that it was in the chapel it was broken to pieces by a heavy candle stick that accidentally fell upon it. The Lord seemed to prefer the old statue before which the incense of so many prayers and promises and good resolutions had been off red to Him.

"Shortly after this the Prior resigned. To his successor, Father Dominic of St. Nicholas, Father Cyrillus related the history of the Infant and implored him to have arms fitted to it. The Prior declared that there was no money on hand then that could be used for the purpose. The sorrowing Father went to his cell to entreat God to send him the means to have the repairs made. He was hardly done with his prayer when he was called to the church to receive from a strange lady a donation of money. Full of joy, he hastened with the offering to the Prior, who agreed to have the mending done if the cost did not exceed the sum just given. But the artist in wax who consulted asked a higher price. "Disuppointed again, again Father (yrillus betook himself to prayer. Then he once more heard the mysterious voice saying : 'Place me at the entrance of the sacristy and you will receive aid.' Confidently he carried the statue to the sa cristy and returned to his cell. Just then the Prior happened to go to the sacristy and while he was there an unknown man knocked at the door and volunteered to make the figure whole. The offer was accepted. The hands and the globe of sovereignty were molded and deftly attached to the arms. The statue was then placed in the church and exposed for a time to public veneration. "Not long after this a pestilence ray-aged Prague. The Prior fell sick. When he was almost at the point of death, he vowed if he recovered he would celebrate a novena of Masses before the statue of the Infant Jesus. Instantly he felt hetter and in a day or two he was completely well. " Luat cure was the first of a long series of marvellous favors granted by God in reward for veneration of the image and for honor of the virtues practised by the Redeemer in His infancy. So numerous and extraordinary were these graces that devotion to the statue as miraculous spread among the indevotion to the statue in honor of our habitants of Prague. Soon this pious belief passed beyond the borders of Bohemia and pilgrims began to flock from distant parts to venerate the image. It was moved to a chapel that was built J. J. Jones; assistant-secretary, Bro. expressly for it. The Prince Bishop of Hugh Doheny; treasurer, Bro. D. Baxter; Prague, Cardinal von Harrach, consecrated the chapel on the 3rd of May, 164S, and gave permission for the offering of the Holy Sacrifice there. With this high sanction, regard for the statue increased among the clergy and the laity, and its shrine was daily crowded with the faithful anxious to perform their devotions before it. "The Carmelite general, Fr. Francis of the Blessed Sacrament, made a visitation to the monastery in Prague in the year 1651, and after investigating the reasons for the reverence shown to the statue, gave them his approval in writing under the seal of the Order. "The image was solemnly crowned on April 4, 1655. The Coadjutor Bishop of Prague officiated in the presence of an immense congregation. "As women desired to be at liberty to honor the Lord under this representation, which they could not do, except on rare solemnities, while it was kept in the monastery chapel, the brothers Ernst and Francis, Barons of Talmberg, erected a public chapel for it, and on March 19, 1660, it was solemnly carried to its new abode. In the procession were many priests, nobles, and other prominent persons of Bohemia. "Still the devotion increased; still the

cordingly it was reverently borne to the great Church of Our Lady of Victories on January 13, 1741, and placed on a on January 13, 1741, and placed of a splendid altar especially decorated for it. "Sad times returned when Emperor Joseph II. issued his notorious order against cloisters. The monastery of the Carmelites in Prague was closed and the community was dispersed. But, happily, the church was left to sacred uses and the statue was spared, although the gifts around it, that had been made in thanks. giving for favors received, were confiscated, sold and destroyed. There would have been danger of a popular tumult if it had been profaned. The edifice was made a parish church and was handed over to the priests of the Order of Malta, in whose charge it still remains. "The church and the privileged altar

were renovated in 1878. While the repairs were under way, the statue was taken in triumphal procession from con-vent to convent. Twelve of them harbored it for a longer or a shorter period and all of them vi d with one another

in paying it homage. "The Catholic people of Prague and of all Bohemia are enthusiastically devoted to that statue, which is still venerated as miraculous by them as it was by their forefathers for nearly three centuries. It is one of the priceless treasures of the city. It is nineteen inches high. It has many rich robes and cloaks, some of which are encroated with jewels. It has several crowns of gold."

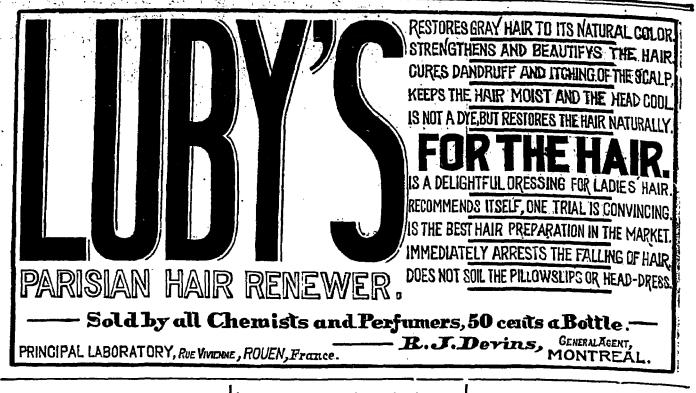
"I'd like to see it," broke in the irrepressible Ircne.

"Perhaps you may go to Prague some day," said the mother. "Well. it will just look like this,"

continued the father. "The Carmelite nuns of Prague were the first to have a duplicate made of it. The replica was piously 'ouched to the original and then borne to their convent. They venerated it and then took delight in multiplying copies of it, which they scattered in all directions in order to spread devotion to Christ as a Child. These images soon found their way into Austria, Hungary, Germany, Poland, France, Italy, Spain and Portugal, carrying the fame of the Infant Jesus of Prague and causing the faithful to know by experience that our dear Lord is attentive to those who adore Him as a Child. They were car-ried to Asia and Africa. They were taken to Australia. They were brought across seas to America. The provincial hcuse of the Sisters of the poor of St. Francis was the first shelter for one of them here. It came from the mother and ankles, and rings on their fingers house at Aix, in July, 1887. Soon after- and toes, move about carrying different wards other similar sta ues were wel comed in St. Francis' Hospital, New York, and St. Joseph's Hospital for Incurables in the same city; in the convent of the Sisters of Providence at St. Martin in Kentucky; at St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Covington, St. Francis' Hospital in Hoboken, and the convent of the Sisters of Providence, in Providence, Rhode Island."

"How did you come to get one, papa ?" asked Arthur.

Because a Carmelite nun in the monastery in New Orleans wrote to me saying : 'The Divine Infant Jesus seems desirous of being known and loved as a little child in this egotistical age of ours. He is bestowing His graces so lavishly upon all who invoke Him: we shall then make a special novena in His honor for your intention, and we inclose you this picture and prayer to excite your confidence and devotion.' Then I read what a Redemptorist priest, Father Joseph Mayer, wrote: 'Wherever an image of the Divine Infant Jesus has to hold itself circumscribed, and the found a home, blessing has accompanied



PLAGUE-STRICKEN INDIA.

Pen-Picture of the Ravages Caused by the Visitation in Bombay,

The Weird Ceremonies of Natives— Some Difficulties Caused by Caste in the Treatment of Patlents.

BOMBAY, January 10.-The traveller who comes into Bombay just now is at first greatly surprised. The plague here ! Fifty deaths a day! The people panic stricken! Where is all that ?

The streets of Bombay from the port are full of life. The coolies in white, with their red turbans; the women in red or rose colored saris, and with silver and colored glass bracelets on their arms objects in sparkling copper pots. They present an air of galety with their bright columns in the warm sunlight. Jugglers, installed under the tall barridas which line the avenues, beat their drums and play their bagpipes. All that noise and all those gay colors give a poor idea of a city stricken with a plague.

But that is only the first impression. Further on in the Hindoo town, the bazaar and the business streets are almost deserted, that is, for this city, where the population is usually so dense; but to a European, even accustomed to crowded cities, the streets here seem to be full of people. In the little shops where they burn sandal-wood and incense, the strong odor of phenol pre-dominates, and in front of the houses from which dead bodies have just been taken the sidewalks are marked with large daubs of a reddish mixture, o which chlorine forms the basis.

In the native quarter slong the seaside, and in the docks, the plague appears houses giving out a strong odor of chlo it, an I very touching are the petitions ride and phenol are becoming more and the at His feet. Many are the answers more numerous. Colaba, a half-English

ing. The wife, who knew that her husband was attacked by the plague, and tendants held him. Another was gnashconsequently do med, was preparing his ing his teeth, and a third was motiondeath robe in a silent and tearless resignation that made me shudder. The sick man lay upon a low bed. He

seemed greatly oppressed, and was perspiring freely. Bandages were on his neck. With difficulty he murmured, "Pane, sabib!" ("Water sir!") Then he closed his eyes and seemed to be asleep. They all sleep that way until the end. In the narrow streets the funerals pass

along. Hindoos, carried on litters and with their faces painted, grimace a livid smile under the red paint on th ir cheeks. The body is covered with garlands of jasmines and roses of Bengal. In front of the bier a man carries a vase which holds the empers with which he will light the funeral pile, and behind the body a number of men march, beat-ing crotalums and tambourines. Then follw the friends, ϵ ach one carrying a piece of wood, which he will place upon the funeral pile as a last homage to the

dead. Here, too, are the funerals of the Mus-sulmans. The body is carried on a bier covered with red stuff streaked with marvellously beautiful, not yet marred gold. The bearers and followers all sing a sort of melopacia that is almost gay. They move along very slowly toward the than an unfortunate plague-stricken Mussulmans cemetery on the border of creature doomed to die in a few hours the sea, where the dead man will sleep forever under the tall banyans and the flowery jasmines.

But here comes the funeral of a Parsee On a litter covered with white draperies the dead man, clothed in white. is car ried by eight men also clothed in white and wearing white gloves. The Parsee an indescribable feeling of sadness at the custom exacts that the dead must be idea of not being able to give them any brought to the Tower of Silence by these | relief or to express to them even one men, who form a separate caste and can- word of hope in their very difficult, but not take part in any public ceremonies soft and musical language. without having first gone through eight | We returned to the city by another days of purification: and they remain in a house specially built for them | field of funeral piles. In the blue air of Now, on account of this epidemic, they are obliged to wear gloves which they under the giant banyans, thick columns throw into the fire, just as they do their clothes, after having undressed the body, sky. I stopped in front of the house of in order to leave it absolutely naked. Naked he came into the world, and day before. He was dead. In the place naked he must return into dust."

At the Tower of Silence the vultures in a few hours leave nothing of the body but the skeleton, which the burning sun will soon reduce to dust, and the dust itself will be carried away by the first | under the blazing sun, his bones will monsoon. A long file of men in white march two by two, bound to each otner, as a sign of union, by a white handkerchief. Very slowly they follow the bier, exactly at forty paces distant from it. They pass on to the Tower, where the vultures, gorged just now, await their fenst while sleeping in the sun. To day, accompanied by Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner of the city of Bunbay, I visited the hospital where the sufferers were cared for. Outside of the city for a considerable time the waggon brought us through a wretched locanty, and then through the grounds in the neighborhood of the factories. In the shade of the great banyans and palm trees delicate and pale flowers grow, rose and manye color. Hedges constellated with tender viol-ts and jasmines on the old walls alternate with the roses, and give out their perfumes. We reach the Parel suburb, at the end of which, in a great field, stands the hospital for the plague stricken It is a huge iron framework covered and surrounded with mats that are burned as soon as they become impregnated with microbes. The air in the place is constantly renewed, and, in spite of 30 degrees Centigrade, which in this season is the average temperature here, it was almost cool. All the sick in the hospitals are coolies of the lowest Hindoo caste. On beds with thin mattresses the unfortunate lie. One after the other the doctor who was attending them showed them to us. The nurses uncovered them. At first nothing remarkable appeared on their bronze, naked bodies. Some had bandages under their arms and in the groin. It is the hardened gland in the neck, under the arms and in the groin that causes all the trouble. The patient gets a fever which makes him sleep, exhausts him, and quickly kills him. In the ward which we had just passed through there were only convalescents or mild cases. At the end of this room there was a little emaciated creature. He was so thin that his body in the bed was hardly outlined under the covering. He was asleep as we were passing by. He came from one of the districts ravaged by the famine. To fly from the other evil he came here and caught the plague. They woke him up, and he opened his enormous and superb eyes. He seemed delighted when he woke up, or it might be that he was still in a half dream. He had the laugh of a happy child, and comically he shook his little shaved head, on the top of which was the Mussulman queue that looked like a corkscrew. Then immediately he dropped to sleep again. The doctor said he was getting better. His fever was diminishing, and he was as good as saved. In a room further on there were four a hoarse voice that was gradually be-

coming more and more faint. The at-

less; perhaps he was already dead. Further on, in houses made of bamboog. and mats the Hindows who refuse the assistance of any doctors who are not Hindoos are isolated. One old man was there. To the swelling under his arms a sort of white paste was applied. He was deli-rious, and looked at us with a vague and vacant stare from which all intelligence seemed absent.

Still further on was a Hindoo woman that was brought there the day before along with her husband, who died this morning. She was singularie beautiful with a delicate pale face, and blue-black hair. He arms were ornamented by bracelets and golden rings hung from her ears. For an instant she opened her beautiful black eyes, and looked at my like a wounded gazelle. Then, with a painful sigh, she turned toward the wall, making her bracelets jingle as she moved. She still wore her blue triali, A variegated covering was thrown over her, and beside her bed was a collection of twixes and pets of polished copper that looked like toys. As I said, she was ny the disease. She slept there quietly, more like some figure in a fairy tale through the ignorance of her Hindon d octor.

At last we left that sad hospital. No Sister of Charity was there to bring a little consolation to those sufferers, whose black eyes, with their vague and de-lirious expression, still haunt me. Lielt

road, which brought us in front of the the night, which comes on very quickly of red smoke lighted up a corner of the the Parsee whom I had gone to see the where his bed had been incense was burning in a copper vase; and in another copper vase there were flowers, which must be renewed regularly during four-

it and why she so prized it, no one now knows. However, the priests received it joyfully, placed it in the chapel of the community, and began to venerate it.

"The Fathers were at that time wretchedly poor. But shortly after the statue was received the Emperor Fer dinand II. gave them two thousand florins in cash and promised them a monthly allowance for their support Other benefactors rallied to their relief, and soon they were above need. "The most ardent worshippers of the

Infant Jesus were the novices. They were fond of adoring Him in presence of • His pretty image, which recalled to them His humility, His innocence and His love for men. One of them, named Cyrillus, was troubled at heart because he could find no comfort in prayer or swee ness in other religious exercises. He had been so long in this dryness of spirit that he was inclined to despair. He appealed to the Divine Child to relieve him of his desolation, and kneeling before the statue, he promised to hope in His mercy and to persevere in His service in the (rder. At once the darkness left his o il and he was refreshed with consol. tion.

"The novitiate of the Carmelites was transferred from Plague to Munich in 1630. When the novices were gone, the dear Lord declined in the community. Then, too, without apparent cause, the prosperity of the monastery visibly grew less until the monks were again in want.

"The city of Prague was captured in 1631 by the Protestants, in a religious war of that time. The monasteries and convents were plundered and closed. The churches were seized by sectarian preachers. The Carmelites fled from their cloisters. The invaders ransacked their buildings. They seized the figure of the Infant Jesus and cast it down behind the altar Its hands were broken off by the fall." "Wasn't that shocking!" interrupted

impulsive Irene.

'It was indeed," assented the father. "Well, there the image lay in the dust for seven years, for although the Car melites had meanwhile regained possesion of their monastery, they knew not what had become of it and they were so pressed with trouble and want that they were too worried to enquire.

"One day a young novice found the dirt-covered and broken image. Instead of cleaning it and restoring it to honor, he threw it contemptuously back into its dark corner under the altar. Strange to say, from that day on, a change came over him. He had been noted for piety, but he became more and more self-indulgent and finally he had to be dismissed.

Discord as well as destitution obtain ed in the house. No prior and no master of novices would stay for the full term of three years. Then, also, Ferdinand III. withdrew the allowance granted by his father.

vouch afed to the prayers of the pious hearts that, taking their needs to the Sacred Heart of our dear Lord, offer them to Him, with their praise, through the tender hands of the Little King who seems to appeal to all the love of His creatures through His frail infancy, and reproach them in nothing for the great sacrifice of His love on Calvary."

"O, you dear papa," cried Irene, "now the Infant Jesus of Prague will reign as King of this home! No wonder that Santa Claus gave it such a fine place on our Christmas tree.'

C. M. B. A. Branch 4'.

The meeting of Branch 41 of the C.M.B.A. of Canada, for the installation of officers, was held in St. Ann's Hall, Ottawa street, last Thursday evening. Amongst those present were Grand Deputies J. J. Costigan and T. P. Tansey, Brothers W. J. McElroy, Arthur Jones, W. J. Whelan, John Doheny, H. Thomp son, C. Gleeson, D. Baxter, Thos. Pegnam, J. A. Clark, Thos. O'Connell and others. Grand Deputy Costigan installed the tollowing office bearers of the Branch for the ensuing year: Spiritual adviser, Rev. E. Strubbe, C.SS.R; medical adviser, Dr. Chas. A. O'Connor; president, Bro. W. J. McElroy ; first vice-president, Bro. Thomas Pegnam ; second vicepresident, Bro. A. Jones ; secretary, Bro. financial secretary, Bro. H. Thompson ; m rshal, Bro. M. O'Brien ; guard, Bro. C. Glecson; trustees, Brts A. Jones, M. Bellan, M. O'Brien, John Doheny, Thos. E. Moore; chancellor, Bro. W. J. Rafferty. The Grand Deputy also initiated two new members into the Branch. The reports of the auditors, treasurer and financial secretary were read, and showed the Branch to be in a good condition, and its affairs well managed. A special committee was appointed to arrange for the holding of an open meeting by the Branch on the evening of Wednesday, the 24th of February, and judging from the enthusiasm shown by the members, the event promises to be a success.

AS OLD AS ANTIQUITY.

Either by acquired taint or heredity these old foes, Scrofula and Consumption, must be faced generation after generation after generation; but you may meet them with the odds in your favor by the help of Scott's Emulsion.

Deacon Johnson -l'm afraid dat ef 'yo married mah daughter I would hab to assist yo'.

Abe Hardcase-Lawd no; I kin take throngs of worshippers multiplied. The care of mahself all right. You would at Talmberg chapel became too small to had to do nuffin' but take care ob her "Inis miserable state of affairs lasted accommodate the crowds that congri- and the children. Don't yo' worry until Pentecost in 1637. Then a priest gated around the blessed Infant. Ac- yoealf about me.-Harper's Bazuar.

quarter, is almost deserted, and the roops that were garrisoned at Marine Lines, are now camped by the seaside, in the neighborhood of Bick Bay.

The money market is closed, so are the factorics, and during the last month about 250,000 inhabitants have fled from the city.

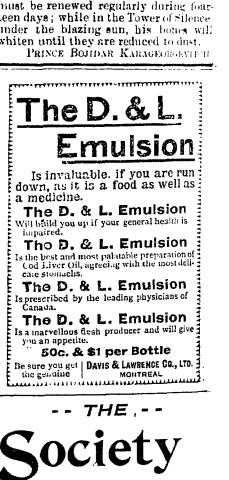
Every evening at the railway station there is a fearful crowding of people who missed all the trains of the day. The throng of coolies gathered around the entrance for third class passengers hold out their money and implore the ticket men to take their fares. The poor people, shouting and rushing, endeavor to pass their money over the heads of those in front of them. Although repeatedly driven back. they never fail to r-turn to the charge Groups of women and children, carrying red and white packages and copper pots so highly polished that they look like gold, wait at the office in expectation of the lucky ticket that will enable them to fly from the city. Then, when the last train is gone, they camp in crowds around the station stretched upon the ground. In picturesque disorder, with their baggage lying in heaps, they wait for the next morning's train.

The bubonic plague, as it is called, is still a mystery. Its origin is not known At first it was attributed to dates that came from Syria and to corn that came from the interior. The dates were destroyed and the corn was thrown into the sea; but the plague still persisted and increased every day. One morning a large number of rats were found dead. Then the pigeons and chickens were attacked. Alt r that a man took the disease. Then others caught it and they all died suddenly. A high fever, with a little swelling under the arms or in the groin is all there is to it, but the man dies in forty eight hours. The victims are becoming more and more numerous.

It should be remembered that in the hospitals, thanks to the inoculations by the new serum, more than two-thirds of the patients are cured. But the idea of the mixture of castes and ot contact with people who are considered inferior keeps the Hindoos from the hospitals. They prefer to remain at home and be attended by quacks or sorcerers, and they die rather than renounce their ideas of caste. Moreover, both before and after death, the religion of the Parsees, who form a considerable portion of the population of Bombay, orders queer sorts of practices which it would be impossible to permit in the hospitals, and this is why the Parsees refuse to be taken to them.

In the house of a Parsee, who was taken sick yesterday, I saw his wite washing a white garment. Only a member of the family can do that wash-

WONDERFUL are the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and yet they are simple and natural. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes PURE BLOOD.



.. of Arts, 1666 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. DISTRIBUTION OF PAINTINGS, FVERY : WEDNESDAY PRICE OF SCRIPS - - 10 Cents SPECIALTIES of GRAY'S PHARMACY FOR THE HAIR: CASTOR FLUID......25 couts FOR THE TEETH: SAPONACEOU- DENTIFRICE.....25 cents FOR THE SKIN : WHITE ROSE LANOLIN OREAM, 25 cfs HENRY R. GRAY, Pharmaceutical Chemist. 128 St. Lawrence Main Street.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, FEBRUARY 17, 1897.



[Post, N.Y.] Some of the spring jacket bodices worn en suite with street costumes will worn en suite with street costumes will be slightly longer than the bobbed style now prevalent. Other separate coats to wear with any gown will be made variwear with gray or tan Melton, and eyen ously of gray of the very dressy sorts elaborately trimmed with brown or green relivet overlaid with a design in bronze and jet beads and spangles in tricolors. Astilish model in Russian green cloth A styling induct in Russian green cloth is made in Empire fashion, the fronts finished with bands of very elegant Lyons velvet of a deeper shade made to simulate loose box pleats from shoulder to hem, on each side of the garment. Just in front is inserted a deep square of cream satin, framed with pointed revers. This satin is almost hidden by an em-broidery of green, gold and blue sequins, beads and spangles. The Medici collar

is of velvet. The class of gowns which are most needed in the very early spring is the simple tailor-made type-jacket and skirt. The very plainest models are the skirt. The very many models are the best, the coat neither tight-fitting nor at all loose—just easy, but without a wrinkle, and cut either double-breasted. turned away slightly at the throat to show the linen collar or the fancy stock of the bodice beneath, or else openfronted over a narrow waistcoat. This, with a silk lined, perfectly hanging skirt, is all that can be desired, and a good sum of money expended on a firstclass quality of material, a silk lining that is now not an extravagance, is far and away a better choice than to fritter twice this amount away in haphazard purchases which in the end bring no such result for the money as the first seemingly expensive gown. No other sort of costume looks at once so neat, sensible, and it by no means lacks style. Must women provide themselves with one or two smart silk or fancy satin blouses to wear with the skirt indoors, but it is far better if possible to keep a walking dress exclusively for that pur pose. On the sample cards is a new shade in gray that suggests mauve, and this in tweed or cloth will make a very becoming and stylish spring costume.

The shop windows are already aglow with not only spring temptations in the way of light wools innumerable, and fancy silks galore, Lu, the most summer. like diaphanous gauzes, muslins, and tulles that one must go inside where i is comfortably warm to even look as without a chill. And now come also the inevitable mark-down sales, and here the greatest discretion is needed. As a rule deliberate choice and bargain sales have very little in common. One makes one's bed—I mean here wardrobe -recklessly, and then come the inevitable consequences. There are wise, clever shoppers, many of them women of wealth, who plan to wait each season for these sales. They are aware by past experience that many elegant trimmings, fabrics, wraps, etc., are at this time sold very often for half their original price because the heads of various de partments are aware that by another season these garments or materials will be wholly out of fashion or request, and will then go for a song, and they are thus sold for far less than they cost the merchant. But great discrimination is needed, and this countless women lack. At sight of some pretty bargain, away goes all pru dence, and money in a moment of im pulse is expended for something that is not needed and in the end may never be buyer nows the i experiencec standard value of velvets, cloth, tweed, light-weight wools, laces.passementeries, etc. If she perceives that the importers or merchants are giving their customers the benefit of a sale of valuable fabrics likely, for some reason, in the near future to lose their present value, or if they wish the room they are occupying for more seasonable fabrics, she is a wise woman who takes the benefit of this passing opportunity. But the happy bunting ground of the rabid bargainseeker is no place for her, where anything and everything is purchased that is offered; and as a rule "bargains" of any actual worth are only found in firstclass business houses. • C. D. F.

bons to lend a childish effect, but they mean consistency with age and occasion, with a conspicuous absence of aping grown-up people and an appearance of overdress. The matter of dress means much all through life, and should form a certain part of children's training, just as cleanliness and good manners must be taught if the coming genera-tion is to reflect credit upon its prede-Céssors.

MILLIONS OF NEGROES

Unconnected with any Christian Church in the United States.

The Utica Globe is authority for the statement that "there are 10,000,000 colored persons in the United States, of which number 7,100 000 are unconnected with any Christian church and have never been baptized. The number who are Catholics sre 250,000, and they have furnished two pricests, have 30 more studying for the priesthood three convents and and 200 sisters laboring in her interests. They have a dozen or more orphan asylume, the largest of which are in New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Bulti more, Richmond and Wilmington, N. C. They have a trade school in Detroit, in which are taught blacksmithing, carpentry, printing, tailoring, stenography, brick making, crockery and other trades. Louisiana leads off with 80,000 Catholics : Maryland is second with 36,000. They have their schools in plenty in these States and the higher education is looked after among the rest.

"It is claimed that the Catholic church is the only one in the south which permits blacks and whites to approach the communion rail at the same time. In Louisiana, with S0.000 communicants, there is only one colored church and half of its congregation is white.

Keep up hope. There are thousands of cases where recovery from Consumption has been complete. Plenty of fresh air and a well-nourished body will check the progress of the disease. Nutritious foods are well in their way, but the best food of all is Cod-liver Oil. When partly digested, as in Scott's Emulsion, it does not disturb the stomach and the body secures the whole benefit of the amount taken. If vou want to read more about it let us send you a book

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

JAS. O'SHAUGHNESSY DEALER IN CHOICE Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, etc.



GINGER BISCUITS.

use.

Three ounces pounded loaf sugar, six ounces fresh butter, six ounces flour, one dessertspoonful paisley flour, one egg, three-quarter ounces ground ginger; mix all the dry ingredients thoroughly, rub in the butter and last add the beaten egg. Pat the mixture on a pasteboard, roll out twice, the second time to the thickness of about onequarter inch, cut into biscuits rather larger than the top of a wineglass, put on a buttered tin, and bake in a hot oven from 10 to 15 minutes. The bis-cuits should not be scorched nor browned. These are delicious biscuits for those who like ginger.

CHESHIRE DISCUTTS.

One pound flour, one half pound butter 10 ounces castor sugar, two eggs, a few drops of essence of lemon; rub the but ter in the flour, add the castor sugar, and mix into a paste with two eggs; roll out cut into rounds with a pastry cutter, and bake in a moderate oven for about fifteen minutes.

STUFFED EGGS.

Take five eggs and boil them until quire hard, then lay them in cold water or a few minutes, shell them and cut in haives crosswise, remove the yolks very car 'ully, and cut the tip off the white s) that they will stand firm ; mix up the yolts in a basin with a piece of sta e bread soaked in milk, five or six finely chopped capers, and two good size sar dines which had previously been washed boned and minced ; add to the mixture a little vinegar, oil, cayenne pepper and salt, mix well together, and till the whiles of the eggs with the forcement gammash the dish with aspic jelly.

POACHED EGGS IN BATTER.

Poach some fresh eggs and let them get cold, then trim the eggs neatly, and roll each one in a thin slice of bacon, dip in thick batter, and fry a golden brown. Dish on paper, and garnish with parsley.

MADRAS CURRY.

Cut one large onion in thin slices, put t r, and when it is well browned add some meat cut into square pieces and let it get brown, then add one-quarter of a grated cocoanut, some curry powder, salt, and pepper to taste, one apple chopped small, and one-half pint of milk or cream, put over a clear fire, and stew gently until the meat becomes tender. The pieces of meat should be about one inch square ; it will take, after the onion is browned, about three-quarters of an

SALMIS OF SNIPES. Take four snipes, lightly roast them, cut them in halves, lay each half on a piece of toasted bread the same size, and keep very hot; make a sauce as follows One pint stock, a few allepice, two bay leaves, a blade of mace, a piece of onion and celery, some scasoning, boiled to-gether 10 minutes, thicken with a little roux add two glasses of sherry and a little soy, and strain through a fine hair sieve. Dish the halves of snipes on the toast in a circle overlapping one another, open grave. and pour the boiling sauce over them

and serve. CALVES' FEET & LA CINTRA.

Cut the meat off three calves' feet in long strips, place them in a stewpan, with one onion and one carrot, cut in thin slices, some seasoning, a bay leaf one pint of stock, one quart of milk, and let boil until tender ; cook one-half pint of lentils in one pint of stock ; when the strips of calves' feet are cooked, strain off the gravy into a stewpan, add a little roux and the juice of two lemons, let it boil then sharply which in four eggs, and keep stirring until it boils. Place the strips of feet on a hot dish, pour the sauce over them, and lay the lentils round them; garnish with crontons of fried bread.





{Colorado Catholic.] This is the request we find at the end of advertisements announcing deaths and funerals. At last the evil has grown to such a degree that sensible people begin to rebel. What was in the beginning a pretty and touching custom of placing on the coffin of a young child a simple bouquet, or a few flowers, has degenerated into an ostentations recognition by the side of a bier, or by an

We overdo everything in this country. We have only two holidays, Fourth of July and Thanksgiving. We have tried to have more, and we have some others on the statute book, but we have not yet learned how to make use of them. We killed New Year's day by abusing the landable custom of paying triendly visits. When everybody felt at liberty to enter any house whose door was open, it was time to close and lock doors. We are trying hard to kill the two remaining holidays by not enjoying them in season. The first is given over to noise. the second to stuffing. We used to do a little praying on both, but we are gradually omitting this part of the day's celebration.

Now a bunch of flowers placed by a fond mother by the side of her dead child is touching, but a cart load of flowers heaped up wherever room can be found for them, is simply vulgar and avoring of shoddy. The abuse is explained by the large number of people in the country suddenly pitched into the lap of riches. They jump at every possible chance to make a show of their money. The house of mourning is not sacred to minds that have not learned the delicacy which guards such a same tuary. They rush in with their big display. Columns and crosses and anch-ors and hearts, of flowers large and loud encumber the chamber of death, and leave no place for the crucifix and the burning lights, with their deep religi-ons meaning. The above is correcting itself quicker than was supposed possible. The loads of flowers, costing hundreds and thousands of dollars, have smothered the poetry. Besides, the card hanging to the offering reminded the receiver of this delicate attention that a similar mark of affection would be look ed for when death paid a visit to the house of the giver. So the pretty custom has dropped down to the level of give and take. Five hundred dollars' worth of flowers sent as floral offerings mean five hundred dollars worth to be distributed in the course of time. We are not the victims of this evil custom in a marked manner, but the poorest in the country want to be equal to the best. The check is coming none teo soon. In the large towns of the East the vulgar displays of flowers at funerals are forbidden by the more refined classes of society. Lest acquaintances of their mode of thinking should intrude with their floral offerings, the polite request at the head of this article serves as a reminder. The rich owe the lesson of simplicity and good taste to the humbler classes. This is one way in which it can be wisely imparted. Funerals have other abuses and extravagances. Ind. ed, so many and so great are they that a man fears to die lest his burial should beggar his family, although in these hard times he can scarcely keep out of bank ruptcy. Anyhow, for good taste's sake and not to be vulgar, let the rich give the lesson, and "omit the flowers."



FASHION NOTES.

[St. Louis Republie.]

Neck ruches are indispensable despite the not weather.

It seems as though modistes had gone embroidery mad.

There is no use talking, the small sleeve is certainly depressing to look upon.

Game sets are bewildering in the color and variety of the birds depicted on their china surfaces.

There is no reason why a woman should not look as fetching in a travelling gown as in a reception toilet.

It generally happens when a woman is rushed to death that she has an en gagement with her dressmaker.

It is a fact to be thankful for that the inventor of numerous skirt supporters makes the untidy belt and skirt gaping almost a r-rity.

It often happens that the woman just home from Europe is positively afraid to don her Paris-bought clothes, as they are so much in advance of what she sees wom here.

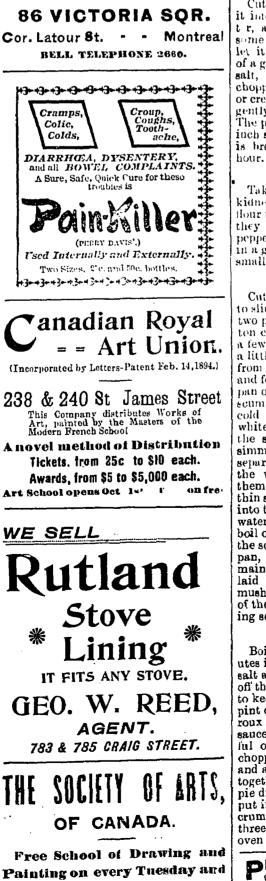
DRESSING THE CHILDREN.

FASHION WISELY DECREES THAT THEIR

FROCKS MAY BE SIMPLY CONSTRUCTED.

"For a time the little ones were dressed so much like their mothers or grown-up sisters that there was little or nothing left for them when they were launched into society," writes Mary Katherine Howard in the February Woman's Home Companion. 'But now we have a radical change, and the rules of fashion wisely decree that we cannot dress our girls and boys too simply. This is a comforting decision to the mothers who have large families to look after, and whose many duties will not permit their making elaborate creations for the children. It is a sensible fashion that proclaims the plainly dressed child a stylishly and well dressed one.

" Of course, plain clothes do not of necessity mean severely straight up anddown styles, without soft laces and rib- | 1666 and 1668 Notre-Dame.



Friday, at the Society's Ball,

SHEEP KIDNEY.

Take a very sharp knife and cut the kidneys in the thinnest slices possible flour them and fry in a little butter until they are quite crisp ; while trying add pepper and salt totaste, then souse them in a good brown gravy, to which add a small piece of garlie if liked.

BISCONTINE SOUP.

Cut three carrots and three onions into slices, place them in a stewpan with two pounds beef and two pounds mutton ent into pieces, a d some seasoning, a few allspice, two bay leaves, some soy, a little musbroom ketchup, the liquor from one tin of preserved musbrooms, and four quarts of water; put the stew-pan on the fire and let boil, take off the soum as it rises, adding a little more cold water to raise the secondary or white scum; when free from scum place the stewpan on the stove, and let it simmer three hours ; boil hard four eggs, separate the whites from the yolks, lay the whites in cold water, then chop them very line; cut the mushrooms into thin slices, well wash one lettuce, cut it into thin strips, throw them into boiling water with a pinch of salt added, let boil one minute, drain on a sieve. Strain boll one minute, drain on a sieve. Strain the soup through a fine cloth into a stew-pan, then let it boil, take off any re-maining fat with a sheet of clean paper laid lightly on the soup; place the mushrooms, lettuce and chopped white of the rg s in the tureen, pour the boil-ing soup over them, and serve.

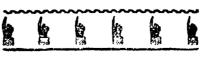
COD AU GRATIN.

Boil three pounds of codfish 30 minutes in boiling water with a handful of salt added ; when cooked take the meat off the boncs and place it in a stewpan to keep hot; into a stewpan put a half pint of milk, some seasoning, and a little roux ; let boil 10 minutes, then pour the sauce over the codfish, add a tablespoonful of anchovy sauce, a little finely-chopped parsley, a little grated nutmeg and a glass of white wine; mix gently together with a spoon; well butter a flit pie dish large enough to hold the fish, put in the fish, cover the top with bread crumbs, add in small pieces on the top three ounces of butter; put in a hot oven from 20 to 80 minutes so as to well

PERFECT and permanent are the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it makes pure, rich, healthy, life and health-giving BLOOD.

PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, TOILET OR BATH. ALL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS AND

GENERAL DEALERS.



Alkali Ike-When they hauled Copperhead Bill up in Court yesterday he uddenly jerked out his gun an' turned it loose permiscuss. The lawyers dived out of the winder. Dr. Slade Did Bill escape?

Alkali Ike-Nope ; they captured him right off, but the judge is still at large.-Judge.

MY NEIGHBOR TOLD ME

About Hood's Sarsaparilla and advised me try it-This is the kind of advertising which gives Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world. Friend tells friend that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures ; that it gives strength, health, vitality and vigor, and whole neighborhoods use it as a family medicine.

Hood's PILLS act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache.

"I am sorry to have kept you waiting so long." said the physician, as be finished prescribing for Slowpeigh, "You will really have to excuse me." "Don't mention it, doctor," said the patient, grimly; "it is my turn next, "ou know."-Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"Yes," exclaimed the elephant bit-terly, "they have gons and educated my wife to almost human intelligence, and now she doesn't know how to get along with one trunk any more."

There were times, possibly, when education was not the blessing it was cracked up to be.

Carle to the the the the the the the the

A Wholesome Tonic Horsford's ALIA Phosphate Strengthens the brain and nerves.

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PRACTICAL PLUMBER, Gas. Steam and Hot Water Fitter.

Rutland Lining, fits any Stove,

Cheap.

Orders promptly attended to. Moderate churkes. A trialsolwited.

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DANIEL FURLONG,

WHOLEBALT AND RETAIL DEALBERS CHOICE BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON & POLE Special rates for charitable institutions. 54 PRINCE ARTHUR STREET TELEPHONE 6474.

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

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

Montreal, 19th January, 1897.

CANADA. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

28-5

BEAUDIN, CARDINAL,

LORANGER & ST. GERMAIN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

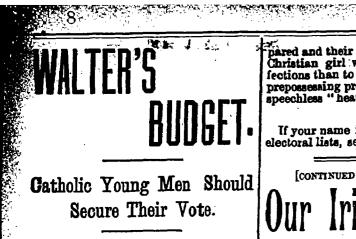
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,) DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. No. 2739.

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

Montreal, December 22nd, 1896. WILBROD PAGNUELO, Attorney for the Plaintiff 30-5

SUPERIOR COURT-No. 2052.

Dame Marie Arzélie Joséphine Hivon, of the etty and district of Montreal, wife of Joseph Conture, of the same place, Meson, judioially suthorized thereto. Plaintiff; said Joseph Couture, Defendant. An action for separation at to pro-perty, has been instituted in this cause. Montreal, 21st December, 1896 J. F. DUBREUIL, 29-5 Attorney for Plaintiff.



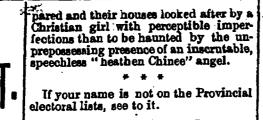
THE PHILOSOPHY OF HOUSE HUNTERS.

The Washington of the North-The Chinese as Domestic Servants-An Object Lesson Where the Feline Creatures Suffered - Turkey and Greece -- Igain St. Patrick's League.

Are you house-hunting? Great fun, is it not? I will let you into a secret. My wife and I are on the same tack. We are looking for a nice, comfortable house with a good-natured landlord-not landlady, remember. We are not particular as to location, but, of course, the neighborhood must be high ly respectable, central and airy. Chil dren cannot get too much fresh air. We have three handsome children-miniasures of their papa-so a good wide street, a big yard, a front balcony and a back gallery are adjudged necessary.

We are not sticklers as to the internal arrangements of our future domicile. except in insisting upon all modern conveniences and improvements. What would be the use of living in this age of progress if we did not take advantage of all the discoveries science and necessity have made to add to our comforts and economize our strength? In short, we simply want a pretty, convenient, up-todate home, easy of access alike to ourselves and the balmy summer breezes. The matter of rent gives us no trouble. We have unanimously decided not to exceed \$18 per month, and if some landlord with a keen sense of perception should thrust a suitable residence upon such desirable tenants at a lower figure we will not worry about the difference.

We are very easy to please. Not at all like the unreasonable people who have been inspecting our present abode and finding fault with it. We never imagined what terrible disadvantages we had lived under until this year's crop of house-hunters dropped around to criti-cize the premises. They have discovered so many defects and suggested such a number of necessary improvements that the iandlord is actually beginning to look ashamed of himself for owning such s place. However, he will harden, and eventually rent his house at a good figure, and by the end of May all the house hunters of to day will be settled down in peace and contentment until the uneasy spirit moves them again to myth-an ideal house at an ideal rent.





At a recent meeting of the Irish Workhouse Reform Association, Dr. Moorehead moved the following resolution: That this conference recommends the Irish Workhouse Association to the earnest attention of all interested or concerned in the improvement of the administration of Irish workhouses and the condition of the helpless classes therein." In speaking to this resolution Dr. Moorehead quoted statistics to show that one-fourth of those who were inmates of the workhouses throughout the year died every year. This mortality was terrible. The rate of mortality in the country-young and old, rich and poor-was about 18 per thousand per annum; in lunatic asylums about 70 per thousand; but in the workhouses it was 250 per thousand per annum. The cause of this, he had no hesitation in saying, was the want of nutritious food, insufficient warmth, and unwholesome surroundings. (Hear, hear.) The figures would speak for themselves, and no wonder Irish labourers hesitated up to the last moment before going into these

The new church of St. Mary's of the Rosary, Nenagh, was lately the scene of an impressive religious ceremony. His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. MacRed mond presided at the 11 o'clock Mass. and blessed the new bell which has been provided for the church. It is a splen did specimen of the bellfounder's art. It weighs 45 cwt., its dimensions being 5 feet high by 5 feet 2 inches in diameter, and the cost of its construction and erection £330. The bell is the gift of the Very Rev. Thomas O'Meara, P.P. of Roscrea, and VG. of Killaloe, whose name is inscribed on it in raised letters.

workhouses.

The annual meeting of the Irish In-dustrial League took place in the Central Lecture Hall, Dublin, some days ago. Among the resolutions adopted were the following: One calling for redress on the over-taxation question, and another asking for the establishment of a technical education system.

last week before the Catbolic Commercial ('lub of this city, taking for his sub ect, "The Foundation Stones of Pros start out on a vain search after that misrule in Ireland, the lecturer pre- vou know the way; and when, lessons every 100 urban we have 278 rural. Noting the extent to which the country towns in Ireland are dependent upon agriculture, and not really industrial in an independent sense, it was not an overstatement that out of a total of 41 mil lions in Ireland there are 34 millions dependent upon our agriculture. The general conditions now obtaining in Western Europe favored the prosperity of rban and industrial populations, including Great Britain, and was very de solve, and little help or guidance can be expected from Great Britain's case. In closing Mr. Oldham said he wished them to realize how humble and moderate were the ideas and wants of the Irish The Irish wants were domestic and limited; they wanted the right to gain

As Entertaining Little Study, in Which the True Meaning of Duty is Demonstrated.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS.

How it Points Out the Way to Success and

Happiness.

[Written for the TRUE WITNESS.]

There is one little word which you should always keep before you, little folks, for it has the power of making your lives true and beautiful and framing your characters according to God's design.

It just takes four letters of our alphabet to spell it-D-U-T-Y,-and so it is one of the first words we learn to know, as it should be one of our first sims to under-stand its meaning. God has marked out for each and

every one of us a particular path which we must carefully follow in order to reach heaven; and along this path flits a beautiful angel marking out each step for us, and beckoning us along that we may know and see the way, and this angel's name is Duty.

Do you think the Wise Men would have found the Infant Jesus in Bethlehem's stable if the shining star of the first Christmas night had not gone before them, and led the way through desert and fruitful valley, until it rested over the poor little manger throne? Do you remember how anxious and bewilder ed they were when the star disappeared tor a time and they no longer knew the way? Well, the star that God has given us for a luminous guide is Duty. and when we turn aside from the path it points we lose our way and we go stum! ling in dark and dismal places, without aim or purpose, and finding only failure and heartache.

Every morning when we wake we find row of little finger posts set out to trace the day's path and each of them s marked-Duty.

The first one points upward and directs us to elevate our thoughts to God in morning prayer and to offer the work of the day to our Creator. Then we find others pointing at ourselves and bidding us dress neatly and quickly; another that bids us greet our parents and little brothers and sisters with cheery good-mornings and sunny faces; and a little further on comes another, pointing with two fingers, one towards the clock and the other towards school, and we hurry away to obey their commands.

When the class-room is reached, if you look up you will find another little finger-post pointing out your teacher, and conscience whispers that duty wishes you to obey, respect and love the one whom Gcd has appointed to instruct you, and who is devoting life and talents to your service, and has given up home and friends and the pleasures of the world in order to enlighten and train your minds that you may become true Christian men and women, firm in your faith and an honor to the world.

The teacher's voice is the voice of Duty, while you are in school, so you cannot mistake what is required of you Mr. C. L. Oldham delivered a lecture for that time. And, when you leave the school room, Duty meets you again and points a finger towards your home and bids you hasten there. When home is perity in Ireland." During the course of an able and exhaustive review of the threshold: "Obey your parents, little leading features in the long sad story of one." And again your path is clear, sented the following interesting statis | studied and good-nights said, you enter tics in relation to the character of the your own little room, the last little tics in relation to the character of the occupations of the population, taken from the Census of 1891. Great Britain contained an urban population of 25,526,-302 and a rural population of only 9,501,370; Ireland showed 1,244,113 nrban and 3,460,637 rural population. In other words, in Great Britain for there are 248 urban and industrial; in Ireland it is more than reversed-for every 1000 rural made and industrial; in Ireland it is more than reversed-for every 1000 ruban we have 278 rural. Not-Some young people think only of the fun and the good time they can have and they make this quest the main object of their lives. On and on they go in a headlong and giddy chas- after the darling butterfly, pleasure, until they trample over the beautiful and delicate flowers of virtue in their eagerness to grasp the gaudy insect and keep it for their own; but of en they find the wasp's cruel sting beneath the wings of their glittering prize and the pain pressing to agricultural countries such proves but a poor reward for their wast a Ireland. Hence the problem of achieved hours, while those who kept steadily ed hours, while those who kept steadily ing prosperity under existing conditions on their way found true pleasure and in Ireland was one for Irish brains to joy seeking them as they went in the sunshine of God's love and mercy and the consciousness of doing right. The most important events and changes in our lives are often brought people. They were not Imperial in their | about by seemingly small and trivial indemands; their greed did not extend to cidents, and the neglect of one little the appropriation of the riches of the duty at some particular time might world and the spoliation of weaker nations | blight or shadow your whole after life or prove the turning-point for the road of evil. Every time you turn a deaf ear to an honest living by patient toil within the four seas of their native land. continued neglect will quench the light of your guiding star and leave you only the lurid gleam of your own selfish will.

land is 426 acres to a person. In Ontario the proportion to the total arcage is 65; Quebec, 67; Nova Scotis. 06; New Brunswick. 08; Manitoba, 19; Prince Edward Island, 0.1; British Columbia, 11.5; Territories, 71 4. Of the houses that Canadians live in

815 per cent. are wood, 155 are brick and 30 stone. The percentage of popu lation by provinces is Ontario, 439; Quebec, 30.7; Nova Scotia, 93; New Brunswick, 67; Manitoba, 31; Prince Edward Island, 2.3; British Columbia, 2.0; Territories, 20.

There are 5.6 persons to a house in Canada, 52 persons to a family and 1 family to a house.

635 per cent. of the hou es are of one story, 33.6 are of two stories, 2.5 of three stories and 4 of four stories.

43.3 per cent. of the houses have from six to ten rooms.

Out of every 1,000 people 5091 are males, and 490.9 females, 528.6 ar - married, 89.7 widowed and 6317 are unmarried or children. The French Caradians form 2907 per

thousand of the population. Out of every thousand of the popula-

tion 541.6 are Protestants and 412.3 Roman Catholics. Other denomina-tions are given as 27.7 and not specified 185. 866 out of every 1,000 are native born

in Canada and 99 in Great Britain and Treland. 168 are from the States, 58 trom Germany; Scandinavia, Poland and Russia, 36, France. 11, while the Chinese, over whom so much talk is roused, are but 1.9.

A MINISTER'S STORY.

THE PAINFUL EXPERIENCE OF REV. C. H. BACKHUS.

FOR FIVE MONTHS HE WAS HELPLESS AND ENDURED AGONIZING PAINS-COULD NEITHER RISE UP NOR SIT DOWN WITH-OUT AID-HE TELLS HOW HE FOUND A CURE.

From the Tilsonburg Observer.

The Rev. C. H. Backhus is a resident of Bayham township, Elgin County, Ont., and there is probably no person in the county who is better known or more highly esteemed. He is a minister of the United Brethren Church. He also farms quite extensively, superintending the work and doing quite a share of it himself despite his advanced age. But he was not always able to exert himself as he can to-day, as a few years ago he underwent an illness that many feared would terminate his life. To a reporter who recently had a conversation with him the rev. gentleman gave the particulars of his illness and cure, with permission to make the statement public. The story as told by Rev. Mr. Backhus is substantially as follows :- About three years ago he was taken ill a d the doctor who was called in pronounced his trouble an attack of la grippe. He did not ap-pear to get any better and a second doctor was called in, but with no more satisfactory results, so far as a renewal of health was concerned. Following the la grippe pains of an excruciating nature located themselves in his body. He grew weaker and weaker until at last he was perfectly helpless. He could not sit down nor rise from a sitting 1:05ture without assistance and when with this assistance he gained his feet he could hobble but a few steps when he was obliged to be put in a chair again. For five months these agonizing pains were endured. But at last relief so long

There, was, considerable enquiry to-day fibmi local shippens for choice export cattle weighing from 1,200 to 1,800 each, for which they would willingly pay 4c per lb., but this class of stock is evi dently very scarce at present, as there

wis none to be had on the market; in consequence they were obliged to pick up some of the best obtainable in order to fill up this week's space, and paid for such 31c to 31c per lb., live weight. At the East End Abattoir this morning

the off rings of live stock were 550 cattle, 50 sheep. 100 lambs and 25 calves. There was no important change in the situation of the cattle market except that probably a little better feeling pre

vailed owing to the lighter run of stock, b it values showed no material change fo m last Thursday. There was a large attendance of buyers and the demand was good, consequently trade was more active and the indications were, at an early hour, that a clearance would be effected. A feature of this trade to-day was the appearance of some buyers from Buffalo on the market, and they made several bids for stockers and bulls for feeding purposes, but dealers here asked more money for their stock than they were willing to pay. in fact, they stated when ruling values in Buffalo were taken into consideration, our market was too high for them to operate, in consequence of which no sales were made. Choice cattle here were very scarce, in fact, the e was none on the market, for which there was considerable enquiry, but buyers found it impossible to secure such at ck. The best beeves offered sold at 31c to 34c, ordinary stock at 21c to 3c, and lower grades at from 11c to 21c per lb., live weight. There was very little demand tor sheep and, although the offerings were exceedingly small, holders stated that sales were slow and prices had a downward tendency. A few small bunches sold at 24c to 3c, and nixed lots at 34c to 34c. Lambs met with a fair sale and prices were steady at 4c to 41c per lb., live weight. Calves were

scarce and chiefly poor in quality, for which the demand was slow at prices ranging from \$2 to \$8 each, At the Point St. Charles cattle market trade in cattle was slow, there being no sales made. A bunch of 25 sheep and lambs were offered and sold at 34c per b. The receipts of hogs were about 200 head, and the market was steady

with sales of mixed lots at prices ranging from \$4.25 to \$4 60 per 100 lbs. live weight.

Toronto Cattle Market.

TORONTO, Feb. 12.-The cold weather made a slightly firmer tone in the butchers' cattle line, and there was a fair demand for cattle for export. There Heliotrope, Fawn, Brown, Grey and were quite a few buyers on the market from Buffalo, but the reports from there are not quite so encouraging as they were. Their operations are being mostly confined to stockers. Receipts at the western cattle yards here to day were 60 car loads, including about 900 sheep and lambs and 1 200 hogs. Hogs are holding their own in spite of depressing reports from other markets. About 12 car loads of butchers' cattle were taken for Montreal. Exports to Buffalo were about 26 car loads, include ing both stockers and butchers' cattle. Some lots of cattle were delayed by the storm.

Butchers' Cattle-There were quite enough in for the demand, one or two lots remaining unsold at the close of the market. Prices ruled firm at from \$3 to \$3.20 per cwt. for good to choice cattle, \$2 70 to \$2.80 for medium and down to 2c to 21c for common cattle. Buying



EARLY GLOSING.

Our stores will close during February st 5 30 p.m., instead of 6 p.m., except on Fridays. The public are kindly request-ed to do their shopping before that time. THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

New Dress Goods Exhibit TO-DAY.

The contents of 48 cases first importation of Paris Novelties in High-Class. Dress Goods, will be placed on exhibit. today, when the following decided values will be offered :- x.

Diagonal Canvas Resille.

15 pieces New Shot Diagonal Canvas Resille, in Beautiful Changeable Shadee of Blues, Browns, Greens, Greys, Double Width, 25c per vard.

New Figured Damasse.

21 pieces Elegant Figured Damasse Costume Cloth, Newest Designs on Shot Grounds, only 33c yard.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

Lustrous Mohairs

18 pieces Changeable Colors, in Lustrous Mohair Costume Cloth, Pretty Shades of Electric, Grey, Green, Brown and Blue, only 50c yard.

Escurial Tweeds.

10 pieces New Escurial Costume Tweeds, the latest triumph of the Weav. er's Art. Raised Escurial Patterns on Shaded Wool Grounde, 65c yard.

Shaded Applique Cloth.

14 pieces Silk and Wool Applique Cloth, at present the sensation of Lon-don and Paris, in Exquisite Tints of Green, 90c yard.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

Washing Fabrics.

45 cases of New Wash Fabrics, exceling in Beauty of Design, Richness of Colorings and extent of Variety, any previous shipment. New Cambrics, New repons. New Crepettes, New Silk and Linen Goods, at prices that will prove interesting and economical to every lady.

NEW PRINTS.

Hundreds of pieces New Prints in the Latest Colorings and Designs, 5c yard. 520 pieces New Percales, Perfect Patterns and Colorings for Blouses, etc., in

There seems to be very little respect for the Election Act in the vicinity of London, Ontario. Judging from the contest in that district during the past few years, both parties seem to be past masters in the art of electioneering, and both have great faith in the effectiveness of the old method of capturing a man's heart(and vote) - through his stomach.

* * *

Mr. Laurier has talked of making Ottawa the Washington of the North. Suppose the members of the Cabinet were to constitute themselves into a volunteer fire corps to begin with? Washington pioneers most likely took that initiative step towards civic progress some years ago. If the Government constitute the apparatus the newspaper correspondent will do the required pumping, and though the country may be flooded with " but staff," the Parliament Building will be safe from future serious conflagrations. * * *

The Mayor of Ottawa must have been 'rattled" when he telegraphed to Montreal for assistance at the eleventh hour. Perhaps the Ottawaites will learn something from watching our firemen play on the ruins. As much as one learns of military tactics from viewing a sham fight.

What an edifying spectacle was that presented by a minister of Cadillac, Michigan, when he recently gave an illustration of the permicious effects of the tobacco habit by poisoning two cats with nicotine in his pulpit ! His con-gregation must have left the church with sweet, elevating thoughts of nobler things-and an appetite for dinner !

If Turkey and Greece get real hot over the Cretan affair there will be war in the pan. And pan war might mean universal war, which would be out of the frying pan into the fire.

* * *

* * *

I see that a resident of Westmount has solved the "servant girl question" by engaging a Chinese domestic. Chinese servants are much in evidence on the Pacific Coast, both in Canada and the United States, and have been for years, for the very simple reason that women and girls are at a premium in these newly settled districts, while Chinamen are at a tremendous discount. The employment of the almond-eyed Celestial is rather a matter of necessity than a question of choice (ut there. As to the gentleman of Westmount, of course he has a perfect right to regulate his household affairs to suit his own taste, but the vast | and that there is not the least doubt but majority of people in these diggings what the undertaking will be a magnifiwould prefer to have their meals pre- cent success.

There are always schemes and projects galore to relieve the condition of the Irish people. Among these recently suggested, in anticipation of the big refund which is to be made by England in connection with the overtaxation, may be mentioned the construction of a ship canal between Dublin and Galway. This project was mooted upwards of ten years ago, and the ground has been actually surveyed and the levels taken. At that time the estimated cost was about ten millions sterling. Another scheme suggested is the making of a submarine tunnel between England and Ireland. This, too, was strongly advo-cated some years back and admitted to be perfectly feasible. Then the State purchase of the Irish railways would be another great work of national improvement.

The executive entrusted with the preparation of the programme for the great Irish Musical Fair is now rapidly nearing the end of their labors. It is said that the work is layed out with a skill and artistic taste of the highest order,

Keep a sharp look out, boys, for Duty's signals, and if you want to be brave, honest and true when you reach man's estate, learn to bend and break your will early and follow the pilot Duty to the sheltered haven of success and honor. K. DOLORES.

Interesting Statistics.

The fourth volume of the Dominion census contains much valuable and interesting reading.

There are 684,213 owners of real estate in Canada holoing a total of 73,688,765 acres. There are 590,578 town and vilage lots, \$23,025 dwelling houses, 80,357 stores, factories, etc., and \$1,00±,828 barns and stables.

Under the head of field products there are 2,723,853 acres in Canada under wheat, yielding 27,484 562 bushels of spring and 14.660,217 bushels of fall wheat. 4,128,160 acres are cultivated with oats, which yield 82,515,413 bushels.

There is an average of 439.1 acres of not large the cattle that have gone for-land to a person, while the unoccupied ward are at least letting the shippers out.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pille. He yielded to the advice and had not been taking them long when the longed for relief was noticed coming. He could move more easily, and the stiffness and pains began to leave his joints. He continued the use of the pills for some time longer and the cure was complete. Seing Mr. Backhus now it would be difficult to think of him as the crippled and helpless man of those painful days. Mr. Backhus is now past his 80th year, but as he said, "by the aid of Dr. William's Pink Pills I am as able as those ten years younger. You can readily judge of this when I tell you I laid forty rods of rail fence this year I am glad to add my testimony in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the

delayed came.

A friend urged him to try

root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of par alysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia. sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc, these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excesses will find in Pink Pills a certain cure. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$250, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville. Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Brware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

Live Stock Trade.

LONDON Feb. 15 .- Owing to shorter supplice of both cattle and sheep the trade was firmer, and prices for the former advanced 1c, while for the latter they are ic higher than this day week. Choice States cattle sold at 112c and sheep at 111c. On the other hand prices for Argentine cattle were ic lower at 10¹₂c.

A private cable received from Liverpool reported the market unchanged from a week ago and quoted choice States cattle at 11 {c, Canadians at 10 {c,

sheep at 11c and 1amb at 144c. MONTREAL, February 15.—The tone of cable advices in some instances were somewhat firmer and noted a slight im-provement in values, while in other cases they reported the markets steady with values unchanged from last week

consequently on the whole they were rather conflicting, and some shippens thought unsatisfactory. However, at present prices ruling there is not very many complaints heard of from any side in regard to actual sales, consequently the indications are that if the profits are

for Buffalo was steady, but not quite so lively as it was last week.

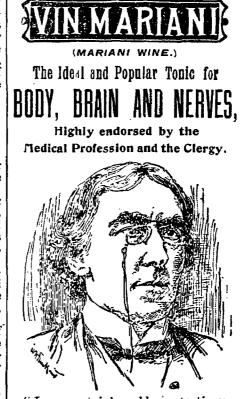
Export Cattle-Demand was fair and prices held well up at from \$3 50 to \$4.20 per cwt. Not many of the best class of cattle offered. Several bulls sold for 21c Checks, Stripes and Floral Designs, only to 31c per lb.

Stockers and Feeders-For Buffalo there was a good demand, but local men are not doing much in this line. Good stockers sell from \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt., or perhaps a little better for some that are extra choice. Feeders are in slow demand, one or two head being picked up to fill vacancies in byres at from 30 to 34c per lb. Stock bulls are quiet at from 24c to 24c per lb. Sheep and Lambs-Quiet. Shipping

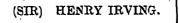
sheep are dull at from \$3 25 to \$3.75 per cwt. Lambs are a little stiffer than sheep, going at from \$4.25 to \$4.75 per cwt. Butchers' sheep are dull at \$2 50 per head.

Calves-All in sold. Good veals fetch \$6 to \$650 per head, and good calves from \$4 to \$5 each.

Milch Cows and Springers—About ten head offered and all sold. They are firm at from \$20 to \$35 per head.



"I can certainly add my testimony to the virtues of Vin Mariani, which I have found excellent and am well convinced of its quality."



Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA.

ENGLISH CAMBRICS.

9c vard.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

NEW CREPONS.

25 pieces New Fancy Crepons, Wide and Narrow, Bright Colored Stripes on White and other Grounds, with Black Floral Designs, 12c yard.

French Novelty Crepons.

30 pieces of the Latest French Novelty in Crepons, brilliant colored grounde with Dresden and Pompadour Patterns, Beautiful Effects, 14c yard.

LINENETTE CREPONS.

20 pieces Natural Linen, Colored Crepons, Wide and Narrow Stripes, in the Choicest of Bright Colors, Very Stylish Material for Blouses, etc., 15c yard.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

EMBROIDERIES. NEW

A grand exhibit of all the Latest Novelties in Embroideries, which is the Largest and Most Select Lot we have ever offered.

White, Cambric and Lawn Edging, only 1c yard.

White Lawn and Nainsook Edging, Choice patterns, 5c yard. White Nainsook Embroidery Edging,

in Open Work Patterns, 7c yard. White Lawn Insertions, Handsomely

Embroidered, 5c yard.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.



1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street MONTREAL.

Miss Martin, of Enniskillen, may justly claim the great honor and signal privilege of being the first representative of her sex to secure election as a Poor Law Guardian in this country. Much has been said and written regarding the special fitness of women for such posi tions. Miss Martin has to some extent an arduous task to perform, as her career will be doubtless watched in local circles with much interest.