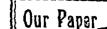
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Should be in the hands of every Catholic Family.

vol. XLVII. No. 38.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

The Remains of the Grand Old Prelate of Kingston Consigned to the Tomb.

An Imposing Funeral Service at Which Archbishops and Bishops From Different Districts Assist-The Masterly Tribute of Bishop McQuaid to Deceased_A Vast Gathering Filled Every Available Portion of the Cathedral.

IFROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

KINGSTON, March 3.-One of the grandest, most impressive, and at the same time most mournful, ceremonials in the ritual of the Catholic Church, took place in the Cathedral on Tuesday, when the last ecclesiastical honors were paid to the late Archbishop Cleary.

The Church is always magnificent in her ceremonies, always grand, always touching the heights to which men's hearts soar when intuitively they feel they are in a special sense in the presence of the Great Creator. Whether we hear the glorious outburst of joy at Easter time, while the memory of the mournful Tenebrae still lingers in the soul and is almost obliterated for the time by the happy thought that Resurrection is an accomplished fact; or whether in the sombre colors of the Church's mourning we kneel and pray and thank God for that there is a communion of saints; in all, the Church is wonderfully rich in the imagery of symbolism. The Saviour reached men's understanding by parables; His holy Church follows in the sacred footsteps and reaches men's souls by symbols.

No ceremonial is more impressive than when the Church is in mourning and the great Gregorian strains peal out over the bowed heads of fervent worshippers in a Grand Requiem Mass, or the plaintive and dread chords of the Dies Irae strike the heart. And such a ceremonial was the one in the Cathedral.

GREAT MAN WAS DEAD;

a grand old soldier of the cross had passed to his eternal reward; his name as a champion of Catholicity was known from the Tiber to the Pacific; he was like a prophet of old; he builded for peace, but the sword for defence was never laid aside; he never turned all warlike weapons into ploughshares. He was a wise and valiant shepherd, who guided his flock with a velvet hand, and defended them and smote for them with a gauntlet of iron.

He was a man, too, of whom all the races and creeds of his adopted country had no word of ill to say. He was a man whom any nation in the world should feel proud of. He came from the good old stock in Ireland which kept the faith alive through all the dark years of bloody persecution. Cromwellian tyranny and penal misrule; he carried the same spirit with him to western Canada and became a very Napoleon in the world of Ontario Catho-

The mourning over the late Arch bishop Cleary was not of a sectional character. No man was more widely known, more deeply respected or better loved than the dead prelate, and Catholic and Protestant alike paid him the last sad reverent honors. His flock had much cause for mourning and the public generally lamented the loss of a man who was an ornament to the community. He did not always agree with the ideas of his Protestant friends, but they respected him none the less; because they recognized a sturdy opponent, a fearless controversialist, a scholar and a man whose personal magnetism and individualit

WIELDED A POWER FOR GOOD.

The diocese of which he was for so long the head has great reasons for grief. He found his church and his people here poor, he left them rich; he found them without educational facilities, he supplied them in the course of his existence among them with what is probably the best separate school system in Canada, and he bequeathed wealth to carry on the work which he was perfect-

No wonder, then, that fr m all over the country came men high in the Church, whose battle he had so fearless. ly fought, and gathered round his bier, paying a last sad tribute, and many eminent churchmen from the United States were also present. Seldom has such a varied multitude assembled in St. Mary's Cathedral. The church was to the atmosphere of sorrow. A grand all the natural advantages God had Requiem Mass was chanted and s deep ly religious feeling took possession of all that natural capacity which had been

made by travel and study and thought, all of the deceased prelate lay in state sur placed his two hands in the hands of the

rounded by candelabra. Long previous) the hour appointed the Cathedral had been crowded, and now to the muilled tones of the organ the funeral procession to the chancel moved slowly up the aisle, headed by acolytes and priests, and fol-lowed by the Bishops and Archbishops. The rear seats in the sanctuary were occu jied by the priests and the dignitaries took the places of honor according to rank. It was an imposing eight as the richly tinted lights streamed through the stained glass windows and shone re ulgently on the multi-colored vest ments behind the altar rails.

The celebrant of the Mass was His Lordship Bishop O'Connor of P-terboro. assisted by Very Rev. Father Gauthier, V. G., with Rev. Fathers Spratt and Hogan as deacon and sub-deacon re spectively. The master of ceremonies was Rev. Father Perron, Archbishop's Palace, Montreal.

A Notable Gathering.

The gathering was a most notable one, among those present being :- Mayor Livingaton, Hou. W. Harty, Principal Grant, Col Duff, Col. Twitchell, W. D. Hart, J. Minnes; Capt. Richmond, in uniform, representing the 14th P. W. O. Rifles; M J. F. Quinn, Q C., M.P., Mr. J. McDermot, and a large number of others, from Montreal, Some of the church dignitaries present were: Archbishops Walsh, Toronto; Duhamel, Ottawa; Begin, Quebec; Bruchesi, Montreal; Bishops McQuaid, Rochester, N.Y.; Lor-rain, Pontiac; Emard, Valleyfield; O'Connor, London; O'Connor, Peterboro; D wling, Hamilton; Durley, New West minster, B.C.; Gabriels, Ogdensburg; McDonnell, Alexandria; Vicar G-neral Laurent, Lindsay; Mgr. McEvoy, Hamilton; Father Filiatrault, S.J., Superior of the Jesuits, Montreal; Rev. Father McGucken, Ottawa; Father Quinlivan, Father Callaghan, St. Patrick's, Montreal; Father O'Donnell. St. Mary's, Montreal; Father O'Meara, St. Gabriel's, Montreal; Canon Foley, Ottawa; Vicar General Swift, Father O'Reilly, Troy, NY: Vicar-General Corbett, Cornwall; Father W. McDonald, St. Andrew's.

The various Irish national, religious and benevolent organizations of the city also assisted in a body at the service, among which may be mentioned Branch No. 483. I. C. B. U., Cathoric Order of Foresters. C. M. B. A., A. O. H. and St. Vincent de Paul Society.

THE FUNERAL ORATION.

When the Pontifical Requiem Mass had been celebrated, Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, delivered the funeral oration. It was a magnificent effort and

text Psalm xxvi., "The Lord is my light and rear themselves and my salvation; whom shall I fear?" etc. His Lordship read the chapter through in a clear well modulated voice. Throughout his utterance was clear and distinct, his manner impres sive, and his language strong and eloquent. In many of the personal allusions to the dead prelate he had considerable difficulty in mastering an emotion which communicated itself sympathetically to his vast audience. In the whole book of sacred writings, he said, no passages could be found more words of the Psalmist. "Listen again," he said. "to the words: 'One thing I the Lord all the days of my life." the preacher said, he began life, and the last verse of the Paulm was descriptive of his career; he had waited on the Lord, had been of good courage, and the Lord had strengthened his heart. He was a remarkable Bishop, this one who had ruled the see of Kingston for eighteen years, and whose remains now lie before us. He was remarkable from long c reer. Born in a land where

FAITH FLOURISHED AND PRAYER RULED in ϵ very household, where the Lord in his completeness was known, and trained in childhood at the side of a Christian mother, his heart had been early drawn with her inspiration touching his mind and her love of God reaching to his soul and enwrapping it, that he was able to say in his younger days: 'Let me, oh Lord, dwell in Thy temple all the days of my life.' The voice of God came down into the boy's heart, and that voice was heard and and was welcomed, and so as the days went by he began his preparation for entering the temple, and, young as he was then, he was able, by reason of his high order of intelligence, to understand that he was to be a follower and an am bassador of Christ among the people. He began the work of drilling his mind in ecclesiastical knowledge, that in some degree he might be able, worthy and competent to announce the message of the Saviour. So, under proper guidance, he began a course of study not often pursued, so extensive, so thorough and so long continued. His first studies were in Ireland and then at Rome, and for five years he drank there at the fount of ecclesiastical knowledge. Then, not satisfied with Rome and Ireland, he went to good old noble Catholic Spain to dip deeper into Catholic culture, still more to invigorate his mind and refresh his draped in deep mourning, which added thought. He then consecrated himself. given him, and all the improvement of

ordaining Bishop he vowed to be rever ent and obedient, and this vow he never broke, nor did he settle down after his reception into the church to a life of quiet. He entered into a seminary to impart to others the wonderful riches of his own mind. God had been good to him and he wanted to share with others the advantages which he himself possessed. He then went into the mission work and became a parish priest, and in this work in Ireland he came into contact with political questions and matters affecting the rights and dignity of his people. When in full manhood the Holf See called upon him to come to America to leave home and old associations, to exile himself in a distant land. There were many roots of affection to be removed and torn up, for his heart was tender. With all his

BRAVERY AND GRANDEUR OF MIND

he was gentle and amiable. He knew he was not coming to strangers. He knew that others had gone before him from the home of their nativity When the Church of St. Peter bade him go, he bowed, and went to fulfill the vow he had taken. He went to Rome and asked for a blessing to fortify him for his undertaking. Thus he came to Canada, a stranger personally, but every one knowing him as a man of God. God had fitted him for the task. God gave him special advantages for the ordeal. He came here with grand ideals, with his memory loaded with a knowledge of the glories of God He brought with him all the knowledge he had gained in his many years of study and a spirit burning within him. He came with a majestic step to do his share in the uplifting of the neople, to take charge of the priests of the diocese, to have a watchful eye over the best interests of every Catholic in the country. His mind was evidently a just one. His soul was filled with a sense of justice towards everybody. He was fully conscious of the responsibility that rested upon him; that when he came to stand before his God, as a bishop of God would his acts be judged. He knew what the Lord God demanded of him, being a man of justice, and he felt compelled to maintain the dignity of the priesthood and the rights of the people He came to this diocese only to find his people in rude log cabins. They could not construct an edifice for the worship of God. He looked not for the display of silver and gold and precious stones, but for the Christian spirit of the church. When he looked around his diocese he found the soul of the church needed brushing up, that something must be done to arouse enthusiasm. It revolted his soul that his people should stand humbly be fore the community. He demanded The venerable prelate selected as his that they should come out from the old

BUILDINGS WORTHY THEIR RELIGION,

that they should take their stand in the community as persons who had a right to be there, not as persons who were estab lishing a new religion, but advocates of the oldest one. Did he go too far in this respect? His works answer the question. This cathedral showed his mind. He did not give a jumble of painted glass for windows, he gave art that might be studied. The cathedral, however, was a small part of his work. accurately, more fully to describe the it was not of account alongside the life of the coffined Archbishop than these greater works he accomplished. He had spread houses of charity all over, shelters for the aged and desolate poor, hospitals have asked of the Lord; it will I seek for the suffering and aillicted, homes for after that I may dwell in the house of little ones whom the Lord in His lifetime would have come unto him. These works showed the deep teeling and pions charity of Bishop Cleary. But he did more. He looked at his people in Ire land and he saw that there was no doubt about them. No allurement could draw them away nor any fear induce them to abandon their faith in the Cathol c Church. But the children in Canada were those who gave him reason for his boyhood to the closing hours of his | thought. These children in homes even of pious Catholics, of Catholics who die for their faith, were thrown into adverse conditions and breathed an atmosphere reeking with the modern sceptical flavor of thought.

It was not the bare teaching of the letter of the cathecism that would give to the holy cereer of the priesthood. It the faith to the child that it should hold was under and by reason of her teaching, all the days of his life. That teaching was essential but there was something else. Old people in their houses across the water would remember the fathers and mothers over there talked like Cath olics; the faith was in the air, and the child's soul was steeped in his religion. The late Archbishop had wished the

children to be taught the CATHOLIC FAITH IN A CATHOLIC SCHOOL where the atmosphere was relig ous from the opening of the door in the morning till its close in the afternoon, and he had advocated this in the face of all opposition. In the advancement of secular knowledge it was necessary that the priesthood of the people should receive a profound education, and Regiopolis College was started for that purpose. He (the speaker) had read the Archbishop's letter at the opening of the school with great rejoicing and he had said to himself: 'There is a Bishop that is looking far ahead.' Archbishop Cleary had begun on a well-prepared plan and it would be continued, no doubt, to the end. He had not been willing that all his people should be hewers of wood and drawers of water. He wanted them to stand out. He had wanted to lay a foundation of a learned training in the languages, mathematics, etc., for the highest study as well as the lowest. Young men emanating from this institution should give forth the result of their teaching. He had met with opposition—all great men have met with it.

CONCLUSION ON FOURTH PAGE.

Of the War Scare and Its Effects in Certain Circles.

An Interesting Opinion on the Situation From the President of the United States Board of Engineers -- Some of the Financial Features of the Results of a War .- The Harbor and Its Comparatively Defenceless Position Pointed Out -- The Latest Production in Editorial Fireworks.

New York, March 3.-That straws show the way the wind blows is an old axiom, but sometimes there are exceptions to this most trivial rule. There has been a lot of talk here about patriotism, war, indemnity and other things. Spain was to be wiped off the man for all geographical purposes: Cuba is to enjoy freedom, etc. Such would be the ideas gained if the straws now being blown bither and thither by the saffron colored misnomers called newspapers really knew snything about the real con dition of affirs internationally poli tical in Greater New York.

That a dormant patriotism should be awakened by an extra display of national bunting only goes to show how volatile people may become at short notice who are otherwise rensibly in clined, especially in business transac-

The fact that the question of war is discussed in hotel corridors, with all the flourish that goes with mock heroicsthat men, who wear beards of the anarchistic and bomb throwing types, should discuss learnedly the ease with which the United States would dispose of a Spanish fleet-that all these straws should be at all taken into consideration, puzzles the people who have a stake in the country whose business interests fill their first thoughts and who do not feed on the weak and poisonous pabulum of lingoism three times a day.

Perhaps the real thermometer of the feeling which would outgrow even a great popular agitation of a bellicose nature may be found in the stock market. None but a rampant anarchist or a rich patriot who could loan money on Government securities and then promptly find to talk real war in an emergency of this at the mercy of an invading enemy, and then non-combatants could scarcely exwhen the fighting is done in the field.

Take the population of Greater New York, outside the straws just referred to and there is no clamor for war, but rather a sober afterthought that war is the most undesirable thing in the world.

There is still, however a graver situa tion to be faced, which has directed attention to the merchant steamships that are classed as auxiliary cruisers to the Navy and which could be atted out in a short time so as to serve most effectively as commerce destroyers or as speedy transports for the handling of troops. The avaliable steamships that could be utilized by the Government would constitute a big fleet, and experts believe that it would prove a great service in event of war with any country. The four big steamers of the American Line, the S: Louis, the St Paul, the New York and the Paris, are the largest ships of the steamships of the New York and Cuba Seamship Company, and the Mallory, Morgan, Red D and Panama lines. All of these vessels could be fitted out and They would be supplied with guns of pattern, which are designed to turow a great rapidity. Naval officers do not believe that all the available merchant steamships would be called upon to do of the yard have received no notice to prepare for such action, however, and do not expect any such orders, but they are immediate effect if they should be re-

The general impression in New Yorl is that the harbor is but poorly protected and of course this only results in making the public feeling more panicky. On the other hand the jingoistic element seems to have charts of a network of all the navies of the world combined.

Between these two extremes it is per haps as well to refer for a moment to what Col. Henry M. Roberts President of the United States Board of Engineers, has to say:

'There is absolutely no cause for alarm on the part of the public,' he said. I may not tell you what the defences of New York are. I cannot properly make any statement in regard to the defences have no doubt they will be found very of New York, but I can say, from my interesting. Many of them have a own knowledge, that there is not now, bearing on the '98 question and they are and has not been, any justification for all valuable as the revival of old memor-

New York papers. Almost every day I learn from them for the first time that torpedoes have been placed here or removed there, and so on ad intinitum. It is remarkable to me that the public should allow themselves to be fooled by sensational papers, whose only object apparently is to sell more copies.

Just what steps would be taken to protect New York were protection necessary. rests with the President and his advisers It is hardly necessary to say that New York would be well protected should the occasion arise, for the vest property interests here would not be lightly stori ficed. As I said before there is not the slightest occasion for alarm."

Then Col. Roberts turned to other subjects. One of them was the question of international law, which is far more timely.

standing among us,' he said, 'and it seems strange that a better understand ing of the principles of international law does not prevail'

There is not a scintilla of evidence that Spain in any way connived at the blowing up of the Maine, and that she should have done so is simply unthinkable. The interests of the country are perfectly in the hands the Administra tion, and whatever it is necessary to do will be done well and promptly-the people may depend upon that. It seems to me that the disaster to the Maine should have and will have the effect of bringing Spain and the United States closer together, for Spiin was prempt in tendering her sympathy.

WAR SHIPS OF OTHER NATIONS often visit our harbors does anyone

suppose for an instant that an accident to one of them would be a cause for war against us? There were several visiting war shirs at New Orleans during the Mardi Gras, a couple of weeks since. Had one of them been blown up by an anarchist who had a grievence against the country whos that she flew downers sensible man imagine for a moment that war would have been declared against us." Yet, this is what the vellow journals are uzzing the United States to do: they wint the case judged before the evidence is in. People talk of going to war as they talk of going on an excursion. Let me tell von that war is a terrible thing, to be resorted to only in the last extremity, when diplomacy and all other recourse have failed. We

BE SLOW TO BEGIN

hostilities, but once begun, should throw away our scabbards fight it out to the bitter end. If we do fight, we will be thorough about it, so that never again a substitute in case of a draft, would dare | will the same questions come up. War is expensive, too; to fire a single shot sort. Everybody knows that the Atlan fr m one of our twelve inch guns costs tic seaboard ports would be practically nearly \$500, and shots are frequent when the real hostilities begin. Do you know that at one time during our civil pect the protection or warnings granted | war our expenses were between \$3,000 000 and \$4 000,000 a day? The folly of those papers which talk of immediate

war is apparent to every thicking man. 'It is well known that there were no torpedoes in Havana harbor, and now an official denial of their existence has been made by the Spanish charge in Washington. In order to have any case against Spain, we must prove either negligence on her part or that the Maine was destroyed by an efficer acting in his official capacity. It must be obvious to every one, therefore, that the chance of war is very slight.'

In a different line is the flumbovant writing done in the yellowest of the greenery-vallowery journals that are under the direction of young Mr. Hearst. whose Harvard education seemed to have dritted into wrong channels. He

58.Y5 :--It is unfortunate for the general repunumber, and besides there are the tation of the American people for sanity that Wall street is on the eastern edge of the continent and looms larger in foreign eyes than all the rest of the country. The proceedings of the excited prepared for duty in a very short time. speculators there whenever there is talk of trouble with any for ign power of im the Driggs Schroeder and Hotchkiss | potence would discredit the intelligence pattern, which are designed to throw a of a colony of prairie degs. The smell large number of small projectiles with of gunpowder gives Wall Street delirium tremens. One would think, to look at its frantic convulsions, that the old race of Americans, whose buoyant confidence duty as commerce destroyers. They be-lieve that half a dozen of the fastest A war between the United States and A war between the United States and ones would be more than enough to Spain hardly deserves to be called a war. wipe Spain's small commerce from the It is so one-sided that it is disgraceful for seas in a comparatively short time. Us to display apprehension about its The Navy Yard at Brooklyn could accellects financial or other. There was commodate ten large steamships at one some little excuse for the Venezuelan time if it were necessary to fit them out panic, although not much, but there is at short notice. The officials in charge | none whatever for a Spanish scare | Tue only legitimate reason why anybody sells stocks in anticipation of war with Spain is that he may have ready money ready to put any such instructions into to invest in a Government loan, if one should be offered That is no reflection on the value of the stocks, and all rds no

excuse for even a suggestion of panic. War is an undesirable thing in most respects, but it will have at least one good effect. It will cure Wall Street of the morbid fear that the country will be ruined if anybody points a gun in this mines that would be able to demolish direction And meanwhile the Street will do something to prevent us from becoming the laughing stock of an unsympathetic world it it will take a course of bromides and keep its head.

We publish this week in another column a list of old popular songs now being republished by Mr. James McAran. We have seen a number of them and the lurid accounts printed in some of the lies. They are only 15c a package.

The second secon

AT ST. PATRICK'S.

Yery Rev. Pather De Captillon, O.P.

Delivers the Opening Lenten Sormon-The Press and Its Methods of Sensationalism.

The Very Rev. E. P. De Cantillon, P. G., C.P., occupied the pulpit at St. Patrick's Church on Sunday evening, the sacred edifice being crowded. The sermon was eloquent and forcible, and visibly affected those who listened to it. 'There are numerous lawyers of high | The Very Rev. Father undoubtedly has that gift of pulpit oratory for which the illustrious criter to which he belongs has been famed for centuries. His subject was 'Mortal Sin,' and its terrible consequences both here and hereafter. All sufferings and troubles, he said, came to us directly or indirectly from the hande of God. No matter for what reason we were afflicted, we could not complain; for we were merely His creatures; He held us in the hollow of His hand, and did with us as He willed. Storms and tempests, disaster and death in a thousand shapes, swept over both sea and land. and there was but one thing which we could safely say without irreverence, that we stood in no danger of from Him, and that was mortal am. However He might afflict us in body, God never willed that we should commit mortal sin.

THE TALLEN ANGELS.

The preacher having drawn a glowing picture of Heaven, with its millions and millions of angels singing the praises of Him who was and is and ever shall be, depicted the effect of mortal sin upon those who rebelled against God, who refused to serve and obey Him. For them there was absolutely no hope; the gates of Heaven were closed upon them for eternity; and their greatest torment was their never ending craving for the unatterable vision of God, which they lest forever-lost through one mortal sin. The happy state of our first parents in Paradise was next described. They had perfect beauty of body and mind; they had no temptation to assail them. All they had to do in order to remain in that state was to obey one command of God; and that not a difficult one. Thou shalt not taste of the fruit of that tree which givetha knowledge of good and evil.' They committed a mortal sin ; they disobeyed God's command, and their descendants were still suffering from the effects of their sin. Their sin lay not in the mere eating of the forbidden fruit, but in disobeying God's com-

IGNORANCE, ERROR AND CRIME

had since prevailed, and terrible as had been the punishment of Sidom and Gomorrah, there were Sidoms and Gomorrahs still, and they were being punished in ways that were known only to God himself. Mortal sin had caused the shedding of the blood of Christ, God's only Son, and yet since the subtime sacrifice of Calvary it had contimied to be rampant in our large cities and towns, amongst high and low, rich and poor, educated and ignorant; and certain newspapers were guilty of mortal sin by publishing details of erimes f lewdness which corrupted the little ones, the children of light, the children of the Catholic Church. The crime of the fallen angels—the crime of disbedience-the crime of our brst parents, was rampant, together with other mor tal sins. Men and women said, 'I will serve my passions, but not thee, O God? They turned God's gits to evil purposes, they sourced His graces; yea, they trampled in the precious blood of

The preacher concluded with an eloquent and stirring appeal to those amongst the congregation who were in a state of mortal sin to accept the means which God in His infinite mercy had placed within their reach in order to save them from mortal sin-penitence, contrition and a sincere resolution to amend their lives.

His Grace Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati takes quite an interest in the movement for municipal reform In a recent issue of the Catholic Columbian there appeared an interesting report of summary of an interview with a reporter of one of the local secular journals, from which we take the following extracts :-

In referring to the necessity of reform in connection with the liquor traffic, His Grace said :-

'I am strongly convinced that, from a moral and spiritual point of view. a great need is the reformation of the saloons. This can be done first by enforcing the laws regulating hours and days, forbidding to sell to children, and to a man whose family has notified the saloonkeeper that his drinking is working great evil to his family.'

Archbishop Elder, in speaking of other reforms, stated that conspicuous among them is the suppression of immodest theatres and other corrupting exhibitions and amusements, particularly the cheap ones, so casy of access to our children. And, likewise, the probibition of the sensational posters, notonly the immodest ones, but also those which exhibit murders, robberies and acts of violence, and scenes of drunkenness and low vulgarity, etc. It is injurious even to grown persons to become familiarized with evil doings any further than necessity or duty compels.

AND HEALTH.

An Important Lecture by Dr. Bell Before the Dairy Association of Scotland.

An Essential Difference in Cooking Meats - The Broiling and Roasting Process Superior to that of the Stewing or Broiling Practice - Milk: Its Uses, its Advantages and its Dangers Outlined in a Practical Manner.

R-lation to Health" was dethe members of the Glasgow Dairymen's of debilitated condition of the stomach Association, by Dr. Robert Bell, F.F.P. during progress of disease. Milk was S.G. Food, as they all knew, was essen. not only to be esteemed as an article tist to the maintenance of the living body. It should be partaken of at regular intervals, and in every instance sufficient time should be allowed for its compiete mixture with the salivary and physician than an abundant supply of gastric juices. A meal should never be good fresh milk. Milk, to be wholehurried. Complete mastication was, in deed, more essential to those articles of diet. which, he was aftend frequently received less attention on that point. He referred to all farmaceous matter, such as bread, potatocs, sago, tapioca, and rice, as it was a well known fact that it was the saliva which performed one of the most important acts in the digestion of these substances. The more simple the diet was the greater the prespect of health to the individual. It should always be borne in mind that they are more as a rule than was actually required for maintenance. The method of cocking had a good deal to answer for in the promoting or retarding of the digestive functions. A person who was robust and had plenty of onedocr exercise would digest and assimilate food which, to one who was of sedentary halite, would prove nest input us. In the preparation of ford for the table certain important faces which were not generally understood by the public should be is rue in mind. Both d and stewed meats were much more in igestinle than grifted er roasted beet or mutton, and those with weak digestions would bear Lin. out when he affirmed that the former wermuch more hable to produce flunicace, actorry and heartburn than those which were cooked by the fire. When mean was rossied or griffed all the diges.i. salts were retained, which materially assisted digestion, whereas when it was stewed or belied those were absorbed

Stewed or Boiled Meat Difficult to Digest.

That explained why at-wing and boil ing rendered the meat more d flight of digestion. The same argument neid good with reference to white and brown bread. There was an amount of error. prevailing with reference to all descriptions of somes which was very perficious. Whateveras a nutrilive agent vet it was in the sick room, and were it not for the vegetables which were contained in culosis developing in the neighborhood broth, that also would be of no value as of the test. In these circumstances broth, that also would be of no value as an article of diet, but rather hurtful than otherwise. San sof all descriptions had | find access to the mik, but only after a tendency to take on fermentation in the stomach, giving rise to acidity and the development of flatulence. It might not be uninteresting to detail the results of several experiments which were made with regard to that matter. A number of dogs were selected whose dietary was confined to a variety of liquids. The first was given nothing but pure water : the second was fed upon beef tea; the initial upon a well known extract of meat dissolved in water; the fourth was given what was usually considered a most nourishing diet, a decoction which, when cooled, formed a solid jetly, while the fifth was given nothing but milk. There was no limit to the amount of the various fluids which were put at the dogs' disposal. Strange to say the dog which received an unlimited quantity of water survived that which was fed upon extract of meat. With the exception of the one which was fed upon milk, they all died of starvation within twenty five days, while the survivor was in the best of health. Soups containing a large amount of gelatinous matter, which was closely allied to glue, were popularly considered most nutritions, but there was no nourishment whatever in gelatine, and, what was more, the stomach could do nothing with it, so that it actually incommoded that organ. To have a good dietary it was certainly not necessary that it should be an expensive one, as they had amply illustrated by the sturdy frames and healthy constitutions of the countrymen, whose principal nourishment was porridge and milk, and who had ever formed the backbone of the country. It was painful in many districts to observe that that wholesome diet was being largely supplemented by tea and bread, which had already commenced to indicate its effect in a debilitated and diseased community who were taking the place of their hardy and robust ancestors. There was a certain class of people who went so far as to hold that vegetable substances were the only legitimate food of men, but if they analyzed what these so-called vegeanalyzed what these so-called vege and the white of his eyes will have a tarians lived on they ascertained that yellowish cast. His tongue will be they partook of a very comfortable variety indeed. They did not exclude eggs or milk from their dietary. Eggs umistakable sign of constipation. The contained a large amount of albuminous or flesh-forming matter, while milk contained every element that the budy required for its nourishment. Numerous experiments had been made upon the nutritious properties of that important | composition. They hunt down all imfluid, and invariably these had resulted purities, and "make them move on." in establishing the fact that it was more They are the product of many years' capable of sustaining an animal in per study and practice. Dr. Pierce cannot fect health for an indefinite period than afford to put forth a worthless article any other known substance. One fre-Address with 31 cents in one cent quently heard of people saying that milk stamps, to cover cost of mailing only, made them bilious, and tended to con-stipation, but a little salt added to the milk would obviate any of these imagin. Medical Adviser."

ary drawbacks, if milk contained its normal amount of cream. From that remark it would naturally be inferred that the less amount of cream the milk contained, the greater tendency would it have to induce constipation. On the other hand, it was worthy of note that when all the cream was extracted from the milk in the process of butter-making. the butte milk had the very opposite effect of skim milk, and tended to promote the freer action of the bowels, while its digestibility was increased and Its Nutritive Properties Remained Unaftered.

The reasons why it was more easily acted upon by the stomach was probably due to the circumstance that the lactic acid contained in it, being a constituent of the gastric juice, conveyed to that a greater potency, while the tendency to congulate and form large curdled masses was minimised By the same method of reasoning they might conclude that when milk was converted into koumiss it was rendered not only a healthful but LECTURE on "Food and its an easy digestible article of diet, while the carbonic acid which it contained livered recently in the Religious acted as a sedative to an irritable Institution R one filegon to stomach. Kommiss was thus most valu-Institution R one Glaggow, to able as a dietetic agent in the treatment of diet, but also as an important therapentic agent in the treatment of certain forms of disease. In Bright's disease, diabetes, and all fevers there was no more valuable agent at the command of the some, must be free from decomposition. It was, therefore, frequently necessary to employ agents to keep it sweet. He had no hesitation in saying that the safest preservative for milk, so tar as their present knowledge went, was boracic acid. When indiciously employed it was not only safe, but the most efficacions antiseptic to have recourse to. A great deal of ignorance had been displayed by men anxious to pose as authorities on that subject, who had caus, d an immense amount of unnecessary annoyance to dairymen and vencors of milk. It had been proved over and over again that beracie acid, so far from being injurious, was absointely innocuous to health, if not posirively beneficial to its maintenance. They were all aware of the influence mid exercised

As a Carrier of Disease,

and the important factor it was in the spread of zymotic disease. It was not ambeult, theref re, to understand how important it was that the most efficient sanitary surrounnings should exist in still and reverential while those around every dairy and in every building where talk was exposed for sale. The subject of tuberculesis in cattle was one which reated great and widespread interest in time country and in America, where, permaps, an exaggerated view had been taken of the dargers arising from milk taken from cows all cted by tuberculosis, to the extent even of assuming that ste seed normany against any weakness milk from a tuberculous cow and been transformed from an article of diet me. I fatigue and wearings. I had just been a porson. That would be apparent were reading, a day or two before. Father their premises correct but as they were to a large extent fattachais, the conclusion was far from being proved. The United | good bit about the training and the bene States Government had assumed a great : deal which did not really exist in point of endurance and sell control, and I of fact. He had known patients accordly suffering from tuberculosis obtaining milk from tuberculous cows and their Beef-tea, for example, was of no value health improved all the time. There to be named and irritated danger, however, from radiaciously looked upon as a stand-by milk from a tuberculous cow, and that consisted in the possibility of tuber they knew that the germ might easily the milk had left the udder of the cow. In the same way they knew that typnoid fever, dipatheria and ci olera could be, and often were, transmitted by the agercy of milk which was brought into contact with the germs of these diseases. It was in these circumstances, and in these alone, he believed where milk ceased to be a food and became a poisen, or rather a carrier of poison, because if milk was boiled the potency of the poison was destroyed. A discussion followed the reading of

HIGH-PRICED RULICS,

the paper, and Dr. Bell was heartily

thanked.

A tooth of Sir Isaac Newton was sold in 1861 for the sum of \$3650. It was purchased by a nobleman, who had it set in a ring which he wore constantly on his finger.

The hat worn by Napeleon Bonaparte at the battle of Eyl in was sold in Paris in 1835 for \$400. It was put up for sale at \$100, and there were thirty-two bid-

The coat worn by Charles XII. at the battle of Pultowa, and preserved by one of his officers and attendants, was sold in 1825 tor \$116 875.

The two pens employed in signing the treaty of Amiens were sold in 1825 for A wig that had belonged to Sterne

was sold at a public auction in Loudon in 1825 for \$525. The prayer book used by Charles I. when on the scaffold, was sold in London

iu 1825 for \$525. A waistcoat belonging to J. J. Rousseau

was sold for \$190, and his watch for \$100. -San Francisco Chronicle, A man may dress as well as his own

good judgment and the assistance of an artistic tailor may elect. He may take his "tubs" but if his digestive organs are out of order, he will have an unwholesome appearance. His complexion coated, appetite poor, his teeth rusty. his breath abominable. He is one big, quickest, surest, easiest way to core this trouble is to take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are made of refined, concentrated vegetable extracts. Nothing in the least harmful enters into their

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

An Imposing Ceremony at St. Joseph College.

Presentation of a Flag on Washington's Birthday -- A Military Mass--Some Spirited Comments Regarding Elderly Sisters who Organize the Mothers' Congress.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PHILADELPHIA, February 28, 1898. --It is not often that we have an opportunity to witness and assist at a Military Mass in this coun ry, and one intended for our own people. It is, therefore, quite out of the common that we "up town" Catholics had a particularly interesting and exciting 22nd February because of the presence in our neighborthe great Church of the Geau, in charge of the Society of Jesus. A magnificent flag was presented to the College, and was raised on Washington's Birthday with such accompanying honors as a parade bearing the flag in state, a Military Mass, the blessing of the flag according to the Roman Ritual, the raising of the flig on its splendid pale by the Roctor, the Rev William F. Clark, S.J., and, then, speeches, recitations, ora tions, and hearty cheering. Of course, we have seen the greater part of all the ceremonics often, but the Military Mass was imposing and inspiring. Very few church were at all sure of what was before then. Then students of the College filed in in true soldierly style, and form ed in line along the wide aisle, where arredly. they stood motionless throughout the Mass except during the Consecration. At that most solemn moment, when we are usually breathlessly quiet and aw

THE HONOES OF THE SWORD AND GUN

were paid with all reverence and solemby to the Blessed Presence on the altar, and the drams beat. It was startling, but beautituliy imposing. The long period of silent homage, proof of such obedience to training and to the appreciation of a soldier's responsibility, when the stight yourg fellows stood so utterly them relaxed their muscles and—as, alas. is too often the case' - took it easy, even in the brief nour of prayer and praise which certainly relongs to our God and Eather, our Creator and our reviews-was a lesson worthy of attention. Mary of teem formed pale, and ne or two were quite overcome, but they and were really and tridy, overcome by Girms of Footnest, and and thought a fit of it, the strengthening of the powers could see a sittle charer than ever before tear it is good for boys to learn such les--one, and mat boys do learn them nobly. over the wested columns of the daily onners with their exaggerated and ridicamisly entiresiastic accounts of the epolis, but

THAT IDEAS JAME

of Father Finn's, those time and sensible theories, but quite another face up in the matter, and a tar higher one and more reasonable one, to tell the muth, than the famous and ever delightful 'Tom Brown at Rugby' What a long time it takes to bring even a good thing to its hest 'It often gets quite degraded, and rnine and blasts many a life, causes many a heartache, falls into disrepute itself, and is totally misunderstood. Sooner or later, however, it is sitted and stated in black and white so that 'he who runs may read.' So many boys thoroughly like Father Finn's stories that they must 'leaven the wnole lump' of ignorant, brutal, ignoble boy-life where they are read. Glimmerings of deeper meanings and higher aims will get into many a careless boy's mind and heart, and, as 'Tom Brown' and his companions helped, nearly fifty years ago, to teach Young Endgland and Young America, so shall these books do much for both to day. And the place to begin with the lessons most needed is in the minds and the hearts of the boys.

A Patriotic Impulse.

It is not exactly cheerful to think of a Military Mass, with even the far off and vague prospect of other military splendors and tortures that are now surgested. Yet here may be another thing we have treated lightly and with too confident scorn-our position among the nations. To us the apparent calm assurance of certain countries that they have only to walk over us, and come out conquerors, is most surprising and incredible, but it may be a source of strength we had not thought to call for. that our very school boys are miniature soldiers. If there should be war, what might we not suffer and what might we not do against a foreign foe! When Americans fought with Americans the horror was great, but the admiration of the world was divided as to the mighty virtues, the courage, the quickness, the wisdom that sprung up in a night. Surely we should be armed and invincible when united against a common enemy.

The Sway of the Spinsters.

There are all sorts of excitements in the air at this season, and the wild women of the new women's world are stirring up all sorts of tempests in tea pots. while drear and deadly questions are en gaging man's wider vision and nobler powers. Whether the world comes to an end or not, the women-that is, the single, elderly sisters'-are to have that Mothers' Congress' this year as they had it last. And, as they had it last year, the speakers, the theorists, the auggestors, are to be-in so far as they are held of real importance-of the single

spinsters even here. The mothers at this late date still retain in some degree, They keep much in their hearts, and ism, as opposed to the religion of revela confusedly, perhaps, but earnestly and their help and sympathy are most needed. A 'Mothers' Congress'! Imagine it! The laying bare of a mother's thoughts and feelings, the discussion of a mother's plans and forebodings, fancies or instincts where are concerned tuose immortal souls, no one of which can be dealt with by rule and order as in any other soul, the foolishness, fantasies, impertinences, which will go to the making up of that Congress, no words can treat with just scorn. We have had it once, and know all its methods. With that idea of 'giving the women what relations with the Masons of Peru they want,' the proceedings of the last Congress were detailed to disgust. It wassimply

to the Tenner of the Tenner

A GATHERING OF FROTH AND FOAM, of pretentious folly and amazing pre sumption-for every woman, of course, thinks herself 'quite the best of the lot, and laye down her law for the guidance of all others. But, really, I wish the old hood of St. Joseph's College, attached to | maids-there just as many as there ever were-would let the children alone. I never saw one woman not a mother who understood a child. To those whom God has not enlightened, the beings he sends among us. in their unworldliness, are sealed away from the reading of the childless. The proper attitude for us—I am one of the 'Single Sisterhood,' in spite of the editors who give me a brevet Mrs.'-is one of reverence and respect towards those secrets. I never intrude upon a child, never claim to understand one, but I like them, and I never have a difficulty with any of them -neither do they treat me cruelly or impose on me. We are 'sensible of the many who crowded into the great | together, and I find them very sensible, indeed, and oh, so sharp sighted! They know all about the 'managing,' and they despise it. We are one on that, most as

SARA TRAINER SMITH.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

An Answer to an Inquiring Protestant.

The Reason Why They are Condemned by the Church.

THE New York Freeman's Journal, in answer to an inquiring Protestant as to the reasons why the Catholic Church condemns secret societies, has the follow-

The Caurch condemns all secret, oath bound societies as dangerous to the Christian religion and the Caristian state. That this danger is not merely speculative or a deduction a priori is sufficiently evident to any one who care fully and intelligently reads the history Fine strong and defigured book, ' That of Europe for the last hundred and fifts years. Nini ism in Russia, Illaminism in Germany, Carbonarism in Italy, and Freemasonry in all these countries, but more particularly in France and Italy, illustrate in the social upheavals within that time the destructive tendency and influence of scenet societyism. The same danger was illustrated in this country by the Knights of the Golden Circle, the Ku Khux Clan, the White Caps, the Moffer the Unince Highlanders, the Know Nothings and the A.P A.

All attempts to gain unlawful ends are invariably hidden under the cloak of secrecy. Good and lawful ends fear not the light of day. Consequently any association or society whose motives and purposes are guarded by oath bound secreev is justly suspected, and should be feared.

WHY WORK IN THE DARK

if their purposes are good and may be avowed? He who takes an oath to carry out ends that cannot be made known to him until he has taken the oath, is a dangerous man to society. He who swears to obey the yet unknown commands of unknown and irresponsible superiors is a slave, and those who require such an oath are tyrants if they had the power. He who takes such an oath is like one who, standing in a room one half of which is light and the other half in black darkness, swears that he will not reveal anything whatsoever that is done in that darkness to which the oath alone gives him entrance. Be it conspiracy against the Government, against society, against the liberty or life of others of the community, against the honor of men or the virtue of women; be it assassination, bestiality, sodomy, or the cult and practice of Greek Priapism or Buddhist Lignamism; all the same, the oath taker swears that his lips will ever be sealed, that no court of law, no power on earth shall ever open them.

All future oaths, all social and natural moral obligations must be disregar ed if they militate against the oath taken on entering in o the dark side of that room. Is he who takes such an oath a safe companion or a trustworthy member of society?

THE RESULTS OF SECRECY.

You may say that secret societies do not practice or encourage any of these outrages against the laws of God and of humanity. How do you know, since iney are secret? The secrecy makes them all possible, and, with bad men, probable. And facts prove the contrary. Who assassinated the Emperor of Russia, he who had freed the serfs of Russia as Lincoln freed the slaves of America? The agents of a secret society. Who cut the juggler vein of Pellegrino Rosi, a member of the Ministry of Pius IX, on the steps of the Cancelleria in Rome in 1848? Agents of a secret society. Who murdered the late President of the French Republic? The agent of a secret society. Who attempted the assassination of Napoleon? Orsini, agent of a secret society. Read the account of this, and Napoleon's subsequent bargaining with the Carbonari for his life, as given by Vandam in the "Undercurrents of the Second Empire," and you will better understand the dangers of secret society-

THEIR RELIGIOUS AIMS. Aside from its oath bound secrecy, order. How true to the cld types are the there is another and a fundamental rea-

women, after all! The talkers are the son why the Church condemned Freemasonry. According to the authority of the great leaders of Freemasonry in Congreater or less, a sheltering fold of the tinental Europe, Masonry is a religion. Blessed Mother's mantle of holy secresy. the religion of naturalism and Panthe the religion of naturalism and Panthetion. The Church of Christ, being the truly, wait and watch for the time when divinely instituted and commissioned organ of revealed truth, must condemn every society or sect whose principles tend to undermine, mutilate or falsily that revealed truth. The antagonism tial antagonism that must exist between the religion of revelation and the religion of Naturalism or Pantheism. We are aware that the Freemasons of England and the United States have broken with Continental Freemasonry, and that Grand Master Sutherland of the New York Masons recently severed fraternal because they rejected the Bible and substituted in its place the Masonic constitution. But Rome deals with Masonry as she knows it and its principles, as explained by its greatest and best known European exponents, and not with exceptional cases.

EURCPEAN MASONRY.

Space allows us to give but a few quotations to prove that European Free-masons hold that Masonry is the only and all sufficient religion.

Bizot, General Secretary of the French Grand Orient, in his 'Historical Philosophical, and Moral Tableau of Freemasonry,' written when he had been thirty-one years a Freemason, says: 'Our religion is the natural, primitive, universal, and unchangeable religionit is Freemssonry.' M. Ragon, in his Interpretative Cours, 'says: 'The first man who, on perceiving the order manifested in the universe, concluded that there is a God was a benefactor to the world; but he who made that God speak was an imposter.' Here is a direct denial of revelation. According to M. Ragon, Abraham. Moses, the Prophets, a d even Christ Himself, were impos-

THE TREEMASON ORATOR,

a selection of discourses pronounced on Masonic solemnities, relative to the dogmas and history of the order, and to morality taught in the workshops,' and published by the French Grand Orient at Paris in 1825, gives the following words of a member of the Lodge of Mt. Tabor, Paris: 'Nothing is more incontestably true than nature-that is, existence. The Masonic Order

IS DELIVED FROM THE ANCIENT MYSTERIFS which themselves arose from nature, and had nature for a sacramental basis. It | teel, whose outlit is a pair of patent certainly follows that this royal art, this | leather shoes, a flash breastpin, a wood symbolic and mysterious temple, in line, the Masonic Order, is the emblem of nature and of pre existing truth. Therefore, this order is natural law, the true and unique religion.'

Note here how it is all nature, natural law, etc., and nothing of God as creater and revealer. Much more of the same kind night be quoted to prove that the fundamental dogma of Masonry is noturalism. Tuese wishing to look further on the earth doth live but furnished into the subject can consult "The Seeret Societies and Society, by N. Deschamps, with an introduction on the action of secret societies in the nineteenth century, by Claudio Janet ?" the Abbe Barruel's work, "The Memoirs of the Jacobins," Robertson's "Lectures on Modern History and Bi-graphy," and Parson's "Studies in Courch History," Vol. 1, page 408. We are indebted to Dr Parson's work for much that is said

At twenty, and thereabout, the romanes of life is dury appreciated; at twenty five or thirty, the man, not the woman occins to think that the world bas something of more value and importance in store for him; but when he has qualled the cup of life to the bottom, he realizes that the first taste was the best.

There is but one thing need-ul--to possess God All our senses, all our fort on the bed,' said the Pat who would powers of mind and soni, all our ex be Percy, never for an instant relaxing ternal resources, are so many ways of the tenseness of his bearing and for approaching the Divinity, so many tures. modes of tasting and of adoring God. We must learn to detach ourselves from all that is capable of being lost, to bind ourselves absolutely only to what is ab solute and eternal, and to enjoy the rest things are more easily felt than exas a loan, a usufruct .-- Henri Frederic Amiel.



When a man's liver is "out of whack" or his digestion is bad, or his appetite "fin-icky," he should take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It makes a man "hungry as a horse," It fills the blood with the life-giving elements of the food a man takes. It is the great liver invigorator, It makes the direction merfect. It is the It makes the digestion perfect. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder and nerve tonic. It drives all impurities from the system. If cures nervous prostration, bilions complaints, malarial troubles and of per cent. of all cases of consumption. The medicine dealer who offers a substitute for sake of a few extra pennies profit, is dishonest.

dishonest.

"Would have written you before now, but thought I would wait until I got entirely well," writes Mrs. Mary Tibbs, of Hitchcock, Galveston Co. Fez. "Now I am pleased to say that I am sound alto well. I have been using Dr. Plerce's Golden Medical Discovery, the 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pleasant Pellets.' We think your medicines the best in the world. I was troubled with female weakness, headaches, cold feet and hands, a disagreeable drain and general weakness; was exceedingly nervous, had poor appetite, constipation, distress in the stomach too much flow, falling of internal organs, of two years standing. Three bottles of 'favorite Prescription' and three of 'Golden Medical Discovery' completely restored my health."

Constipation and biliousness are nasty,

Constipation and biliousness are nasty, Constipation and billousness are nasty, nagging disorders that keep a man or woman dull and miserable. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a sure, speedy, permanent cure. One little 'Pellet' is a gentle laxative and two a mild cathartic. never gripe. Dealers sell them. Nothing is "just as good."

The same of the sa

Patrick Shanahan, of St. Louis, Wants to be Known in Future as Percy Shanahan.

A Native American Wants to Drop Robert and Adopt Patrick -- Some Vigorous and Caustic Comments on the Patrick-Percy Proposal.

One Patrick Shanahan, an ambitious motor man in St. Louis, has appeared before the Court of that city and has formally applied to charge his name from Patrick to Percy. While on the other hand the Hon. Robert L Henry, Congressman from Texas, has applied to the Legislature for permission to change his name to Patrick. The coincidence has created an immense amount of ridicule at the expense of the weakling who runs the motor; and annex extracts from American papers will show how public opinion in the Republic deals with such matters. The New York Irish World. in an editorial, says :-

We present to our readers this week two men who have gore before the legal authorities for leave to change their Christian names. Buth are in the United States. One is Patrick Shanahan, a motorman of St. L. uis: the other is Honorable Robert L. Henry, Congressman, of Texas. The first wants his name changed from Patrick to Percy; the other asks to have his name altered from Robert to Patrick. Mr. Shanahan is an Irishman by birth, and Mr. Henry is a native born American.

The American born man is promo of the name of Patrick, while the Irishborn man is ashamed of it! He thinks Percy is 'more genteel.'

It would be uncharitable, perimps, to be hard on Mr Shanahan. He is evidently a weakling, whom Nature has failed to endow with noble instructs and an ignoramus, to whom History has never unfolded the glories of the race on which he would turn his back. Inc hignest aim in life of such a pers in 18 to attain the level of the shadly tellmoustache, and a three-dollar mat imported) cocked on a head carrying ten cents worth of brains.

This Snanahan is worth noting merely as a type of a class. We have now ams in which animated nature in all its varieties, in its evolutions up and its devolutions down, is put on exhicution. Some are beautiful and some are more strosities. But "there's neught - evinfor thought for the student; and talk Patrick who would be Percy is to psychologist an object of study quiv to much as is the devil-fish or the bear being to the naturalist.

MR. SHANAHAN INTERVIEWED.

A reporter of the St. Louis Post Dispatch interviewed Mr. Shanahan at ais boarding house on Virginia avenue and

With an air of seriousness, save the reporter, so intense that it was painful, Mr. Shanshan said in answer to the usual preliminary question:

'You want to spe k to me about my appearance in court? Well, sir, follow me. I will show you to my room, where we may converse without interruption. With a tread that was almost military be mounted the stairs to a room scrumlously neat and furnished with a bed, a

chair and a dressing case. 'Have the chair; I can sit with com-

'i presume you wish to know why I asked that my name be changed. I do not know that I can adequately convey to you my idea of taking the step. Such

pressed. 'I have never fancied the name Patrick. Had I been permitted to choose my own name I certainly would not have selected it. To be sure there are a number of men on the line, good fellows, too, who bear the name, but it grates on my ear.

As you may know, my petition states that the men on the line have used the name Patrick in a way that was offensive to me.

'Now, I would not have you understand that my fellow employes have purposely offended me. It was the name, not the manner of its use, that was unpleasant. It has been the same way in my social life. When I am in company I am introduced as Patrick.

'Many of the boys call me 'Shanny.' While, of course, I would, prefer to be designated by my full surpame, I cannot object to this. I have no desire to drop the name Shanahan. It is a good Irish name. Of course, I am an Irishman and would resent an aspersion on

the race as quickly as any one. 'I have always been partial to the name Percy and felt that it was in every way more desirable than Patrick It sounds genteel and cannot be abbreviate ed into an offensive nickname.'

Mr Shannahan said all this in his most loofty manner.

DOES IT PAY TO TIPPLE.

You know it don't. Then, why do you do it? I'know why. It requires too much self-denial to quit. Mr. A. HUTTON Dixon's medicine, which is taken privately, is pleasant to the taste, and will cure you of all desire for liquor in two or three days, so that you would not pay five cents for a barrel of beer or whickey. You will eat heartily and sleep soundly from the start, and be better in every way, in both health and pocket, and without interfering with business duties. Write in confidence for particulars. Address THE DIXON CURE Co., No 40 Park avenue, near Milton street, Montreal. Phone 8085

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A Monster Demonstration of Irishmen in London.

Patriotic Speeches Delivered by the Irish Leaders and Members of the National Party-Full Text of the Resolutions Adopted - Mr. quent Deliverance The Spirit of the Men of '98 Still Lived - Some Told in a Thrilling Manner.

A great demonstration of Irishmen re-ident in London was held in St. James' Hall, Piccadilly, says the London Universe, on Wednesday evening, to honor the memories of the men who so chair was occupied by Mr. J. J. O'Kelly, M.P. and amongst those present were Mr. John Dillon, M.P., Mr. William Red-T Harrington, M.P., Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., Dr. Tanner, M.P., Mr. J. Roche, M.P. Mr. Flavin, M.P., Mr. Jordan, M.P. Mr. J Gillhooly, M.P., Father Whelahan, Major Kelly, and Mrs. O'Connell Collins. The gathering, composed of Irishmen of various political opinions, was of a most enthusiastic character, and a noticeable feature of the proceedings was the hearty cheers with which any reference to Irish unity was greeted. There was not one discordant note throughout the evening, and all the Irish members of Parliament present were accorded a most enthusiastic ovation as they came on the platform. The spacious hall was crowded, and amongst the audience were a considerable number of ladies.

Letters of regret were read from several influential Irish men and women, including Father Dooley, Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde, and Miss Maud Gonne.

The Chairman's Speech.

Mr. J. J. O'Kelly, M F., in opening the proceedings, said before proceeding to the business of the meeting he thought | and died for that freedom which, as their it was his outy to call the attention of those present to the sad disaster which other night, was granted to their father-had befallen the American navy. And land when God Almighty spread the he proposed that this meeting of Irish | ocean around her shores and marked her men assembled in London should authorize him to send to the President of if they were so degenerate and so base, the United States the following telegram of sympathy:

To President M'Kinley, White House, Washington:

A la ge representative meeting of Irish Nationalists assembled in St. James Hall, London, has heard with deep grief the disaster which has befallen the all of English extraction. Wolfe Tone, United States warship Maine at Varenne, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Russell, Will American nation their deep and sin-cere sympathy. America's sorrows always appeal to Irish hearts.—James O Kelly, (chairman), John Dillon, Michael Davitt, of Ireland's sentiment on the other, T. Harrington. T. P. O'Connor, William urned these men into soldiers and mar-

that night assembled in order to do stroy the spirit and aspiration of the honour to the memory of the men who died for Ireland 100 years ago (loud was true, did not succeed, but neither cheers). That meeting was composed of cheers). That meeting was composed of Irishmen who differed on many points in the ordinary politics of the day, but the ordinary politics of the day, but there were at least 10,600 000 of the Irish race to-day scattered round the world who believed and Irish Nationalists, there was no division, and he hoped there never would be any division-(loud cheers)-and that point national government and the right of the capplause). There was no need for him people, it necessary,

TO SECURE THAT LIBERTY BY FORCE. Only a few days ago he told the British Parliament to its teeth that Irishmen reback their liberty as force had been used to take it from them (hear, hear). He was not going to hide himself behind in the history of the people of Ireland. It was the first truly national movement, the national idea was absent in them independence it would have been better (hear, hear). The men of '98 rose up to for her and better for England. Ireland struggle for the true national idea—the would have been no exception to the creation of a real national government of the people by the people in Ireland—and if the men of '98 had been successof the people by the people in Irelandand that was one of the reasons why their memory had burned itself indelibly perous. An independent Belgium was into the Irish heart. It was not his in tention to follow the episodes of that struggle; there were many able men around him that night who would talk of the stirring period. He attended that meeting as a duty to his country that meeting as a duty to his country and that the result would be the granting (cheers). He came in the hope that this to Ireland a full measure of liberty national idea would grow, and that it would furnish the means of once more uniting the whole Irish race in one more enthusiasm. struggle for liberty (loud cheers).

The First Resolution.

Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien moved the first

resolution, which read as follows: That we hail with the greatest satisfaction the growth of a movement through-Wolfe Tone and his fellow United Irishcentury ago.

tion had already met with the entire and countrymen desiring to take part therehearty approval of the meeting. It could in from joining in the work of expressnot do otherwise, for Irishmen could ing national graticude to those 'who rose have no more precious inheritance than | in dark and evil days to right their aim, worthy of the admiration of all the memory of the heroes of '98 (cheers). native land.' They were all better for the considera-

great—the men who lifted up their manhood for the rights and liberties of their country which a brutal soldiery had trampled in the mire. It was an unequal fight; it was peasants, unaccustomed to arms, defeading their homes a ainst the trained army of Fngland. They preferred death to dishonour, and they had the courage to strike a blow in defence of their couniry's honor.

TO HONOR THE MEMORY OF THOSE HEROES of '98 was, therefore, a sacred duty for them. To fail in this duty would be a dishonor to Irishmen, proving, as it would, that they could not appreciate the heroic deeds of others, and were John Dillon's Spirited and Elo- therefore incapable of heroic deeds themselves. (Cheers.) They were assembled that night to honor the mem-ory of the men of 1798, and to rejoice Stirring Features of the Rebellion and glory in their deeds, and, speaking for himself, he would say that, under similar circumstances, he would do as the men of '98 did. (Loud cheers.) He would go turther, and say that if the Government continued to show no desire to settle Ireland's quarrel with them it would be better for all concerned to make it clear that the Gorernment would have to take the consequences. (Cheers.) He thought it no n bly tought and fell for Ireland's free- harm to let English statesmen know dom in the memorable year of 38. The that Irishmen were determined that freland must and shall be a selfgoverning country-(cheers)-and that, come weal, come woe, they would not put aside that determination by any mend, M.P., Mr. William O'Brien, Mr. consideration as to cost. The best way in which they could honor the men of 98 was by declaring they would still M.P., Mr. Michael Davitt, M.P., Mr. strive for their rights. If one road be J. F. X. O Brien, M.P., Mr. W. O'Malley, found impassable, they would have to M P., Mr. Abraham, M.P., Mr. Kilbride, find an ther way, even though it be more difficult. (Loud cheers.)

Michael Davitt Speaks.

Mr. Davitt, who was received with loud cheers, said he heartily supported the resolution, and he did so all the more heartily because he felt and believed that they, his tellow countrymen and fellow-country women, believed with him that in honoring the names of the men of '98, and in doing reverence to their memories, they were doing honor to their country and to themselves (cheers). Those names and those memories were a national heritage of the Irish people, and the day when the Celtic race would be either airsid or ashamed to speak of '98, or to regret that the glorious struggle of that year was not successful—that day they would merit the contempt of all liberty loving people throughout the world (applause). But that day, thank God, would never dawn upon Ireland (renewed cheers). He would go further, and say that the Irish race would never become so degenerate or so base as to forget those who fought chairman had said in another place the limits. In fact, the Irish people, even could not forfeit Ireland's right to nationhood. Here was an instructive lesson for those who thought a great principle could be destroyed by the base policy of depopulating a country. Who were

THE LEADERS AND INSPIRERS

of the '98 Rebellion. They were almost O'Brien, and William Redmond.
Continuing, Mr. O'Kelly said they were disaster or depopulation would ever dethere was one point upon which, among thought as he and the men of 1798 did (loud cheers), His purpose in trying to achieve Ireland's liberty lived to day wherever the Irish race was to be found men of 100 years ago, for even English historians had been driven by facts to denounce in the strongest manner the infamy of the English Government served to themselves the right on a fit in Ireland one hundred years ago and proper occasion to use force to win (cheers). No; the men of '98 needed no defence from him. They made but one mistake, and that was that they did not succeed. That was not their fault for his privilege as a member of Parliament, they merited success, and had they won and he repeated the statement in public | and secured the independence of Ireland, that evening (cheers) The history of the world—even the English part of it—
198 was one of the most glorious epochs would to day have linked the name of Wolle Tone with that of George Washington amongst the successful soldiers although other struggles preceded it, but of liberty. If Ireland had gained her no menace to France, nor would an independent Ireland be a danger to Great Britain. He trusted that meeting would have the effect of enlarging the views of English statesmen on the Irish question, (loud cheers)

The resolution was carried with much

Mr. Dillon Proposes the Second Resolution.

Mr. John Dillon, who was enthusiastically received, then moved the second resolution, which read as follows:

That this meeting of Irish men and women residing in the metropolis of the out the countries inhabited by our scat- | British empire heartily associates itself tered Celtic race which has for its object with this work of commemorating the during this year to worthily honour and great struggle of 'The Men of reverence the names and memories of '98' to restore Ireland's national independence; and we call upon Irishmen at men, and of all who helped by service home and abroad to participate in this or sacrifice in the patriotic effort to win movement, free from all party and secback the freedom of our fatherland a tional feeling, and to give no countenentury ago.

He could see (he said) that the resolumight tend to exclude any of our fellow-

tion of the deeds done by the met. of '98. in the metropolis of a mighty empire to soldiers of freedom fought and died—
Their gratitude to the men of '98 was commemorate the one hundredth anni- namely, "liberty and peace to man-

versary-of a rebellion, and an unauccessful rebellion, against the rule of England in Ireland (loud applause). They were assembled, as it had been pointed out by some of their critics, to commemorate a failure, but there were failures in the history of mankind which were infinitely and unapeakably more precious from a spiritual point of view, and as a heritage for humanity, than the mightiest triumphs and the proudest exploits of the greatest empires of the world loud applause.] They looked back upon the history of the Irish race, and they recalled the fact that some of the greatest deeds which had come down resounding along the stream of time, and forming a spiritual treasure of mankind, had been great failures achieved in a holy and sacred cause [hear, hear] When they looked back to early days in the history of mankind, they thought of the deeds done by small nations and small communities of people which in their fame today and in their effect on the development of mankind, and, above all, of human libery, far exceeded the mightiest triumphs of the Roman em-pire [loud applause] When they thought of the infancy of human liberty they looked back, not to the victories of Rome, which some had compared to the British empire of today, but to the struggles of these little communities, hardly more numerous than the counties of Ireland, but which, because their

WERE FOUGHT IN THE CAUSE OF LIBERTY and enlightenment, had come down through the ages with greater and far mightier influence than the greatest victories (Land cheers). They looked back to the day of the 300 who fought at Thermopylie, and, although they failed and fell, and although over their dead bodies the soldiers of the East marched on hardly checked in their course, yet their spirit lived in the breasts of millions, and had inspired many in the a ighty uprising against tyranny, and for the vindication of human liberties (loud cheers). And so it was with the gallant men who fought for Irish liberty in 1798. They fell, and they failed. That meeting was assembled in the capital of the empire against which they fought, and they were proud of their memory and their principles (loud cheers). Nay, more, although they fought and fell, and although the blocdy tyranny of that time rode rough-shod over Ireland from sea to sea, the spirit of the men of '98 still lived, and all the reforms--and they had been many—that had dulled the edge of misgovernment and tyranny in Ireland were due to the gallant sacrifices which these men had made (cheers). They were assembled that night in the heart of England's em pire to say that they honored and revered the memory of Wolfe Tone and of all the leaders who gallantly stood up for libercy in those days, and they would not forget. although their names had not come down to them, the thousands of un named dead who, pikes in hand, stood before the trained troops in Europe with a splendid bravery which had never been surpassed (loud cheers). The untrained lads, the children of the peasantry of Ireland

DRIVEN BY CRUEL TYRANNY

odes of '98, and at Wolfe Tone, he said deliberately -- and he based the statement on a careful study of the history of those days-that in all the history, in all the time of the gallant struggles made for human liberty, there was not a history of which a nation had more right to be proud than the fight made for liberty by the leaders of '98 (loud and continued cheers). Now, after 100 years, when their brave bodies were mouldering in their graves, their spirit lived, and here to day he knew of no more magnificent testimony of the indestructible character of the spirit of Ireland than that, after 100 years had rolled by-here to day, in the centre of the British empire, the e should be assembled this great meeting to declare that the spirit still lived in them (loud cheers). They were still ruled by Englishmen and Scotchmen and the servants of England. Their strength was still in the weakness of Ireland, and their object was not the interests of Ireland but the interests of another country (hear, hear). One consolation they had, and it was this. They might be deprived of liberty, they might still be subject to the rule of Englishmen and of strangers, but one thing they were not—they were not willing slaves (loud and continued cheers). The Irish people had always been a troublesome race to govern--(loud cheers)- and he promised the present government and all other governments that might come after who tried to continue to rule Ireland without the consent of the people, that they would have an uneasy task, and so long as they denied to the people of Ireland that right for which their forefathers had never ceased to struggle, the right to manage their own affairs on the sod which God gave to their race, so long would they and those who came after, by every means, make the position of their English governors as uncomfortable as possible (loud and continued cheers).

Mr. T. Harrington, M. P., seconded the resolution, and appealed to his fellow countrymen to blot out all minor differences in doing honor to the men who fought for Ireland in '98. The resolution was carried unanimously.

William O'Brien, who was received with prolonged cheering, read the third and final resolution:

That we further declare the United Irishmen and all who rebelled against alien domination, injustice, and oppression in Ireland a hundred years ago to have been, in their motives and supreme aim, worthy of the admiration of all lovers of right and justice, who believe in the great principle for which these soldiers of freedom fought and died to his freedom fought and died to his fellow. who tried to continue to rule Ireland without the consent of the people, that

They were assembled (said the speaker) in the great principle for which these

kind"-and we estructly appeal to our handicap the President and his Cabinet. race to cherish their memories and aspirations as an incentive to the ultimate achievement of a tree and independent Irish nation.

The resolution, he said, spoke more and nearly all the objects which those an evidence of patriotism for our news men had sought had either been at tained or immensely advanced in consequence of their efforts. Phose objects had not been won by partitioned tary action alone, as '48 and 67 showed, and m obedience to one force or another Great Britain would have to satisfy

THE UNCONQUERABLE LONGINGS OF LIKE HUSH NATION

(cheers). Before the work of concilia tion was done it would be necessary Englishmen not of one party (cheers). A Michael Davitt at Wash ington might be as termidable as was every possible noner die means it must be impressed on this country that England's difficulty would be Includes our refere you reach the final conclusion. portunity (loud cheers).

'98 set an example of unity which it would be well for them to follow. In movement, and Isaac But and Para-1 -(loud cheers)-followed, and there were year the Queen's jubilee was combrated but Ireland had had no as mpathy.

The resolution was carried with the same unanimity as the others.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman, moved by Mr. Mr. Dillon, and briefly acknowledged.

THE "MAINE" DISASTER

Some Comments on the Wild Statements of Sensational Journals.

An Opinion Regarding the Ability of Spain to Cope With Difficulties.

In view of the rumors of war circula ed by certain sections of the American press, as a probable outcome of the investigation into the causes of the disaster of the battleship Maine, we give the following interesting opinions:

The Church News, Washington, refer ring to the subject, says :-

When a powerful nation is on the eve of war and her officials are calmly debating the question whether or not to un-

to the excitement of the people, and thus homanity.

The truly brave man does court battle, but when he must light or forfeit his nonor he never healthten. Our nation is founded on the principles of eternal justice, and we cannot afford to rush into dequently for itself than he could speak | war until we are fully certain that we for it. The men of 98 had not nated, are in the right. And it is by no means papers to labor to prevent an investiga-

> Timely Words from Judge Haflan. At the end of a becare of consume tional law to the students in the law demethanic of the Columbian University Washington, Judge Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, in reterring to

tion which will determine the question.

the disaster to the Mance, said: "I do not think I can better close what I want to say to night that by sayagain to shock Englishmen, and ing to you that we are now in times when people ought to not lose their heads. as some ico de an dolog, in and out of Congress I can perform no better Wolfe Tone at Paris (theers). The service to you, I am sure, than to adlessons of the nast would have to be vise you to keep con; not to pass judgtaught to the English people our again, I ment upon grave questions when you and in God's name let it be tanget in that the tree's before you. It there this year of 1898 (not observe. And by 18 mything that our protession tenents ds. it 18 to wait

STATES THE CASE IS THE SEN OF

You will understand very we give what Mrs. O'Connell Collins seconded the Treter. Agreed endantly has occurred resolution, and said that the men of in the waters marby. It is tille a rany man to key that he know how that , and emity or curred, and my man behalfest another generation her great grandantle r, his nature and levers blues it in the es-Daniel O'Connell, started the repeal timetion of his fellowman when he expresent the auxiets that it will turn out that it was an accident, high that it was frishmen still who were not a raid to treachery, rather than an accident. fight and die for Ireland (cheets). Last Brave, generous men do not vant to think so badiy of their fellowmen. W. -(laughter)-but it was a sadthing that don't west to believe that that was an Ireland could take no part in the jubilee a act of treachery and duplicity; we pope As a woman she expected sympathy, it will turn out otherwise. And we ought all to have this feeling, that it it turns out to be accidental, we should rejoice; if it turns out not to be acci ! dental, we will not hear any more of North, South, East, or West, no more of Condon. M.P., which was seconded by Reputdicans, or Democrats or Populists. We will hear only of Amaricans."

A Comparison.

The Post has this to say in relation to the question in regard to Spain: A misconception that we have formed is that the Spain of to-day is hardly a going concern, that it is withered and decrepit-among matters a sort of Don Quixote as he appeared when he was borne ho e on an execut aftera brave but unlucky career. Now the facts are that the g vernment of spain, atthough monarchical in form, like that of Holland, Italy and Greece, is as free and amenable to public opinion as ours, and not a wait more under the domination of homes than we re, and that although shorn of the colonial importance of for mer days, it is the same Spain in spirit that it was when it rolled the Indies, the same that it was when it made its undying struggle against the tyrampy of Napo leon. Nor are the inhabitants a whit

more cruel than

LARGE PORTIONS OF GUR OWN PROPER. A few days a colored man in South Car. and the calculation of the yellowest journalism since the sad disaster to the battleship Maine. During the period when the country is was no solitary act, but who took them unawares and hung them after the rebel armies had been beard men, as they had heard them, sneer at the sad of the secular plunged into war, not a few of the secular newspapers are so lina was shot to death in the presence of and to the teachings of justice and hu- Cuba, and they wonder why our governmanity as to labor day after day to and ment does not interfere on grounds of

made to order. Sumiles and estimated. Work and material guaranteed. MRS. HALLEY, 111 Bleury St.

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Young Men's Societies.

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St. Ann's Young Med's Society.

Meets in its half, 17 throws Need ce the first Sarray of such the theat 2.0 fm. Spiritual Advisor, FrV E. STR part C. STR. President, 101N WHILLY Services, 17 J. O'Ni III, helpairs to St. Patrak's far one of J. Whilly 10 J. Whalfy Class

Ame ext Order of Missermania. DIVISION No. 2.

Mosts a library vestay of S4. Galariel New Charge, or not see to mind be princip streets, on the 2nd area of the test of mindth, at Signa President, ANDAI WIDAN — Recording Secretary, THOS, N. SMITTHE, the time of street, to whom all compounds of a respectively of the product of St. Patronis and second. A During M. Lynch and B. Chermanton.

4.0.01, 3 tyrsion No. 3,

Meet the man of the Minday of each north, it Hile ma Hall No. 24. Notic bame St. Officers: Y. Wart Prissont P. Varich, Veo-President; Sain Halber, En. Societary. Win. Rowley fier. Societary: W. E. Stanton, Frees. Marshal, John formedy: T. Erwine Charrona of Standing Computer. Hall your every young fex on together meeting takle V. F. nembers of the Order and that if fromks, where they will had from and other leading two said that describgrows, bruth that ac-

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....MARCH 5, 1898.

A TIMELY TRIBUTE.

As was announced on last sunday, in all the Irish Cutholic Parishes of the city, a collection will be taken up for the purpose of making a unitable presentation to His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, as a mark of filial devotion, as well as of duty, towards the distinguished prelate, who has siready endeared himself to the hearts of our people. On general lines the object of the presentation may be easily understood. In his eminent position His Grace is frequently called upon to give assistance to many laudable works in connection with religion. Some of these are well known, but by far a greater number are in circumstances which require that privacy should be observed.

The generous disposition of His Grace is too conspicuous to need any remarks thereon; unfortunately, however, the resources of the Archbishop are in no way adequate to the number of calls upon him. The Irish Catholics, through their Pastors, are about to make a spontaneous offering, which will, no doubt, be worthy of the recipient as well as of the donors. To no section of his archdiocese has His Grace given more marks of genuine sympathy than to the Irish Catholic section of his flock, and they are grateful to him and will emphasize their gratitude on Sunday next. In each pew of the different churches there will be envelopes to enclose the donations at the principal devotional services of the day, and it may be relied upon that the appeal of the pasters will meet with a hearty and generous response.

THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

"A Study of the American Temperance Question" is the title of a very interesting article in the March number of the Catholic World, from the pen of the Rev. A P. Doyle, C.S.P., who is well known to Montreal Catholics, particularly those who belong to the parish of St. Patrick Father Doyle contends that intemper ance in America assumes the proportions of an almost distinctively national vice. Amongst the active agencies which conduce to this deplorable state of things he places in the first position the exciting conditions in the American climate and in the character of the American people which are peculiarly conducive to intemperance. The bright flushing skies, an atmosphere surcharged with electrical influences, the eager strife for pre-eminence created by their peculiar relations, the enormous tempting for tunes within the grasp of the stoutest runner, the anxious and worrying search for the golden place leading to overwork and strained vitality-all these combine to create a condition of physical nature that craves for the stimulus of alcohol; a stimulus that consists not in light wines and beer, but of liquor having asperges of holy water on a bier, mutter forty, fifty and sixty per cent. of alcohol in it, and being largely adulterated with deleterious substances. The political 'null' enjoyed by the average American saloonkeep r makes his saloon a centre of exceptionally strong attraction where

and fostered How are the ravages of drunkenness the true priest, worldly.' in the United States to be prevented?

climate or the character of the American people, or even to eradicate completely the American saloon, founded as it is in American political institutions. The remedies on which Father Doyle relies are the education of public opinion ap to the point at which it will regard druskenness as a horrid and disgusting vice, and the enforcement of legal enactments against the agencies that antagonize the temperance sentiment which has happily sprung up into active life during the past half century. But publie opinion must back up the law, and both must receive assistance from religion. One of the reasons why legislators have failed in their efforts to put down the evil of drunkenness, is that they have forgotten that the source of intemperance is often within a man, starting from springs of action that are not and cannot be reached by any legis lative enactments.

Effective temperance work must orreach into a man's soul and get at the springs of his personal action.

EXEMPTED CHURCH PROP-ERTY.

The Daily Witness is again advocating the taxation of the property devoted to religious, charitable and other benevolent purposes in this province. It does not do so openly, but in a roundabout way. It has to strain a point in trying to bolster up a palatable argument to this effect, but the strain is too strong for the logic, which falls to pieces at the first application to it of the most elementary reason. In most of the states of the Union, it says, public opinion is in favor of a strict limitation of the privilege of exemption from taxation of property from which the public at large derive no immediate benefit. But the only evidence it gives is that this view prevails in the State of California, and is shared by the tax commissioners of Marylant. The opinion of these commissioners has not been endorsed by the Legislature of that state, so that there is but one state in the Union which favors the restriction of the exemptions at present enjoyed. To argue a general rule from one particular instance is very faulty logic, and so the contention of the Daily Witness falls to the ground.

The reason that church property and property devoted to charitable purposes is exempt from taxation is that the communities in which it exists derive considerable benefit from them, both directly and indirectly. The services rendered to the public by the ministers of religion have a value which cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. The influence for good derived from them are not confined to this world.

Here and in the United States people tre abused to receiving these inestimable services for nothing that, in their unreasoning ingratitude, they do not properly appreciate them; and newspapers like the Daily Witness take such a pagan view of religion that they would even make it an article of taxation. The fact is that people on this continent get their religiou too cheap.

THE PRIEST IN FICTION.

In an able and thoughtful article in the current number of the Catholic World, Walter Lecky discusses the potency of fiction as a weapon against the skilled and highly-paid mechanics are Church. The writers of fiction, the short | being recruited from abroad. There is story teller as well as the three volume | consequently plenty of opportunity in novelist, do not, he says, attack the com | the trades for young men of ability, mon Catholic people, but their leaders. the priests, whose portraits they draw with a more or less marked coloring of | ing and a more successful career by goprejudice and dishonesty.

French fiction, in depicting the priest, creature devoid of a single redeeming azine published by one of the principal fondness for the "half-savage human has a very appropriate article. Comanimal, without dignity, decency or menting upon a paper by Henri Berenger, drapery," has teemed with pictures, bad. | in the Revuie des Revues, it says: Unimmoral, impossible priests. German like much of what is printed in the fiction has also tried its hand on the French reviews, Mr. Bérenger's essay is Catholic priest, as was to be expected in the land of Luther; and there the portrait is only less vile than in France, because the Teutonic mind is incapable of the filthy refinement of the Gallic intellect. The priest of German fiction is not as a rule, the lustful creature he is in French fiction; be is rather cunning, casuistic, ambitious and conscienceless. In Italian fiction we get such pictures of the priest as that drawn by Verga in his masterpiece, which Mr. Lecky describes

"Don Giomara is narrow and bigoted, a man of neither education nor piety, indolent and careless in the exercise of bis official duties flinging two or three ing prayers between his teeth, or exor cising spirits at thirty centimes each. There is no love between him and his parishioners. He is not their tather, but a cunning official who sells his offices at the highest price. Provided that his larder is full, the sorrows of the little a thirst for alcoholic drink is created trouble him little. He is, in fine, what fishing village in which his lot is cast we cannot think o in connection with for from \$360 to \$600 a year. Eleven

This picture of Don Giomara, re-

piquant as the Gallic."

These fiction portraits are part-and the most insidious and powerful partof the warfare that is being carried on agairst the Church. How is the foe to to be met and overcome? We must acquire what the Abbé Labertonmere calls the 'concrete living knowledge' of our own generation. We must oppose good books to bad books; good novels to bad novels. We want readers of good novels. Above all we want competent Catholic critics-as that acute thinker and aciginate largely in influences which will | complished writer, the Rev. Dr. Barr; says: "An international society of well-trained Catholic men of letters, whose task it should be to watch over the movement of literature as a whole," to judge it by Catholic principle, to proclaim its value or condemn its

THE TABERNACLE ASSOCIA-TION.

We have received the annual report of the Tabernacle Association in connection with the Mother House of the Congregation de Notre Dame, and a perusal of its pages is a new proof of the amount of good silently and most uncetentatiously accomplished by Catholic ladies in our city.

This society, which was founded in 1695 by the holy recluse, Miss Jane Le | given them in raising themselves out of Ber, now numbers 1,200 honorary and active members. The honorary members are those who pay an annual contribution of fifty cents, and the active members, besides paying the annual contribution, meet at the convent twice a month to sew for poor churches or do the work at home.

During the past year this society distrabuted among 454 churches, in 32 dioceses, sacred vessels, vestments, altar linens, etc., to the value of \$3,321. This was made possible by generous donations in materials and money from devoted friends of Our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament.

His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi preded at the last general meeting for religious exercises held in the Church of Our Lady of Pity recently, and in glowing words exhorted the members to renewer z al and greater efforts in this grandest of all charities—clothing not Christ's poor, but Christ, the Lord, himsel'. "I here declare," said His Grace, "that this work is the dearest to my heart, because it gives the greatest honor to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. I bless it and commend it to all pious and generous souls."

With such a blessing and such a commendation both members and donations will certainly be multiplied. And so may it be!

CHOOSING A VOCATION.

It must be patent to every observer that the professious are overcrowded: and that, on the other hand, the ranks of energy, perseverance and ambition. They can make a more comfortable living in for trades than by joining the professions, in many of which the qualdescends to the most degrading art. ities enumerated gain no reward for the Since the days when Victor Hugo drew simple reason that no rewards exist. On the priest of Notre Dame as a brutalized | this very same subject. The Owl, a mag quality, French fiction, with its strange | Catholic universities in this country, neither declamation, fiction nor theory; it is a simple but striking presentation of stubborn facts.

"Ours is an age of education-superficial, it may be, and shallow-but edu cation none the less, in the popular phraseology of the day. And those who do not get their share of this universally admired and desired intellectual training are rated as nobodies. Yet Mr. Bérenger presents some statistics that are apt to startle the supporters of modern education as the panacea for all endangering the health of citizens in ills and evils. He makes it clear that in France there is many a product of the educational system perilously near being unable to provide the necessaries of

"Every year twelve bundred doctors in medicine are sent forth by the Universities of France, while the vacancies are between six and seven bundred. Scarcely one lawyer in a dozen makes a decent living, and many a doctor-in-law works hundred students are annually licensed as professors; there are never more

to change the nature of the American most favorable of this school, which the salary ranges from \$400 to \$600. But differs from that of the French school | the case is still more deplorable with rein not possessing the further debasing | gard to primary teachers. Mr. Bérenger element of immorality. Spanish and assures us that out of one hundred and Hungarian fiction is not so reprehensible fifty thousand teachers at least one as that of France and Germany; but it | hundred thousand are on the verge of is on the down grade. As to the priest starvation. Yet, there are no less than in American fiction, his portrait bears | fifteen thousand applications for the one points of resemblance to that of French | hundred and fifty vacancies that occur fiction, considerably toned down, how- annually in the city of Paris, and whileever, because, as Mr. Lecky suggestively | from 1869 to 1896, the population of explains, "our tastes are not as yet so | France has remained practically stationary, the number of students has increas-

ed by almost 300 per cent. "In Canada we are beginning to feel the evils of false views on education, of unreal advance, of baseless vanity and of incorrect ideals of life. Too many amongst us regard education as merely a handy means of making a living, and the rush to take that means betrays our utter blindness to the true end of education as well as to the many avenues of success that this world offers to the wortby.

' Our professions are rapidly becoming overcrowded; not so with our vast and fertile agricultural areas. If a larger number of our Canadian youth would continue to follow the plow, and would give up their rainbow chasing and yearn ings after the infinite, the future of the country would be more easily prophesied, and its development more than a disturbing probability."

Catholic parents ought to think seriously over this question. Too many of their sons also become clerks in firms where they remain as mere machines, either through a lack of ambition or an absence of opportunity. There is a proneness on the part of a large number to be too content with their lot, however lowly it may be, instead of endeavoring, by hand work, by steadiness and sobriety, to make use of the talents that God has the common rut and becoming governors and masters instead of simple employ és at the lower end of the ladder. "Onward and upward" should be the motto of the daily lives of our Catholic young men.

Our Protestant fellow citizens in busi ness circles have given practical proof that they are alive to the importance of this subject by furnishing McGill University with a magnificent and unrivalled mechanical department, at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars, in which enument professors, brought over from the old country and paid salaries commensurate with their scientific attainments, impart a thorough knowledge of this branch of education. The way should be led by the superiors of our educational institutions, who maturally exercise a great influence over their pupils in the choice of a vocation.

ABOLISH THE WATER TAX.

The Water Tax is the cause of considerable hardship to a very large class system of cutting off the supply of this necessary of life from those who cannot pay the tax is not only cruel, but poel tively brutal. Few people are aware that any person in this city who furnishes a drink of water to a neighbor whose supply has been out off by the Corporation officials is, as the by-law already stands, liable to a fine of \$20, or to imprisonment for two months. The existence of such a by-law is a disgrace to Montreal. It ought to be repealed without delay. Water is as necessary to life as it is to cleanliness; and it should be supplied free to every poor household in Montreal.

There is another consideration which should be borne in mind in connection with the present system of exacting a tax on water and of cutting off the supply if the tax is not paid; and that has reference to the public health. Dr. Laberge, the medical health officer of the city, has sent a report on the subject to the Health Committee, which, it is honed, that body will promptly endorse and forward to the City Council. The report which Dr. Laberge asks the Committee to adopt is as follows:-The committee desires to call your at-

tention once more to the present system of collecting taxes by means of closing off water; that the city spends nearly \$120,000 every year for sanitary purposes, and that with that amount at its disposition, your committee uses the utmost diligence to extirpate the causes of sickness and reduce the death rate; that to control and prevent sickness water is a 'sine qua non' as a means of cleanliness and protector to health: that in spite of the above mentioned facts, the treasury department has closed off water as a means of collection, not only in the dwellings of persons unable to pay, but in those of persons willing to pay their taxes, but unable to do so im mediately; that this method, besides general, destroys the only means of preventing the entrance of foul gases from sewers into our homes, and moreover neutralizing all efforts of the Health department to control and prevent the spread of disease; that this system of collecting is an injustice to the citizens who pay their taxes, because, though they be free from danger in their own homes, they are in constant danger of contracting contagious disease from germs in the stagnant sewers of their neighbors. The consequence of this method is a danger that finds results in sickness and death; that the closing off of water is practiced more than ever on account of hard times, and naturally the dangers to pub-

your committee ask that a committee be appointed to study this question and endeavor to discover a means of collecting water taxes without closing off the supply of water."

This is not the first occasion on which Dr. Laberge has drawn attention to this pressing matter. Through some means or other the question has always been shelved. The Provincial Council of Health, to, has repeatedly communicated to the Aldermen on the same important point. Two years ago it passed a resolution recommending the City Council to rearrange the water tax in such a way that it should not fall upon the poor householders as it does now, and urging that, under no consideration whatever, should the water be turned off from necessitous families. Watershould, as we have already said, be free, at least to poor families; and if our Aldermen had not in the past given away, for little or nothing, such valuable franchises as those secured by the Royal Electric Company, the Street Railway Company, The Belt Line, and The Gas Company, water would be supplied free to every hody to day, and real estate would not be threatened with an additional burden as it now is.

A WARNING.

At a meeting held in Chicago, in bonor of Washington's birthday, ex-President Harrison spoke words of warning and wisdom before the members of the Union League Club. Taking for his text: "Equality is the golden thread that runs through the fabric of our institutions," he dealt with the subject in a manner quite different from that usually adopted in such orations. He said that equality, not of conditions, not of natural endowments, but of rights, is the corner stone of free institutions. If people have rights they also have duties, and the speaker then dwelt upon the obligation of wealth." The principal object of the address was to press home to the minds of the prosperous well-to do people of the community that one of the conditions of the security of wealth is a proportionate and full contribution to the expenses of government. "It is not safe to make a show in our homes and on the street that is not made in the tax returns." The special reference of the ex-President's address was to those who make false returns as to their taxable incomes. The words of Mr. Harrison are of wisdom, and the warning should appointed delegates to St. Patrick's not be lost upon those whom they most concern. Speaking of the evasion of paying taxes so much in vogue in the ated at No. 1242 Notre Dame street, and neighboring Republic, he said:

"For very many years an opinion has been prevalent that the great bulk of the personal property of the States, especially of the class denominated 'securities,' including stocks, bonds, notes, mortgages, and such like, has escaped taxation. With a very few exceptions the great fortunes in this country are invest d in such securities. The of the citizens of Montreal; and the delinquency appears to be located largely in our great cities. Recent investigations by students of political science and recent tables propared by state (flicials have disclosed an appalling condi tion of things. The evil scems to have been progressing, until, in some of the great centres of population and wealth, these forms of personal property seem to have been almost climinated from the tax list. The most serious aspect of this state of things is the injury which results to those who practice these fraudulent evasions. The man who is robbed has not lost his character or selfrespect, but the other man has lost both Taxes are a debt of the highest obligation, and no causist can draw a sound moral distinction between the man who hides his property or makes a false re turn, in order to escape the payment of his debt to the state, and the man who conceals his property from his private creditors. Nor should it be more difficult to follow the defaulter in the one case than in the other. If our taxes were farmed out to an individual or to a corporation they would be collected as fully as private debts are now collected. There would be a vigilant and unrelenting pursuit. The civil and criminal process a or the law would be invoked with effect, just as they were against fraudulent debtors

> under the bankrupt law. 'Where is the moral distinction be tween the act of putting one hand in his neighbor's pocket and clandestinely abstracting his nocketbook and the fraud ulently shifting of a debt that I owe to another?

'If there is not enough public virtue in our communities to make tax frauds discreditable; if there is not virility enough left in our laws and in the ad ministration of justice in our course to bring to punishment these who defraud the state and their neighbors; if crimes of fraud may stalk unreluked and unpunished in our streets, how long will it be until crimes of violence make mae cure the fortunes that have refused to contribute rateably to the cost of maintaining social order ?'

History repeats itself, and the wealthy and powerful, who disregard their obligations, need only study events as they have transpired in older countries to appreciate how terrible is the retribution that follows disregard for the laws of

honesty and morality. In Canada, things are not in so precarious a condition as in the United States. The same causes for apprehen sion do not exist, but it cannot be denied that very many persons concider it a venial offence to evade all revenue laws and throw their share of the public Walsh should read Miss M Walsh, a burden on the shoulders of their neigh bors without the slightest conscientious evidenced by her admirable rendition scruples. As Mr. Harrison says: 'The of the piano solo with which she favored Temperance workers can scarcely hope | pulsive as it is, may be taken as the | than three hundred positions open, and | lic health are increased; therefore, | duty of the State to protect life, liberty | the audience, | duty of the State to protect life, liberty | the audience, | duty of the State to protect life, liberty | the audience, | duty of the State to protect life, liberty | the audience, | duty of the State to protect life, liberty | the audience, | duty of the State to protect life, liberty | the audience, | duty of the State to protect life, liberty | the audience, | duty of the State to protect life, liberty | the audience, | duty of the State to protect life, liberty | the audience, | duty of the State to protect life, liberty | the audience, | duty of the State to protect life, liberty | the audience, | duty of the State to protect life, liberty | the audience, | duty of the State to protect life, liberty | duty of the State to protect life, liberty | duty of the State to protect life, liberty | duty of the State to protect life, liberty | duty of the State to protect life, liberty | duty of the State to protect life, liberty | duty of the State to protect life, liberty | duty of the State to protect life, liberty | duty of the State to protect life, liberty | duty of the State to protect life, liberty | duty of the State to protect life, liberty | duty of the State to protect life, liberty | duty of the State to protect life, liberty | duty of the State to protect life, liberty | duty of the State to protect life, liberty | duty of the State to protect life, liberty | duty of the State to protect life, liberty | duty of the State to protect life, liberty | duty of the State to protect life, liberty | duty of the State to protect life, liberty | duty of the State to protect life, liberty | duty of the State to protect life, liberty | duty of the State to protect life, liberty | duty of the State to protect life, liberty | duty of the State to protect life, liberty | duty of the State to protect l

and property is conditional upon a fair contribution to the cost of government A full and conscientious discharge of that duty by the citizens is one of the tests of good citizenship. To evade that duty is a moral delinquency, an unpatriolic act.

MANANANANANANANANA Fraternal Societies.

[Brief Reports of the doings of our Religious National and Benevolent Societies, Assertation and Sodalities, in order to secure insertion in this column, must be addressed to the editor and delivered to this office on or before Thursday at

St. Gabriel's Choir will hold its annual concert on St. Patrick's Night in the basement of the church. Prof. John S. Shea has prepared a splendid programme of vocal and instrumental music, in which well known amateur of ability will take part. Rev. Father O'Meara, the pastor of the parish, will be the speaker, and a most enjoyable evening is assured to all the patrons of be choir.

PROF. P. J. SHEA, the well known and talented choir master of St. Ann's Cauren, has been engaged for some weeks post in directing the preliminary work of the G.T.R. Athletic organization in connection with their minstrel show. Prof. Shea has been very successful in his undertaking, and he speaks in the diguest terms of the talent and real ability of some of the athletes near the rapida.

The newly organized branch of the A O.H., No. 5, located in St. Anthony's parish, holds its meetings on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month, in the St. Anthony's Catholic Young Works Hall, 329 St. Antoine street. All correspondence should be addressed to the president, Martin Pheian, 1004 St. James street; or the recording secretary, James McNichol, 117 Canning street, where all information will be supplied to those wishing to become members of the above organization.

St. Anthony's Branch, CMB A., decided at the last meeting to invite Mr. Henry Austin Adams, M.A. to come to Montreal and deliver a lecture under their anapices. Mr. Adams ranks amongst the most powerful of Cambie platform speakers.

The regular fortnightly meeting of St. Mary's C. Y. M. Society was neld in their ball, No. 113 Notre Dame street, or February 27th. Messrs. Jan. Weir E. W. Kearns, and J. A. Helfernan were League for the next twelve months The society is making extensive aircrations to their new fall, which is simpurpose taking possession of it on April lst; the desire of the society is to have the hest hall in the East End. Mesrs. Weir and Heffernan reported having secured Otterburn Park for May with, and a committee was appointed to as use arrangements for the annual picus to take place on that date. Messrs. E. W. Kearns, and J. P. Purcell were appointed to meet delegates of various lrish sections rearranging St. Patrick's day parade.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE] LAID TO REST.

Archbishop Cleary was a strong man, not only bright in intellect, but with a soul that had no fear. He had known the teaching of God's Church down to the finest point. He was

NEVER KNOWN TO HESITATE OR OFFER A COMPROMISE

where Catholicity was at stake. What was right before God he had upheld, and what was wrong he had condemned. He was like unto David himself in this If therefore, some might have found in him what appeared as severity, let them remember that Bishops dare not go contrary to God's teaching if they would obtain immortality for the soul The Lord, indeed, would not save a Bisnop who hesitated when duty called. Archbishop Cleary had no reason to fear the judgment passed upon him. He had the authority for acting as he had done. He had a tenderness of soul that was beautiful. As soon as the contestant had thrown down his arms his heart opened to him. He had gone to his judgment. God would judge all Bish ps by the manner in which His ministry was upheld. He had left rich truits of his work all over the diocese. He had uplifted the mind of his people all over the country. It was hard to be a Bishop. It was hard to be a pricet. But it was harder to be a Bishop and meet the opposition connected with the station. It was hard to stand the vituperation and misrepresentation that had to be contended against. The people owed a debt of gratitude to their Bishup, and should pray for him. When dying he had asked the priests to pray for him and to recite the 90th Psalm. Archbisnop Cleary had at heart the honor and glory of the people. He had entered the temple in his boyhood and had worded all his life for G.d.

The closing portion of the service was then proceeded with, and the choir, which was composed of priests and Seminarians, chanted the Libera in a

most impressive manner. The casket was borne to its last resting place, St. James' Chapel, by Messis, William Breson and James Devin, of the A.O. H., and Messrs. M. Murphy, T. Brynes, William Murden and J. Hunt of the I. C. B U.

Correction -In the report of the 57th Anniversar, of St Patrick's I.A.& B, Society, which appeared in the TRUS WITNESS of Feb 26th, the name Mrs. M. young lady was is giving great promise of becoming an excellent musician, as

The state of the state of the

TESTIMONIAL FOR

announcement Made at High Mass on Sunday Last

Parishes -- Rev. Father Quinlivan's Remarks on the Subject--An Envelope Collection to be Taken Up at the Masses To-Morrow.

on Sunday last Rev. Father Quinlivan, Pastor of St. Patrick's, made the following announcement :

last Summer, when the news of Archbishop Bruchesi's appointment reached us from Rome, some of the priests, and rot a few amongst the laity, suggested that it would be a very proper thing, in view of the many obligations which were to weigh upon him and which entailed considerable expense, to present him with an off-ring of money. Seeing, however, that many people were absent from the city at that time, and that it was next to impossible to obtain a quiet interview with His Grace, on account of numberless engagements, it was deemed advisable to postpone this pre sentation to a more favorable moment. hast week the pastors of the different English speaking parishes agreed upon Sunday next as a suitable occasion to place this matter before their congrega tions, and to ask them for con ributions to this offering. You all know how much kindness the Archbishop has shown us since his nomination, how warmly he addressed us in our own language, when he visited us here in St. Patrick's before setting out for Rome, now he took the trouble of visiting Ire land, out of sympathy for us, on his way to the Eternal City, and he allows no scasion to pass without giving us proof or the greatest interest in our welfare. I am sure, then, we are only interpreting cour wishes in affording you this oppormuity of expressing your appreciation of so much kindness and good will on the part of your Archbishop. On Sunday mat, then, an envelope collection will be caken up for this purpose, and we trust that each one will do his part in a way that we can all feel proud of. The Archbishop has many calls upon

his slender means, and we know that this offering will be very useful and aceptable to him. All that may be col lected at the diff rent Masses next Sunday will therefore be devoted to this purpose Similar announcements were also made at St. Ann's St. Mary's, St. Gabriel's and St. Anthony's, by the Pasturs.

CARDINAL GIBBONS

Refers to the "Maine" Disaster at the Baltimore Cathedral.

His Eminence Counsels Patience Men who Lost their Lives.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 1.-A solemn Requiem Mass, for the repose of the souls of the officers and sailors of the warship Maine who lost their lives in Havana harbor, was celebrated at the Uathedral yesterday morning. The sacred edifice was crowded. Representatives of the army and navy who had been invited | McMorrow. to the services were seated in the pews reserved for them in the middle state. E. Murphy, W. Murphy, R. Linton, D. They were in full uniform, and men in Bahen, C. McDonald, Canty D. M. reserved for them in the middle alsle. uniform were scattered throughout the congregation.

Rev Father Thomas was the celebrant. His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, who was present, at the close of the service, addressed the congregation. He said:

We do not fully realize how ardently we love our country until some crisis occurs which awakens our devotion to her, and arouses our admiration and gratitude to those who have died in our service. Such a crisis has quite recently occurred. We have assembled here this morning to assist in the holy sacrifice offered up for the souls of the brave officers and men who h ve lost their lives at their posts of duty. We are also called together to give expression to our heartfelt condolence and sympathy to the bereaved relatives of those faithful defenders whom the nation mourns. I see before me in this church representa | New York | It contains a large well tives of our army and navy. I see representatives of our excellent State militia, and our fellow citizens at large. You represent a sorrowing nation, for every home in our great country feels the loss as a personal one Too much praise can not be bestowed on the President, on the members of the Cabinet and particularly on the Secretary of the Navy and his able assistant, as well as on both houses of Congress, for the calminess and tranquility, a lf-control and self-poss saton which they have exhibited during the fearful ordeal through which the country has been passing during the last few days. It needed only a spark to kindle a terrible conflagration, and the patient and dignitied bearing of the executive and legislative bodies are the more commendable in view of the mischievous and intemperate utterances of some sensational papera

too strong and powerful and too just to engage in an unrighteous or precipitate war. Let us remember that the eyes of the world are upon us, whose judgment we cannot despise, and that we will gain more applause and credit for ourselves by calm deliberation and masterly activity than by recourse to arms. Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just? I hope and believe for the honor of humanity that the destruction of the Maine

THIS NATION IS TOO BRAVE

Spain could not be held responsible, and even if some fanatical Spaniard perpetrated this atrocious crime there would be no necessity for having recourse to the arbitrament of the sword. The only circumstance

THAT WOULD WARRANT ACTIVE HOSTILITIES would be the evidence that the Spanish Government had connived at the placing of torpedoes or explosives in the harbor of Havana to destroy our vessels. But I do not believe—no sane man can believe guilty of such inhumanity. An able Government to investigate the cause of the dieaster. Let us calmly and patient ly await the result of their verdict, and not anticipate their judgment. One thing is certain, this country knows how in any emergency to defend her honor and protect her interest. These men did not die with weapons in their hands. Nevertheless we must regard them as heroes and martyrs of their country, for they died at the post which the call of duty had assigned them. I exmestly hope that the day is not far off when a grateful nation will show her appreciation of the service of those brave and faithful public servants by erecting to their memory a suitable monument, a monument which will not only com-memorate the dead, but which will be an incentive to patriotism for the living by keeping before them the sentiments so well expressed by the Roman poet: Dulce et decerum est, pro patria mori' (It is sweet and honorable to die for one's country.

OBITUARY.

Miss Emma Rowan.

Again has the Angel of Death cast a shadow over the home of Mr. Thomas Rowan, of Rawdon, PQ, and to our abiding serrow we record the demise of Miss Emma Rowan, who but a few short weeks ago was looking happy over bright anticipations, and apparently as tar from death's icy grasp as the faircat flower that blossoms in midsummer is from the cruel winter's blast. But God is merciful and He must have foreseen the necessity of culling this fair flow-c in all the beauty of the summer sun shine, in all its pristine freshness.

To the bereaved relatives we tender our heertielt sympathy, but as even human sympathy cannot heal such wounds, we supplicate that same Jesis that wept at the grave of Lazarus to pour the sweet oil of consolation into their sorrowing hearts.

Our flower was called in the glory of morn, Snatched from our love while brightest her bloom:

Gone the sweet spirit, the loved form laid low, Ere the crown of her girlhood was raised from her brow.

ST. ANN'S SCHOOL.

Roll of Honor for February. First Class-J. Nelan, J. Butler, B. Heatey, E. Kennedy, J. Kiely, accurren J. King, J. Stafford, C. McGuire, J. Parc

T. Higgins, J. McGuire, C. Leblanc. SECOND CLASS-J. Dris cll, W Kennedy E Charbonneau, J. Waleh, W. Berry, R. Lannon, P. Kennedy M. Fennell, R.

Blackstock, W. Ginnon. THER CLASS-E Corran, J. Shields, M. and Pays a Tribute to the Gallant O'Brien A Brabact F. Supple, C. Glec-

FOURTH CLASS -F. M. choney, W. Madi gan, W Stewart, J. Mechan, T Young, J. O'Brien, T. McEntee, E. Ryan, S. Craig.

FIFTH CLASS-C. McDonnell J. GAlerv. J. Sultivan, J. Manning, J. Boland W. Everett.

SINTH CLASS-E. Shanahan, P. Heber. Hebert, G Wilkinson E Lellemand, E Tobin, T Fitzgerald, R. McDonald, J.

SEVENTH CLASS-T. Curran, P. Cosgrove.

O'Brien, S. Paquette. Eighth Class-T. Fennell, T. Kennedy, J. Fennett, W. Black, W. McCarron, P.

NINTH CLASS-D Necson, W. Fosbre, P. Clune, F. Leahy, E. Fitzgerald, J. Clemens, E. Leahy, R Boyle, M.

TEXTH CLASS-- J. Sheeran, E. Rvan, E. McCrory J. Cloran P Clancy, J. McCarthy, J. Doran, L. Paquette, S Curran, J. Heeley.

CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL OF '98.

A very comprehensive and attractive chart, under the title of " The Spirit of '98" has been published by Mr. James Haltigan, 10 East Forty-Second street. grouped picture of the leaders of the '98 movement as well as a number of engravings illustra-tive of the principal incidents of that eventful period including "The Trial and Execution of Emmet," "Vine-gar Hill during the Bettle" "Father John Murphy leading the Patriots," etc. Several maps of those portions of the country in which the heatles of the Rebellion tock ; lace are also given, besides a list of prominent persons who participated in the struggle

Mr. Haltigan is to be complimented on the eleverness of his design as well as its ex curion, and we trus, his publication will have as large a sale as it deserves It should be in the home of every Irish Nationalist. Orders for the Memorial will be received by M. sara D. & J. S. dlier & C., 1669 N are Dame street Montreal. Price, tifty cents.

Under the copion, A Dissolving View? the Colorado Cacholic deds w.th the decline of the A.P.A. It says:

These are melanetoly dus for the erstwhile fessive A.P.A. It is only a few short months since he strutted up and down this country filled to the hursting point with his own importance, sending word to presidents and politicians to call on him for instrucwas caused by an accident and in that lions before taking any decisive step case Spain cannot be held responsible. The article clears with the following But suppose that some fiendish (luban statement; 'The time is 'ast appr achhad occasioned this fearful loss of life in | ing when there will be no place o reinge order to embreil our rat on in a war for the age but B ston. T. r. nto. Belfast, with his mother country? In that case for ---, Cromwell's invoted resort.'

The state of the s

A Trip by Limelight Over the Canadian Pacific Railway.

In St. Mary's Academic Hall, Bleury street, on the evenings of February 28 h and March 1st, an illustrated lecture in Dame, reinforced by a large contingent aid of the Montreal Free Library was of the former pupils of the Villa Maria In the Five English-Speaking that a chivalric nation would be given by the Rev. E J Devine, S.J., guilty of such inhumanity. An able entitled, "From Ocean to Ocean." The commission has been appointed by the views were magnificent and entirely new, and the audience were enabled to form some idea of the beauty and grandeur, the vastness and the resources of this Dominion. Nor is it out of place to r mark here, how every one was impressed with the stupendous work done by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The marvellous treatles, stretching over terrific passes, or through the tortuous windings of extensive mountain chains, the tunnels bored through million-ton monoliths, the mountain peaks, split in twain, as it were, to allow passage to the all-conquering iron-horse. It is amazing to think of the amount of energy, foresight, brain-power, and indomitable will, which have made such a railway pessible, not to speak of the millions of money on the one hand and on the other the incessant toil of thousands of

The reverend lecturer, who is well fitted for the task, having made the tour four times, and who knows every nook and corner of that great world unknown to



REV. E J. DEVINE, - J.

most of us, gave with each limelight picture a brief explanation, preferring to let the views speak for themselves, as infeed they did, affording the greatest celight to those present and filling them. with a desire to see for themselves the Great Divide, Kicking Horse Pass, Caribon Joe's Tannel-so-called for a poor Indian guide who there tell into the streum; Mount Stephen, the great gincier of the Selkirks; Shaughnessy's Strings, Stanley Park, Vancouver; the great, troubled waters of Lake Sup rior, be ig sea water of the savages, with its incomparable grandeur of scenery; the softer shores of the Frazer River, the delightful Lake of the Woods Rat Portege, the Saratoga of the north, with its swiltly growing cities.

. . ner Devine divided his lecture as of the Pacific Coast.' And there was not om word of exaggeration in their an nouncements. The audience felt that hey had seen all that and much more, and were landed upon the Pacific Coast just in time to behold 'The Empress of India' setting out over the peaceut waters for Japan.

Father Devine has made quite a stir amongst railway men, or late by his incention of an Electric Danger Signal for trains It has been given a trial by the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and other ance, and bids fair some day to come into general use. The writer has been assured by practical men that it is a very xcellent invention, indeed, and would be a great boon to the various combales, resulting no doubt in assiving of human lite, a prevention of some, at east, of the creadful accidents, unfortunately too common

The Montreat public is to be congratu-I ted on naving had such a panorama of the great country of the future spread in before before them, and there was ot one present who aid not heartly enjoy the treat.

A. T. S.

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found the only com piete report of patents granted this veck to Canadian Inventors by the United States Government. Unit report is specially preported for this paper by Mesers. Marion & Marion, Solicitors it Parents and Experts, head office; 185 St. James street, Temple building, real

590347-Peter McMurray, Cin., acetyer a regenerator. 599353-M Perkinson, Toronto, de

... ascent for cuff links 599400 -- chas A. McCiair, North Brooknels Con, stamp tappet.

599442-J. hi. Edmonde, Woodburn an or dot g machine 599619 - Moranad & Mathews, Bracon dale, Can. pounds for breycles, etc.

Could Do No Work.

"Large sink orake out on my body neso and it in a land also on my hands so that I could not do any work, and my mair came out. My trouble was called cız ma. I began taking Hood's Sarsa partila. When I had taken several bot des the sires and itching disappeared and I was mired." Mrs. J. G. Brown, Brantford, Ont.

Hoods Pills are the only pills to take with Hours Sareaparilla. Cure all liver

Of the Children of Mary and Old Pupils of the Institute.

A delightful reunion of the Children of Mary of the Congregation de Notre Convent, took place on Tuesday afternoon, March lat. The weather was perfect, bright and spring-like, with clear skies overhead and a balminess in the air which made the expedition to the slope of Mount Royal a veritable pleas ure. The assemblage, which numbered tion of but a few. It would be impossiupwards of two hundred, gathered in the grand hall, the scene of many a Convent festivity. It was tastefully decorated, so as to present a charming coup d'oeil, on the entrance of the visitors, which was greeted by an overture on pianos, violins and harps by several of Villa Maria's most gifted musicians. A poetical address was made by three

young ladies, Mesdemoiselles Girard, Alphonse Desjardins, wife of the late Beaudry and Desjardins. Their soft Cabinet Minister and Senator, Hound Alphonse Desjardins; Mrs. Desnoyers wife modulated voices and distinct utterance | phonse Desjardins : Mrs. Desnoyers wife made it a real treat to listen to this of Judge Desnoyers, with others of equal composition, which touched upon striking incidents in the history of the Con gregation de Notre Dame, its connection with the foundation of Montreal, the character of Marguerite Bourgeois, her providential mission and heroic qualiwhich the Mother House of the Order H. Perrault, Barsalou, Charles to Blane loss. However, no such inharmonious note was struck during the proceedings of March 1st. On the contrary, gratitude was expressed for the exertions of the Children of Mary and many of the old pupils to assist the nuns' dire calam-

This address was followed by a solo from a glorious contralto voice of which the fortunate possessor is Miss Mereseimer, of New York. Miss Curran, the daughter of a distinguished father, late Solicitor General for Canada, deliver at the English address with much grace and the same precision and correctness of utterance marked the French recitations. An allusion, which was warmly received, was here made to the ever lamented "Matante Nativity," one of the pioneers of Catholic education in Montreal and for so many years the central figure at Villa Maria

The masic, for which the pupils of this institute are famous, on pransa harps and violing was presided over by the Misses Curran, Demers, Grenier, Barsa Peak, Van Horne Bauge, Bauff Het Ion, des Roches and McGavern, the latter a granddaughter of Mr. F. B. McNan ce There was an exquisitely harmoniz a cherus, 'Serenade a Marie,' by a num ber of the pupils.

A recitation in French by unite a little girl, Miss Yvonne Beaubien, left nothing to be desired. She was not so little, b sant ni islano; the site of the ancient | however, as some tiny mites, who capti Fort William, Fort Garry, and other vated the audience with their tiny little Cuddiby of Brooklyn.

Miss Blanche Desnoyers, a daughter of Judge Desnoyers, and whose mother, daughter of the late Sheriff LeBlanc, Fort Girry': The Billowy Prairies of most pleasingly, being followed by Miss the Northwest': The Stately Grandeur of the Rockies'; 'The Wondrous Beauty a feally a translated extract from the

> Miss Marguerite Pinsoneault acquitted herself in a most graceful and pretty manner of the pleasant task of inviting the company, in a few well chosen words, to partake of an Aftern on Tea prepared by the senior pupils.

> former pupils of Villa Maria found an thanks and their gratification, in Mischosen, so carefully considered, struck a responsive chord in many a heart. Evidences of emotion were, indeed, not wanting during the whole course of the xercises. Mothers, even grandmothers, were recalling the days when they titled the places of the bright faced uncon-*cicus girls, who, in costume of black, with Sodality aashes, made so fair a picture row after row. Old pupils were thinking sadly of many a classmate of the long ago, who had gone from the strife and stir of life altogether, or drifted away from the scenes once familiar. Many more saw only in the scene before them a phanthem like reproduction of their own youth. Whilst others, again, were envious of the calm sheltered existence, within those historic walls, with

FACTS ABOUT HEALTH

It is Easy to Keep Well if We Know How-Some of the Conditions Necessary to Perfect Health. The importance of maintaining good

health is easily understood, and it is really a simple matter if we take a correct view of the conditions required. In perfect health the stomach promptly digests food, and thus prepares nourishment. The blood is employed to carry this nourishment to the organs, nerves, muscles and tissues which need it. The first great essential for good health, therefore, is pure, rich blood. Now it is certainly a fact that no medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is literally true that there are hundreds of people alive and well today who would have been in their graves had they not taken Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is depended upon as a family medicine and general regulator of the system by tens of thousands of people. This is because Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure. This is the secret of its great success. Keep your system in good health by keeping your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla which absolutely cures when other medicines fail to do any good whatever.

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the snow's plains stretching and account, and the view of the distant city visible, as the view of life is just in sight for the heavy hills of the snow's plains stretching all around, those watchers on the happy hills of youth.

Old teachers were eagerly remembered and their names uttered with affectiona's remembrance. Some of them, too have passed from the quiet of the closter to the deeper stillness beyond, whilst others are separated by distance from their former acenes of labor.

The present Directress of Villa Maria. Mother St. Mary Caroline, and her assistants, are to be congratulated in the very great pleasure they have given to the children of the Congregation, old and new, past and present.

The gathering was indeed a representative one, as will be seen by the menble in these limits to mention all, and indeed the writer has no means of pro curing a correct list.

Madame Prefontaine, wife of His Worship the Mayor; Lady Lacoste, wife of Chief Justice Sir Alexander Lacoste; Madame Gooffrion, wife of a distinguished Cabinet Minister; Madame Beaubien, wife of the Hon. L. Beaubien; Madame A. A. Thibaudeau, wite of one of the later and younger Senators; Madame note. These high dignitaries are men tioned advisedly to show that many of the daughters of the Congregation have

been called upon to fill exalted seations. Amongst other ladies widely known were Meslames Monk, Amos, de Beau which the Mother House of the Order H. Perrault, Barsalou, Charles to Blanc, was destroyed. In parenthesis, it is sad Varin, St. Jean. Desmarieau to another to see the ruins of that once splendid Lanctot, Henri Masson, Hubert 11 s. edifice, and to reflect that despite the pardins, Misses Trestler, brummond, notable services rendered to Canada Lacoste, Curran, Porion, Alice Ban since the foundation of the colony by this devoted community, no general effort has as yet been made to repair the roax G. Roy, De l'Orme, Dameyers, Beaubien Feron, Coddy, Mercier, Toner, Latourelie, Rolland, and a nost of others impossible to mention here. But were a full list to be given it would but emphasize the fact that Villa Maria has reason to be proud of its couldren, and they in turn of their Al at Man

THE PERILS OF MISSIONARIES

A Catholic Priest Tell: of Stirring Incidents

In the Midst of the Teilmen in the Enst Coast of Afren.

The story comes from Polithone hat I; v. Thomas is theth. A. St. soph's Seminary, of set city, a core existed a letter from the profile. Rev. Lake Plunkett, teding a hards to and dangers in the life of a missionary in-Atrieu. The atter is d to fire better's Mirsion, Nam bya, Merges United vita Membassa, Bu isa East Amb i, and w s written Getober 27, 1807.

The missionary prict writes. At nisteric spots; Calgary, Winnipeg, and pieces. These were the Misses Varin present we don't know the moment we that garden of the north British Colum | and Muriel McGrail of Montreal, Miss shall have to fight for our fives. The bia with its most charming of climates | Viola Logan of New York, and Miss E | Nubian soldiers, who garrison the country, are in open revolt. Cheads they have killed four European others and wounded two others. All the fath ers belonging to our vicariate are as softows: 'Tae Rugged Shores of Lake daughter of the late Sheriff LeBlanc, Superior'; 'The Picturesque Lake of the was one of the well known pupils Woods'; 'Historic Fort William and of two decades or so ago, recited we sembled here. Each of us has a rifle and several rounds of ammunition, so we wall text a detend on lives to the we shall try to detend our lives to the Had I time I could tell you above our

experience during the last few months; the merror of waking up in the middle of the night with the house on Fre; the disconfort of sleeping on the ground as best I could, one father having my hed, as his own was burned, another had one of my blankets and my only pair of boots. Fortunately, I had a pair of top It is not necessary to say to Montreal boots, which I wore; the tear ers that the Children of Mary and the lest the Church small be at tacked and the Blessed Sterament deable interpreter, to express at once their stroyed; the burying of our bosecs in the dead or night by the light of our Drummond. Her words, so admirably lantern: the fear of reb is attacking; the sleepless nights and anxious days the hurried packing of the few times we brought away; the long and tiresome march of thirty miles to here, with the daily expeciation of a horde of Mahom medans swooping down and massacreing the lot of us.

Father Plunkett writes that he was an pointed superior of the last mission at Mulajje last July. On the night of Sentember 25 in three of their best sousces were burned to the ground, and the mis sionary had a narrow escape while say ing his and the other priests' effects from a smoke-filled room

He concludes his letter by saying: While writing I can hear the war drums beating about the capital-we are get ting used to them now. The rumbling thunder much resembles distant artif-

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Charle Stant.
Wis Curley's Lament,
Borke's I team,
Our Irish Exile.

Recussor Castlebar,
1, ish American.
And Assessmation of James Carey,
Doman's Finwer Vale,
Bold Transer 0,
The Cran Conversation.
Under The Rose.

The Bonnic Green,
Mary Neil,
Colleen Das Crutha Na Mho,
Bonny Bunch of Roses,
Promelly and Cooper-

Postary -- Our Trish Exiles Story -- Lord Northered's Care Postary -- Burke's Pram. A Midnight Mass in Ireland in the Penal A Mistingert Mass in Fredance in the Pe Days An Appeal to Evin. Maket B own the Patriot Irish Girl. The Baces of Castlebur. Frish-American.

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ONE WAY.

Rev. Longnecker-I wish I could think of some way to m ke the congregation keep their eyes on me during the ser-

THE STATE OF STATE OF

Little Tommy—Pa, you want to put the clock right behind the pulpit

NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

A WRITER in the Sacred Heart Review, A in treating the subject of cheerfulness, says women have always esteemed bad temper a trivial fault and have been very far from giving it its due importance as a factor in the happiness of the family. As a matter of fact, sify, rather than destroy or keep within, and lacked that, she can not atone for it. A woman may be frugal and industrious. and a pattern of all other wifely virtues. yet make her husband miserable by her o nstant complaints and continued freting. She may slave herself to death for her children, yet nag, and find fauit. and scold until they flee from her as from a pestilence. Such a woman always considers herself a martyr to the ingratitude of those about her. 11.7 k. she says, at my toil-worn hands; 1 // 2 how I have sacrificed youth and golooks for my family, and no one cares for me, while there is Mrs. B, whose husband and children adore her, and she is doing nothing but laughing with them half the day.

On Sexagesima Sunday at Grand Mass in the Cathedral, Archbishop Brackesi. speaking from his throne, referred in pointed terms to the style of evening dress now frequently worn by ladies. He said he fully appreciated the requirements and customs of society and approved of all legitimate amusements and pustimes, provided they were not abused and were kept within reasonable bounds. within the limits the Church prescribed. Fathers and mothers should never forget the good example they are required to give to their children, and young girls and young men should remember that one of the most important and most serious duties of their lives is the preservation of their virtue, as the guarantee of their future happiness. On this point, he said, there is a very serious im propriety to which I should call your attention and which I should use all my powers to put down. It is the highly unbecoming character of certain toilettes which are so freely and so unblushingly worn. Judging from the conduct of some people, one would think that such a word as shame was unknown or that its meaning was not understood. They bring the blush to the cheek of all right-feeling and right minded people. though they show no sign of blushing themselves.

What a fatal mistake this is, with Caristian wives and mothers who profess so much religion and charity, Daughters will naturally follow the example of their mothers. These are the things that contribute to bring the moral tone of a pectile to a low level; it is impossible to tell the horror and trouble that follow in their wake. 'I am speaking" said His Grace " of what noticed with pain and mortification, on public occasions. I ascribe it to thoughtleasness and frivolity, rather than to any wrong intention.

The remedy is easy, and it is my duty to prescribe it, because I have to render an account to God of the souls entrusted to my care. It seems to be thought that the exigencies of society require a certain style of dress. This appears to me to be a great mistake and higher toned fashion proves that it is a false impression. But, if people consider it absolutely indispensable that they should comply with these requirements of etiquette, let them at least retrain from making it an abuse, as out of place as it is criminal, and let them not scandalize s ciety by ignoring the first rules of Christian modesty.'

Having severely criticised and denounced the prevailing style of ball dress, he referred to darking and quoted St. Francis de Sales in support of his own view. "Dances and balls," said the Saint. "are barmless in themselves, but, according to the ordinary ways attending them, they have a strong tendency towards evil and are a consequent source of danger "

"In this relation," said the Archbishop, "liberty soon degenerates into license, and under the pretext of amuse ment, a free rein is given to passion. People expose themselves to a thousand dangers with the most incredibly light hearts and ease of conscience. You all know this is no exaggeration." After referring to the fact that certain dances were more dangerous than others, and should be so regarded and treated. His Grace said that he would add with the same good Saint he had alrea by quoted, "that these whom circumstances obliged to frequent the ball-room should never forget their duty and their dignity." "Let your dancing," said he, "be characterized by modesty and freed from all evil thought; above all, let there be a proper reserve, decency and modesty in your dress, prudence in your relations; watchtuiness over all your acts; respect yourselves that others may respect you; and avoid every occasion of scandal."

"Heads of families, Christian mothers," said the Archbishop, in conclusion, "I count on yourfull observance of these funto which I have directed your attention. The necessary reforms can easily be effected, if you are so dis; osed, and you will thus accomplish an essentially good work, for which God will not fail to bless you.

THIS IS THE WAY OF IT.

The glycerine in Scott's Emulsion soothes the cough and irritable throat The hypophospoites tone up the nerves And the cod liver oil heals and strength air cells.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

M ARS. S. T. RORER lays down these IVI rules for "Cooking for the Sick and Convalescent," in the Ladies'

heat is necessary to bring out and intenhave been taken from the fire. All fried ever expectant mass a things must be avoided.

Gruels, or semi-starchy foods, require long, slow cooking Meats must be cooked, but not overdone. Under no cir of disease germs.

months in the endeavor to plans wise lines, and waved stripes are very some new and attractive feature of much liked. One of the latest novelties In cooking for the sick a moderate headgear and wearing apparel for the is a pattern gown of corded allk, which Easter season, evidently believe in resembles bengaline. For example, one taking time by the forelock, as they striped in bayadere graduated groups, nothing else is so important, and though the delicate flavorings of the materials have, with the opening days of the in which the cords are woven more she had all other virtues in the world, used. Where receipts call for butter it Lenten season, commenced the work of closely together, and which form the must be added to hot dishes after they putting the results of their labor before white trimming. A striped portion is must be added to hot dishes after they putting the results of their labor before used for the front of the bodice, and the

> To describe the coming Easter hats and bonnets must sorely try the pen of is made of estin, in a pink pearl color even so capable a writer on feshions as like the inside of a shell, tucked around comstances should raw meats, raw beef Isabel A. Mallon. In the March Ladies' juice, or raw beef tea be used. Pasteur Home Journal she pictures the tentimine of turquoise blue velvet. It is cut out :zation is necessary to remove the danger | headdress that will have les first airing around the neck to show a yoke of tine on fashion's great snow day - Easter | écra embroidery, which also forms the This does not mean the extreme of bring the conviction that the vague down one side. gives the widest range as to shape of in arranging the tray keep everything headdress, and that the plumage of cancht the feminine fancy is the big as dainty as presible, using white or almost every known bird will be called chiffon muff. It is black, or of any rich

ribbon, a drapery of velvet or satin-

Bayadere stripes have the lead among all novelty materials this season, among the prettiest of which are the grensdines and crepe de chines. Puckered satin stripes, with cords between, are a THE manipulators of the fashion feature of some of the new stuffs, and world, who have been busy for again the stripes resemble tucks.

from the shoulder to the belt, which is

A bit of attractive frivolity that has

r st of the gown is plain pink. A pretty blouse waist for the theatre

equalled on this continent.



THE LATEST IDEAL OF THE NEW YORK FASHIONS.

flowers, with not too decided an odor, will prove an added attraction. Roses, are advisable for their daintiness and absence of heavy odor.

PIE OF SWEETBREADS AND OYSTERS.-A delicious old Virginia dish,' a Good Housekeeping correspondent characterizes this, and truly it had a tempting

Boil the sweetbreads tender, stew the oysters and season them with pepper around the hips and widens gradually skirts and waists. Of course these are and sait and thicken with cream, butter, I toward the edge, where it has a width of not to be wash suits, and of course they the yolks of eggs well besten and flour. I'ut a buil paste at the bottom and ing material is employed for this, the limited wardrobe, but the matter is significant the limited wardrobe, but the matter is significant. the oysters up carefully with a spoon, lay them in the bottom and cover them with the sweetbreads. Fill the dish with the oyster gravy, put a paste on the top and bake it. This is a most delicious

pio. An old fashioned but delicious treat is 'maple sugar on snow.' Use either adding a little water in melting it. Boil the maple sugar or the sirup. If the until, when dropped on snow, it remains on the surface and becomes waxy. When it has reached this stage, spread it upon the surface of snow or ice. This will be found, as every sugar maker knows, one of the most delicious treats obtainable.

A pure apple salad, as distinguished all colors, are used for the new spring from an apple and celery salad, is made hats, as well as an absolutely new straw with a half dozen tart apples. These braid with a satin finish not unlike the are cored, peeled, and cut into very thin silk covered brai s which obtained dur slices. The bottom of a glass dish is ing the winter Sailor hats, that always filled with a layer of these slices and a have an assured position, are in a new little powdered sugar and cinnamon material in the form of woven bulrushes, sprinkled over them; then another layer which, after being braided, are shaped of apples is added and more cinnamon and kenerally edged with a narrow black and sugar until the apples are all used. velvet ribbon. Linen crash is also used A gill of sherry is poured over it and it for this kind of hat. The most striking damental laws of evangelical morality, is set in the ice box for an hour before of all are those of white or gray felt, in serving.

Mothers should be careful about their children's teeth. Until the little ones are old enough to attend to them themselves, the mothers should not neglect the young teeth, but should have them cleansed night and morning. Children's nails should be watched, too, and neatly and regularly trimmed and kept clean.

For washing flatirons drop half a tablespoonful of melted lard into two quarts of warm water. Wash, dry thorens the inflamed bronchial tubes and oughly and put in a warm place until putting the trimming-that may take the moisture is evaporated.

very pale colors. A simple vase of upon to supply the ornamentation. The dark color that you please, has ample velveta and ribbons may be as rich as the purse can buy, and the woman can is painstakingly shirred on a foundation violets, lillies of the valley or bouvardias | select almost anything in the way of | and lining of rich bright satin. Somecolors or combinations and yet be entirely within the bounds of vogue.

> referring to the interesting subject of dings and is likely to figure at those gowne, says :--

> With the newest Easter gowns comes; a soft, supple skirt which clings closely are being made up with spangles on the between four and five yards. No stiffen- are only for women of practically unoften, to produce this effect, a separate and rather elaborate underskirt is for- the early shoppers, for this material is nished. The bodice which has the in nished. The bodice which has the in only linen in part, is regarded as of visible fastening continues in vegue, tougher quality than the best ginghams, although many costumes have a tight and is beautifully checked and striped back with a semi-lose plastron. back with a semi-loose plastron.

> Sleeves continue to be quite closefitting, with a slight fullness at the top. tinct craze for making up all tness wash The neck dr ssings are less complicated, Among the colors best liked are champagne, brown, blue, pink, heliotrope. bronz green red, black (4s a matter of course) and white, most important of

Leghorn, Manilla, chip and rassa, in tended for summer wear.

Rich ribbons of velvet, silk, satin and moiré are all used, being plaited and shirred, while piece fabrics heavily embroidered with beads and spangles, also obtain. The fashionable colors are peri winkle blue, anemone blue, heliotrope, champagne, the light shades of ruby brown, pearl gray, pink and pale green. Fanciful combinations are noted in the flowers. There is a decided fancy for the form of a bunch of flowers, a bow of

tlounces on either end, and the chiffon times a knot of violets or pansies or primreses is factored on the outside, and within the mulf is perfumed like a satchel. This ephemeral bit of pretti-Another writer in the same journal, in ness was widely used at pre-Lenten wed following Easter week.

> French linens and Scotch gin, hams nificant, nevertheless. The French linens are having a marked influence on in every possible variation of red and blue. The dressmakers say there a disgoods on the bias, and embroidery by thousands of yards is also consumed for the spring making of cotton materials. The muslins, and they are nearly all in bold primary colors, embroidered in black quite fancifully, demand face in their composition, and it is a popular fancy to edge the countless rottles on skirts and waists with narrow black satin ribbon.

> The variety in transparent materials for summer gowns is bewildering in extent as well as color, and among lace grenadines, canvas organdies, mohair Swiss, the various pineapple weaves and lace zephyrs it is difficult to choose. The silk and wool bareges are very sheer and thin this season, and the new nun's veilings are as cobwebby as possible.

The shawl-shaped caps made of black lace over colored silk is one of the spring novelties in wraps, and the edges are finished with ruches of chiffon or lace. This will prove a very useful fashion for those who have lace shawls stowed away in their cedar chests, for they can be utilized with great effect in one of these novel garments.

The new foulard silks are supplied with a border which furnishes all the

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

ribbon, a drapery of velvet or satin—under the brim on the left side, so massed as to have it come well on the

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March 5, 1898

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The element of coming Spring pervades the whole store. Every departies its own FASHIONABLE ARRIVALS to announce and NEW GOODS are Serve hot foods not : cold foods cold The united eff rt of pen and pencil collar, and turquoise buttons faster it ing in faster than it is possible to tell you about them.

France, the birtholace of all that is most fashionable, sends many things the predict will be SIYLE LEADERS for 1898. THE BIG STORE his as many a develop array of SPRING NOVELTIES, the like of which has never before

NEW JACKETS AND CAPES

Our S ore news to day tells of many handsome arrivals in LADIES' States JACKETS and CAPES. Of course they are the pick of all that are considered styles are represented in many exclusive patterns SPECIALLY DESIGNE. THE BIG STORE.

NEW SPRING JACKETS.

Styles in New Spring Jackets that speak with the eloquence of enthusiasm ductions in Ladica' Spring Capes are interested the many and varied things that The Cloth Cape, the Velvet Cape, the Dame Fashion decrees are the correct styles for Spring. Our collection but neat, others elaborately trimined embraces all the leading makers latest with silk, jet, lace and moneodies. creations, and prices range from \$4 00 to

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NEW SPRING CAPES.

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NEW DRESS SKIRTS.

Ladies' New Dress Skirts and fitty-five different styles an colors brought direct ionable and most sought after. Twe-da Figured Lustres, Mohairs, Sicilians and Faney Mixtures, one skirt excellence stasilk and satin akirts, from \$1.40 to 8

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necessary trimming, with possibly a little lace and ribben for the finish on the waist.

Tucks as yet have lost none of their

prestige in the shulle of fashion which is going on, and on bodices and skirts are quite as lavishly tucked as ever. Y t their common use necessitates some other mode of trimming if you would

have something distinctive in style. Lace which has become yellow with age is exactly the right tint required by Imitation of Cloth, without illus'n. fashiop.

Fleur de scie is a soft, glossy silk, very durable and light in weight, delightful to the touch, and well recommended for

The bolero, in all sizes and shapes, is to be worn again and it is sometimes made of lace, quite close fitting in the back and full in front.

Lice shawls are also used for skirt dr. pery over satin dinner gowns. The centre is cut enough to admit the waist, and the points fall in front, at the back, and at either side.



PUBLIC NOTICE.

We, the undersigned real estate owners in the County of Hochelaga, give notice that a meeting of the real estate owners of the Counties of Hochelaga. Jacques Cartier, Laval, Terrebonne and L'Artompti n will be held on Friday, the eighteenth day of March next, at two o'clock in the aftermoon, at 1614 Notre Dame street, in the City of Montreal, to consider the opportunity of establishing a Mutual Fire Insurance Company, according to the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebey, article 5264 and following articles:

Benjamin Benoit, J. Horace David, F. X. Roy, J. A. Girard, G. E. Baril, M.D.; A. J. H. St. Denis, P. C. Lacosse, Anthine Dubreuil, W. J. Proulx, W. Reeves Chistophe Messier, H. J. Elliutt, Leandre Onimet, Sr., Leandre Unimet, Jr., Wiffrid Quimet, Pierre Milot, Hor, isdas Choquette, Adolphe Bissonnette, G.C.; J. V. Picotte, M.D.; D. A. Hamel, Maurice N. Delisle, Napoleon Deslauriers, C. A. Laframboile, Joseph Levesque, L. F. Larose and J. B. Dubreuil.

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By "THE DUCHESS."

"What is love? "Tis not hereafter; Present mirth hath present laughter. What's to come is still unsure."

" 1) RIDGET! BRIDGET!" cries Bridget's young mistress, in a clear, sweet tone. There is this.' something of anxiety in it—enough to make the old woman to whom the name kitchen to the sitting room than is her

An' what is it, agra?' says she, stepping over the thres old, and looking up window, a tall, slight, childish figure is enter the hall by the lower door. standing.

Smething dreadful, I'm certain Come here! Come here! beckoning hur riedly to the old woman, without taking hereyes off the window. 'Hurry, can't you Look out over there,'-pointing.
What is that? A man, eh?-a man

her!, wounded?'
'l'aix, 'tis like that'' says the old woman, laying her hand to her brow, and staring into the growing darkness of November evening.
What can be the matter with him,

British ? laon't know, me dear. But he do to a bad, whatever it is !!

·He shouldn't have come this way, such Miss McDermot, anxiously. You know those bogs down there and those too. Bridget! did you see! He was nearly in then!

Well, let him help himself' says Brigget, wrathfully, 'whoever he is, for throughn' ye like this! An' may the heavens sind him sine, to kape him for heavens sind him sine, to kape him for the niture from searchin' for cowls mud Dates at this sayson of the year?

You never care a pin about anything, deliget,' says her young mistress, gland mg angrily at her over her shoulder,

You, me dear!' retorts the old woman promptly; whereupon both mistress and mad laugh in a subdued sort of way, satta little afraid of being heard.

Then me conscience! he'll be there all mont, if the morning doesn't see him the other world, says the eld woman as seady, who again has returned to her eding of the distant figure that is Tyrag in an uncertain familion to cross norms. She is a rather handsome woman, with masses of snow white ... ir their are but partly hidden beneath a still more snowy cap. Her dress is of the ordinary Irish peasant, with ag white apron flowing over the skirt t the gown.

Whoever he is, says Miss McDermot, sring over the old servant's should r rough the parlor window, 'he certainknows nothing of the neighborhood. Dars is about the most dangerous bog choat here. Don't you think, Bridget, we ought to send some one to help

Unless ye mane me,' sayı Mrs. Dris. oil, whose Christian name is Bridget, I den't know who ye can sind; as ye know well enough yerself, miss (an' taix ly lights up the gratis you've had cause to know it), the tral figure prone. master niver lets Patsy out ev his sight rom mornin' till night. 'Twould be ndic'tons to count on him And besides --- Glory be miss! did ye see that? For a winged bird, he's a wondhermi

Indeed, the man in the beg below wems (in spite of the fact that he is entling with an injured arm) extraordinarily full of life. The ill luck that has led him into this dangerous mass of water and spongy soil is not strong enough to destroy him; even as the two wemen, watching him breathlessly in the window of the gaunt old house, have dn at given way to despair, he makes t last effort, and, landing on a firm bit of turk jumps from that again to the firm

That last effort seems, however, to have exhausted him. He staggers rather fear than walks towards the house. As no nears it, the girl, watching nim, can see how ghastly is his there, and, flinging open the old tassioned casement with an abrupt gestare, she springs down to the soft grass beneath, regardless of the old servant's a monstrances.

A few minutes brings her to the stranger's side.

'You are hurt, sir. You are faint. Lean on me. Ch! we watched you crossing that terrible bog, and at one time we feared - But you are safe now. You will come in? Your arm, I fear,

'Broken,' says the young man, with a

nervous smile. Oh! I hope not. Sprained, perhaps --but not broken. There!--are you easier now? Lean heavier on me; I don't mind it a bit; and—Oh, don't faint! Oh, Patsy! Patsy!'-to the groom, gardener, boot cleaner, man ofall work, who comes nurrying up to her. 'Catch him! He's awfully heavy.'

l'atsy catches him. Is he dead entirely, d'ye think,

'No; only fainted. There! Be care ful! His arm, he says, is broken. There, now! Oh, is that you, Bridget? to the old woman, who has hobbled ou: to her in a very angry frame of mind): where can we put him, do you think? In the north room?"

'The hall will do him. I'm thinkin', till the docther tell us where to sind him, says the old woman icity. With one to warn him? or hadn't he an eye in open unwillingness she lends a hand to his own head? Br. what's the good of convey the fainting man into the house.

Two or three chairs arranged in the hall make an improvised stretcher; but the unconscious man lying on them looks so miserably uncomfortable that the girl's heart dies within her.

'He can't stay there! Take him to the morth room, she says, sherply, 'Miss Dulcinca, don't do that!' says Bridget, compressing her lips and re-

garding her young mistress with an 'Tis unlucky enrugh anxious gaze. that a half-dead crature should cross the

The state of the s

him—till death claims him, that will is so dark. Did you notice that? And be bad miss! I'm tellin' ye't will be from where is he? What is he? 'One o'thim young gintlemen up at

going to die because his arm is broken. the cab driver. You know him, miss? Patsy, give a hand here—to the north 'No—no,' dresmily. 'Not at all.'

Patsy, give a hand here—to the north room I tell you!

'Miss Dulcie darlin', be sinsible now.
I tell ye a hurt man brings no luck.
An' yer father, darlin'—think ov him!
What'll he say."

'The McDermot, whatever his faults, would not grudge hospitality to a fainting man.'

'Well, well! maybe. But look here now, my dearie! There's Sir Raiph to be thought of! If he should hear of

'Let him hear of it!' says the girl angrily. 'Am I to study his wishes, even before I—?' she pauses as if to belongs to hobble more swittly from the finish the sentence is distasteful to her, and a frown contracts her exquisite, low, broad Greek brow. 'I'm tired of hearing of Sir Ruph!' says she a second later, in a clear, ringing, wrathful tone.

A tone loud enough to reach the cars the hig bare room to where, in the third of the foremost of two men who now

II.

"O sweet Fancy! Let her loose; . Everything is spoilt by use."

"There is a garden in her face."

He is a tall man, between thirty and thirtytwo years, but looking considerably older. Not a handsome man-not even a commonly good-looking one. A more de-cidedly plain man in a well bred way than Ralph Anketell it would be difficult to find. That his large mouth is cult to find. That his inegative does kindly and his small eyes earnest does little to redeem his face. But one thing sigh.

Wid them that are risin', but not 'Wid them that are risin', but not hetter set up man than he, or one strong er or more vigorous, is hardly to be found in the Irish county to which he

Miss McDermot's last words have been quite clear to him, and being engaged to her he may be pardoned for not finding them exactly palatable. B yond a swift glance at the girl however, he takes no notice of them; and the glance goes astray, as she is looking at the ; rostrate figure on the chairs rather than at him-a fact that comes home to Anke tell with a little chill.

He had entered the big hall (beauti fulley n in its decay and disorder) by the lower door that bads to the games followed by Duleinea's father. The bit ter-The Mollerm w-is a spare, tall, gaunt man, with dull eyes c vered by overhanging brown, and a most dogged mouth. Perhaps from him the girl one taken her obstinacy and hatrad of control, it ir on the dead mother she has in herited the great love of truth and benor and the well of hidden affection that lives almost unexpected within mr

What is this? what is this? do mands her father, hurrying forward to where, in the dim grawing the autumn twilight, the silent figure des.

Daleinea, in a low tone, and with a slender hand uplifted, as if to insurquiet for the wounded man, tells her

The whole scene makes a picture hardly to be forgotten if once seen-as

once seen it was: The soil gray, dying light, that scarce trat figure prone, inanimate; the old careful I'm tellinge. He's none of yer woman there, with her white hair and soft test. He and soft test. cap and scornful sir; the bending tigurthe manaervant; and here, where the lights from the eastern window fall full upon her, the proud, slight figure of the girl, drawn to its fullest height and with the lovely face uplitted. The rays from the departing our fall with a wintry rapture on her nut brown hair, lighting it in parts to gold. She is looking stirred, anxious; she is leaning a little for ward towards her father; and her eyessuch eyes! blue, deep, heavenly blue; blue, like the ocean when it dreams of storm-are turned expectantly to his. Her lips are parted. And in the background. the two still figures-the father's and the lover's-both silent, w. ndering.

The is ill f ther; he will die if rioved, says the girl, in soft tones fraught with

'He?-who is he?' asks The McDer mot suspiciously.

'Ah' of that we know nothing.' Her hand is still uplifted. 'But Bridget says he is not to rest there-there!' with a swift gesture towards towards the comfortless lounge, until the doctor comes.

'Certainly not' says The M Dermot, taking a step forward. 'There! Here. Patsy, what are you about? Carry this stranger to—where Dulcie?

'The north room is the warmest. It has been prepared for Andy; but he may not come,' says Miss McDermot. 'And even if he does-Take care, Patsy.

Father! his arm is broken.' She runs to the body they are lifting. and thrusts her own young firm arm under it, where the broken limb bangs helpless.

She is a second later a little surprised at finding herself thrust gently if some what unceremoniously aside.

'This is a man's work, not a woman's, says Sir Ralph curily, if courteously You must try to torgive me il you find me in the way.'

'Who is he, who do you think, Bridget?' asks Miss McDermot half ar hour later of her henchwoman, when she has soothed that angry despot to a proper state of mind.

How can I tell hinney? He may be the ould by timselt for aught I know; an' tey, I wouldn't wendher. Who but the ould bey could come through that bog alive? What did he mane at al , I wondher, hy coming this way? Was there no an eye wid them English? Why they haven't a gr in o' sins between them.'

You think he's E glish ? - eagerly, Couldn't enee that much in the cock o' his mise? Fax yers mar as blind as

he is himself if ye e n dn't note that much; and the strange twist o' his tongue. Och ! English, sure!' 'I con't think he looks English! He

BETTER than cure is prevention. By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla you may keep well, with pure blood, strong threshold; but to take him in-to keep nerves and a good APPETITE.

for your undoin', miss.'

Nonsense!' says the girl, scornfully.
What superstition! Besides, he is not last night, as I'm towld by Larry Murphy.

'What! Not Larry the Thief? Arrah, what ails ye at all, me dear " 'Oh, Larry? Oh! of course,' blushing furiously. 'I thought you were talking of-of--'

Well. I wasn't says the old woman dryly. 'I wouldn't presume to let me

tongue run a race about them English 'You really think the poor man we

rescued was-is-au Englishman? 'Sorra doubt of it! Bad scran to the day we saw him. 'Ye'll see now, miss, 'twill bring us no luck. An' naught but a wandherin' artist, I'd bet me life! The ould Lord above there is cracked on fools o' that kind, I'm towld.'

'Why should artists be fools?' asked Dulcines, perhaps a little coldly.

Well, for one thing, they never has a

penny to their name. 'We haven't a penny either' says the girl, with a superb straightening of her lovely figure. 'Are we fools?'
'More or less,' says Mrs. Driscoll.

serenely,—'yer father anyway' What's he bin doin' wid the property all these years? Makin' ducks and dhrakes of it. However,' eave the old woman, 'let Mc-Dermot do what he like. It's not of the likes of him I'd dare spake the unkind word; but thim others" with a contemptuous snill. 'What's thim ' Nothin'! People as go travellin' here an' there through the country 'an' niver a reof to their heads, or a grandfather to their portion. A McDermet shouldn't be named in the same day wid thim, penny or no penny.

'Ah! the pennies count, Bridget,' says the girl, with a quick but heavy

with the ould stock,' says the old woman eagerly. 'A McDermot poor is the same as a McD amot rich.

No no's mking her head sadly. 'Ye say that? The more shame to thim as makes we feel it " crics the old woman fiercely, her line quivering. How dare any one forget, the days, not so long distant ayther, when this cold is use was the heat in the County Cork, and when the MeDermots could shake their fists in the faces of all their enemis ?"

'I suppose we could do that row' sav Dulcinea, laughing in spite of herself. Then going back to her former morel, Well that's all over, Bridget, says she imperiently. 'The end of the MeDorin its hes come. Father, as you know, is the ber of them."

*N. 1 don't. There's you' there's erice the old woman has the on knielely suciment sive the with a rather and lough. 'I'm afr 13 I should never sum months on the correge to shake my list at anyle dv." "There's one at whom you shake it often enough, says the old woman re-*Take care ye don't do it

ance too often." ·Would the consequences? (saucily) her edisastrons, then.

' $\chi_{\rm S}$ ' now, me dear' you know but ther shout that than I could tell ye " " Who could tell me if you couldn't?"

orn sely misuederstanding ber And 6 I shake my fist at you, Bridget? And when I do it or ee too often, what ' (mus-" usly) will you do to me then ch" I kin w that, whativer comes of it. But with a little smile. He from the deputs don't go ton far wid Sir Ralph, reise; me of the ancient armeledir, smalls back at

turning with a little petulant gesturand walking away.

111.

When a man is old And the weather blows cold. Well fare a fire and a furried gowne:

But when he is young And his blood new sprang

His sweetheart is worth half the towns It is a month later, and now very cl as-

to Christmas. S it wreaths of snow heng upon every bough. Nature has spread herself a mantle so white, so chill, that scarce one dares to dream of life beneath it. In the eld bouse, if nothing else is then tiful, fires are To The McMcDermet warmth is gold-and so much gold he grants himself if in other ways he is compelled to study strict economy. Something in the brilliant glare of the huge pine logs lying on the massive lumps of glowing coal remind him in a measure of the days gone by, when he could hold up his head with the best,

and keep open house for all his friends. A whole month ' Thirty full days, and still the young man who had been brought in fainting to the old castle of the McDermots is the McDermot's guest. The dector, summoned in haste, had pronounced him in a highly feverish state, and unlit for removal. He had broken his arm out shooting, in some unaccountable fashion; and the walking for miles afterwards, trying in vain to find a short cut to Ballybeg, the residerce of Lord Begmore, with whom he was staying, and the subsequent immersion in the castle bog, and his exer tions to escape from it, all had combined to render him as weak a creature as nature ever kept life in. To remove

him had been impossible. The McDermot, to whose sins inhos pitality earl dinty never could be laid and made his guest as welcome as possible. Lord Begn-ore, too, whose guesta he young man was, had been assidulus in his attentions, calling every other day at first and to the present moment sending ing flowers, fruit and game. These last were a godsend to Bridget and Daleines. who, with the short purse they held for housekeeping expenses, would hardly have known how to keep their guest in the little delic cies needful for an invalid

without this help. And after all he has not proved an artist! He has nev r 'wandered' in the sense Bridget had suggested; and cer tainly he has always had a grandfather Brangcombe So there certainly is no .. doubt about the grandfather.

His name is Lucien Eyre, and his appeasunce beyond argument. A hetter cult to find. Miss McDermot came to before, something about it.'

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English.

to a routh thre.

quered-in a measure.

'I'm a swindle!' sevene.

well as any follow, only ---

only what?

I know that.

so delight'ul.

lirelight -

and, Dulcie-

love you.

head.

this conclusion early in his stay with

English people. And at all events his

free laugning mouth, and the tall muscu-

bar figure he possesses, are essemially

Yesterday he was well enough to be

-a rather gaunt, impossible room, that

moved down to one of the lower rooms.

had once been a schoolroom, to judge by

to some otner place, where the advent of

visitors used not distarbustus. Secre

old scaredroom, had been requisitioned.

and a contestable chair pot 1140 it, next

"Well, new do you feel " "...sked Delei

n, a, coming into the room like a your

She used to be alread of frim at first

Even the difficult Bridget had been con-

low tone, but boldly, ... How good of you that is I says suc.

slipping into a chair at the other side of

Just precending-to please me-that we

she is leaning towards it, and the rays.

catching her bins eyes, light them up

. I am not pretending, says the young

'No, you have not understood,' says

'No, says she, shrinking from him a

ittle, and growing pale beneath the

10h, yea must know! says he, vehem-

ently. For a whole week I have believed

you knew. Last Monday, when you

and I took them, . . . and you blushed;

his feet comes over to her. 'Dulcie, I

rising in turn, and drawing back from him. You must not. You cannot.

'Yes. No man must love me,' says

'B cause I am engaged to be married,'

once honestly in love, it only gives him

the girl, putting out both her hands, as

if in renunciation of all affections.

returns she, with terrible a demnity.

'But why? Durling why?'

'Engaged!' is all he can say

that grand courage comes to him.

-well; but an engagement!

This one can't be broken.

'Ah! you don't know,' says she

Don't you know about me?"

K: ow about you?"

food for consternation.

brought me those Christmas roses. .

he now. Dulcie, don't you know why

Don't you-don't you know?'

man, leaning towards her. 'And-

until they gleane like supphires.

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her; and even now, when he is mending, opening her tingers in her little explanaand one need not feel so altogether sen- tory way. 'Never' not fer a moment "What didn't" in a puzzled ton .timental about him as when he lay stretched upon his bed, hovering between your engagement. But really you must beautiful life and hideous death, she have thought about that sometimes so; sees no cause to alter her decision. As | way; and, besides --a fact, he is distinctly handsome—of the 'That' Nonsense,' says she, 'What'

dark Italian type one sometimes sees in didn't occur to me was, that you were were --- she glanced at him shyly and ! snamefacedly, "well--were -you know." "Dulcie?" cries he. "Oh, no?" cries she. "Don't touch me

"It didn't occur to me," says Ind.

It is so abourd. You couldn't be in love with me in a month could you? *Condn't I 'save he.

"Well, even if you could," says of e, the general break-up of the faculture. Miss McD rmed had wished him to be shaking her mead dismally, tit isn't of any use. Lather has made up his min by brought to the drawing-room, the one de-I am to many him." e ntly if peorly kept up room in the

"gir Rahm An" co II."

State in the Principal of Miss April 1. I of quantity. The isotropic from "I contract the true between वेग्रेजाचे । देश १ वर्ष भूपार वह भा।

spring by executly life and ensures. of A fine earlier for purpose the a superior of E Anywhenti i sa penjaraji ma a Tran Anasti benan pangara Jingelsa Halada pangaraji when we learned ne was so hear to be

table, - abrided the poverty of her own. of the Letter of the Albertail Add the records surrouseings, that must be one by time so long as to was borbath requestable. haji Himila yak kecamatang he had proved so briget as day gay, and "I believe you do not be with." so gram ful for even the smollest merchs.

cus Γ_{SP} , so nownate diagram that her heart had gone out to min. "You can believe very a configuration STARRY

Say has stepped in the light of the Were, accept a in the work large. It mands the young man as ently, with I

Tim in love with rot key on terts and, with cranic message, they be r thinks it will be a good thing for the bod marry Sir Ralpia

timly I don't want to go, says he, in a you are being correct little a mar my with nim?

the glowing bearth, and spreading out hound "cries Eyre, with passional conher pretty white fingers to the blaze, tempt.

He is not a mean heard, says the girl quickly. I may not want to nearly have made you comfortable. Well, girl quickly, 'I may not want to marry with a sigh) 'we've done our best kim; I may have been persuaded to en ather and I; but it hasn't been much, gage myself to bim; I may not care for tion in the cry least; but he is ask The firelight has fallen on her face; mean, and he is one of the kindest, just men I over met.

"Well, never mind what I have said." puts in E-re quickly. Her sudden de fence of the man whom she so plainly does not love has struck tim as a torch of nobility in her character. He can-'Hm!' says she, using the light soft | admire it the more as it seems to prove mentioning sound that belong to her, to him that love has no part in her deand that has often struck him as being fence. 'The thing I do want to but on, is -Daleie! lock at me! Tele ne you will try to love me."

"Why should I my to love you " says don't want to leave?—why I would she, tears rising in her eyes. Why rather be an invalid for ever than leave? should I try to love any one? I teal you, I am beand to marry Sir Raph, and-I must faithl my promise." Sarely not, if you courself object t

> 'To what?' 'To the promise' (To be continued.)

> > IT DON'T PAY

He breaks off suddenly, and rising to To buy drinks for the boys-it don't pay to buy drinks for yourself. It will pay to quit, but the treude has been to do 'Oh, no! Oh, no! cries she sharply, this. THE A HUTTON DIXON cure will absolutely remove all desire for liquor in a couple of days so you can quit with out using any self-denial and nobody need know you are taking the medicine You'll save in may and gain in health and self-respect from the start. Modicine is pleasant to taste, and produces go d apperise, refreshing sleep, steady nerves and coes not interfere with busi ness duties. Full particulars sealed. THE Being a young man of the world, this Dixon Core Co. No. 40 Perk Avenue, declaration might, on an ther ceasion, near Misson street, Montreal. Tele have given him tood for mirch; being, phone 3085. however, a young man of the world for

Is the bel of in coastity which has run round the world 'r mi east to west, no h-'Yes! yes! Indeed!' hanging her ing but a superstition born of fear? Has it fasted to long only to be providet the There is little joy in her announces end a coward and a dupe? Is this sacriment-so little of anything but grief in thee of self mere instinctive folly in the the hanging of her dainty little head, Individual? Does he gain nothing by it? Are the worship of the Virgin Mary, and a roof over his next. In effect, he is 'An engagement! What is tout?' the praise of Galahad, the joys of self-a young man of family, and next heir to cries he eagerly. 'An engagement can denial, no more than monkish ignorance a icle, his father being dead, and he an be broken Blessed thought! Now, it and timidity? No min can convince only son, and his grandfather Lord you had been married though even so the world of such faliacies.—HENRY D

America's greatest medicine is Hood's 'Why not? And -who ---? Oh, Dul- Sarsaparilla, which cures when all other featured man it would be perhaps diffi- cie! I think you might have told me, preparations fail to do any good whatBusiness Eards. TELEPHONE 8393.

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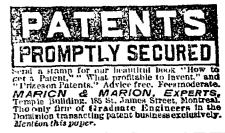
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The French Liner La Champagne Crippled at Sea.

A Broken Shaft Was the Cause-After Being Tossed About at the Mercy of the Waves She is Towed Into Halifax by Steamer Roman-A Thrilling Story of the Heroism of the Gallant Crew of the Lifeboat in Search of Aid.

From time immemorial the men who went down to the sea in ships have taken their lives into their own hands, as the modern saying is. It is perhaps this knowledge of the dangers of the deep that lends a sort of religious possy to the acknowledged helplessness of poor humanity. When Cowper wrote-"The howling blasts drive devious,

tempest tossed, Sails ripped, seams opening wide, and

compass lost-" his choice of a simile was most apt. The benign influence of a mother except in her picture was lost to him, and he read in his heart nothing more hopeless

than being without her guidance. It is this same feeling that has led men to send their soul's appeals to heaven in such grand lines as the "Ave,

Maris Stella." It is the recent accident to the noble ship La Champagne that calls this to mind. Here a leviathan of the waters for days wallowed in the trough of an angry sea, with nearly five hundred souls on board, and nothing but Providence to trust in. Had an iceberg loomed up in broad day light and drifted towards her she was powerless to get out of the way. She could have seen a cruel, relentless monster reflecting all the glories of the sun as in utter irony, bearing down slowlv and surely, and prolonging the agony of knowing that in time she must be crushed into a shapeless mass. In cases like this men's souls are brave, and the gallant crew who left

THE HELPLESS GIANT,

tossing about in the billows, deserve well of their calling, and their action adds an other laurel to the wreath of heroism that seems inherent in the sailor of every clime. The man before the mast is not always the most exemplary man in the world, but he is willing to give his life for his fellows, and more than this no man can do.

Halifax harbor on Sunday by the Roman. She left Havre on February 12 for New York, and had an unevent-ful passage for five days. On the 17th, whilst off the Banks of Newfoundland, she ran into a heavy field of ice, which was cleared about two o'clock. Then, when under a full head of steam, a shock was felt that made the big steamer tremble like a stricken thing. The gigantic machinery had broken down, and it was found impossible to proceed. She was anchored in forty fathoms of water and, as if her misfortunes had sails and hear what the men said when only just begun, a stiff wind came up

THE ANCHOR CHAINS PARTED.

Then came six days of monotonous waiting and hopeful watching. It was very evident that the steamer was out of the track of passing vessels. The suspense among the passengers was becoming unbearable, and eventually the captain decided to send out a lifeboat with the object of attempting to reach land or speak some passing vessel. It was like Noah sending out the dove. There was no lack of volunteers, and nine brave, sturdy fellows, under command of the third lieutenant, left the ship's side, followed by the encouraging cheers of the passengers.

Here was a scene never to be forgot-ten. The deck of the steamer was crowded with men and women. The men cheered, the women waved handkerchiefs, while some wept and some prayed. The captain and officers were like stoics and their bearing put confidence into the hearts of their passengers. Then

A BARREL CONTAINING NEWS

of the situation of La Champag e was tossed overboard and enger eyes watched

To keep up conrage concerts were organized and elaborate programmes prepared, while all the time given signals of distress were being shown day and night.

The monotony of remaining in one place and seeing nothing but a waste of water was getting well nigh intolerable when, on Tuesday, a wind accompanied came I steered west-northwest to get by a heavy swell parted the second back into it again. The northeaster by a heavy swell parted the second cable.

It was dangerous o drift, but it is doubtful if the change was not welcomed out a drag, which kept the boat's head by many, especially as the wind carried to the seas. It blew so fresh that the the steamer into the beaten paths of ocean travel.

Spare anchors were bent from the hawse pipes but soundings now showed that the ship had drifted into deep water and anchoring was no longer possible. There was little sleep on board the steamer at this time, although no undue anxiety was displayed.

On Wednesday night about 11.30 o'clock, when a steamer's lights was reported on the starboard bow, a feeling of

Constipation
Causes fully half the sickness in the world. In retains the directed food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indi-

somnis, etc. Hood's Pills sure constinution 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 flarsaparilla-

board, and all flocked to the side of the that the Rotterdam's passengers wanted ship to view the distant gleam. Bockets to buy for \$5 a piece the brass buttons on were now discharged a more frequent his uniform as mementos. The lieu-intervals, and the small cannon forward tenant was not selling buttons. He rewas fired every minute. The steamer's gretted very much that the Rotterdam lights approached near enough for the anxicus watchers on La Champagne's Champagne adrift after taking out the deck to distinguish the row of brilliantly lighted ports of a large passenger steamer

westward bound What was their astonishment and dismay as the fact slowely dawned upon them that the distress signals were un noticed and the other steamer was keep ing on her course unchecked.

THE ROSAN HEAVES IN SIGHT.

About a half hour later hopes were again raised by another steamer's lights appearing in the same direction. This was the Roman. She bore down on La Champagne and hailed her. The Captain answered that the shaft was broken and that he wanted to be taken in tow. He signified his desire to go on hoard the

He left in a small boat at about midnight and remained more than an hour with the Captain of the Roman. A tow to Boston was proposed, but was not agreed to. Halifax was then selected and Capt. Poirot returned to his ship to

make arrangements. Meanwhile the deck of La Champagne was crowded with passengers burning with curiesity to know what was going on. The Captain gratified their curi osity as far as possible on his return and one, and in the light of the past history conveyed the welcome information that of somewhat similar results in other the ship would be taken in tow in the morning.

Nonody on board slept that night. Hawsers were got ready by the ship's company, and at daylight the work of passing the lines commenced.

Twice the lines anapped when the cable, the latter from La Champagne. The weight of the chain kept the hawser in the water and created a spring, or cushion, and towing thereafter was easy.

The steamers started for Halifax on Thursday morning. Nothing occurred to mar the progress hither, which was performed with surprising celerity.

The Story of the Life Bost.

life boit, gave the following brief account of the perilous voyage :-

I knew that I was to go about two hours before we started. The Captain wished me go rather than any other officer because I speak English. We provisioned lifeboat No. 6 on the port side amidships. Each man wore two suits of underclothing, two pairs of trousers, and heavy sea boots with wooden soles. Before I took my place in the hoat the Captain shook hands with me and wished me good luck. He left it The Champagne was towed into to my judgment whether I should seek lalifax harbor on Sunday by the land or make for the steamship track.

I divided the men into three watches of three each. One man was on lookout at the how constantly, one at the stern, and one was kept bailing. The boatswain's mate, Jean Camard, and I took watch and watch. The boatswain and François Michel had been fishermen on the Banks and whalers in Iceland, and they suffered less than the other men. I slept sometimes standing and sometimes sitting. I was never sound asleep. I could always hear the flapping of the they said anything, which was not

A BILENT AND DISMAL VOYAGE,

We made from the steamship's side in silence and soon lost ourselves in the they did him in placing him at the head fog. I do not think we said a word to one another for hours. We did not use our oars, but set sail on the foremast. of no class or creed he would go as a Each man received two small glasses of citizen of Toronto, born here, and would brandy every night and morning. If the men could have smoked they might Province He would represent not not have been so quiet. But the moisture wet our matches and we could not light our pipes. We could not heat anything, and that helped to take away our anpetite. We had plenty of canned meat, cheese, bread and claret.

On the first and second days we ate three mests, but after that we are only two and did not enjoy them. On the second day, February 19, the wind shifted to the north. The air was clear part of the day. The cold nipped the feet and fingers of the young men. On the third day we had a full gale from the north, which lashed the seas to a great height. We shipped a good deal of water and the men suffered much from froathite. All hands were put to bailing. The water came aboard constantly, until we used oil to keep down on, according to the revised returns: it gradually disappear from vision as it caught a current and disappeared southwestward.

To keep up courage concerts were such the work with ice. We bailed and kept the boat driving before the

gale to the southward. The wind shifted to northeast, and we had been sailing by dead reckoning, being unable to take an observation because of the fog and stormy weather. I knew that we were below the steamship track, and when the shift of wind blew very strong by afternoon of the fourth day, and we lowered sail and put sea anchor line parted and carried away. We hoisted sail again and ran before the gale. It moderated a bit before midnight, and we bore away again to the west-northwest, seeking the steamship

FIVE DAYS WITHOUT SEEING THE SUN. It was getting monotonous, and the men, who had been doing nothing except looking at one another, were becoming gloomy. The wind blew strong from the east on the fourth and fifth day, and the sky began to clear. The sun came out on the next day, and at moon I was able to make my first observation. I found that we were in latitude 42° 50' north and longtitude 54° 42' west. The men were feeling somewhat better. They were able to take their boots off and rub their legs and feet, which were badly swollen. There was a strong wind and a boisterous cross sea on the sixth day. The noon observation showed that we were in latitude 43° 09 1" north and 56° 48' longitude west. Half an hour later we sighted the Rotterdam and were taken aboard.

There are some things connected with the rescue of the Frenchmen that the

unconfined joy pervaded every breast on lieutenant did not speak about. One is had cast the stanch lifeboat of the boat's crew. It was a fine boat.

ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

The Result of the Battle Shows that the Hardy Government

Will Again Hold Office--Hon. Mr. Harty Elected in Kingston, and Mr. J. J. Foy Scores a Victory in South Toronto.

The elections held in Ontario on Tuesday last, judging by the returns, which we give below, the most reliable obtainable as we go to press, disclose the fact that the successor of Sir Oliver Mowat, had a most difficult struggle for supremacy. They show that the majority for the Hardy Government is a very narrow provinces, it will be a serious task for the Premier to carry on the business of

the Province. The Toronto Globe in commenting upon the result says: The Government is sustained by a small majority, but it is useless to ignore the fact that it has Roman's engines were started, and when suffered severely. In its long record secure connection was finally made it there was little with which fault could was with a wire hawser and a chain be found, no scandal had occurred, no corruption had been proved, the administration of affairs had been thrifty, clean and businesslike. It appears to have suffered simply because of the length of the period during which it held power; the cry "it is time for a change," however unreasonable it may have been, had more potency than we imagined. The Conservatives put up a good fight, and were no doubt stimulated by the desire to retrieve the disaster of June, Lieut Unsworth, who commanded the 1896. The defeat of two such able ministers as Messre. Gibson and Dryden is to be regretted; but, on the other hand, Messra St. John, Willoughby, Magwood and Meacham, all Conservative leaders, and men who would have been regarded as aspirants for cabinet positions in the event of a victory for Mr.

Whitney, were defeated. The election of the Hon. Mr. Harty. in Kingston, was received with a great deal of satisfaction in Montreal, as was also that of Mr J J. Foy. Q C., in South Toronto. The Hon. Mr. Harty's majority was 280.

Out of the twenty-three sub-divisions Mr. Harty won in sixteen, and of seven wards and Portsmouth, Victoria Ward was alone for Mr. Smythe, by nineteen votes. Mr Harty's largest majority was ninety two in Cataraqui, where the Hon. Mr. Harty and his workers received the news in the 'Whig' office, and great was the demonstration as the figures came piling in. Thousands of electors crowded into the City Hall and grew enthusiastic receiving the returns.

At the headquarters of Mr. Foy, there was great enthusiasm when it was anity of 277. Mr. Foy being called upon, after thanking the electors for the honor of the polls, said: In going to Parlia endeavor to do the best for his city and his friends, but his entire constituency.

THE RETURNS.

	18	94.	18	98
	Liberals	51		4
	Conservatives	25)	***********	4
	Patrons		***************************************	•
	Independents	;;	Russell (vaca't)	
J				-
		94		9
i	Liberal maj. over			
	Conservatives	26	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
	Liberal maj. over			
	all parties	8	***************************************	
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The following shows the successful candidates, with the majorities obtain-

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LIBERALS ELECTED-48.	
*Algoma EastFarweil	2
*Algoma WestConmee	
Brant NorthBurk	1
Brant South	4
Brockville Graham	2
Bruce NorthBowman	2
Bruce South Truax	À
Bruce CentreMalcoim	2
Elgin West McNish	_
Essex NorthMcKee	1
Essex South	6
HaldimandHolmes	í
	1
Halton Birber	_
Hastings East Russell	
Huron EastHysion	3

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	D OATHODIO		_
	Kent EastFe	rguson 5	00
	Kent WestPa		50
l	Kingston		89
ł	Lambion EastPet		48
	Lambion WestPar	LUCO HILLION O	00
	Lanark NorthCal	//	54
Ì	LennoxAy		40
	LondonIe		13
	Middlesex West Ro	13 13	53
i	Middlesex NorthTa	ylor	55
	Monck Hs		65
ĺ	MuskokaBri	idgeland	41
	NipissingLo	ughrin	96
	Norfolk NorthCa	rpenter 2	50
ı	Norfolk SouthCh	arlton	32
	Northumberland EDo	uglass 3	55
	Northumberland WCla	arke 1	46
	OttawaLu	maden	80
	Oxford NorthPa	tullo 1 0	00
	Oxford SouthMo	Kay 7	00
	PeelSu	iith 3	00
	Perth NorthBr	1awo	50
	Peterboro EastBle	zard 1	97
	Peterboro WestStr	atton 9	00
	PrescottEv	anturel A	C
	Renfrew South	mpbell 12	00
	WellandGe		82
	Wellington East Cra		57
	Wellington South M	utrie 3	(0)
	Wentworth South D	ckerson 1	00
	York EastRi		00
	York WestHi		46
	York NorthDa		75
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	CONSERVATIVES E	LECTED- 43.	
	Addington		nn

York West		46
York North	Davis	475
-		
CONSERVATIVE	s elected- 4	ვ.
Addington	Re i d	100
Cardwell	Little	372
Carleton		1,000
Dufferin	Barr	350
Dundas	Whitney	-157
Durhani East	Fallis	200
Durham West	Reid	118
Eigin East	Brower	8
Frontenac	Gallagher	132
Glengarry	McDonald	200
Grenville	Joy nt	300
Grey North	Boyd	400
Grey South	Jamieson	
Grey Centre	Lucaz	
Hamilton East	Carscallen	880
Hamilton West	Colquhoun	297
Hastings West	Morrison	200
Hastings North	Allan	206
Huron West	Beck	2
Huron South	.Eilber	150
Lanark North	. Matthewson	805
Leeds	.Beatty	424
Lincoln	Jessop	200
Middlesex East	Hodgins	130
Ontario North	Hoyle	422
Ontario South	Calder	89
Ottawa	Powell	13
Perth South	.Monteith	32
Prince Edward	Dempsey	200
Renfrew North	White	146
Renfrew North Simcoe East	Miscampbell .	75
Simuoe West	Duff	300
Simcoe Centre	Thompson	27
Stormont		230
Toronto North	.Marter	17
Toronto South	. Foy	277
Toronto East	Pyne 1	610
Toronte West	Crawford	815
Victoria East	.Carnegie	400
Victoria West	.Fox	100
Waterloo North	Lackneyr	85
Waterloo South	Kribbs	100
Wentworth North	.Wardell	370

Doubtful DAIRY PRODUCE.

PATRONS-1.

INDEPENDENTS-1.

Wellington West.....Tucker.....

Parry Sound......Beatty.....

Cheese exhibits no change and there is little indication of any improvement in the near future. The Englishmen evidently have all the cheese they want for the time being, and if there was any disposition to advance bids by buyers on the other side, the consignments that are going forward would check it. The latest that we hear of is a lot of 5,000 boxes fall cheese that have been carried for country speculators. The bankers in this case have got tired and are sending the goods over in the hope of a turnover on the other side. As to the spot values at present, they are purely nominal, but it is doubtful if a buyer could till an order for tinest on the market at present inside of 82.

The question of fodder cheese in view of the present unprecedented depression in cheese is commencing to attract traders' attention. D. M. McPherson, the well known maker, who controls the Allan Grove combination of factories, is firmly of the opinion that none should be produced this spring. Naturally the exporters coincide with his view. Perhaps the most potent influence in checking the production of these early goods is the high price of butter. With the latter product wer h 19c at the factory producers are not likely to make cheese,

which only brings them 7 c. Butter continues strong, with the demand in excess of the supply. As a result prices are very firmly held, and strictly finest creaming is difficult to obtain at any price. There were sales to-day at 194c, and further lots are under stood to be under offer at the same price Exporters are in the market also, and willing to pay 193, but as the local jobbers pay an advance on this, they quite naturally get the goods. Dairy goods share in the strength of creamery, western dairy in 35 pound tule selling at 171c to-day. Roll dairy fetched 16c to

PRODUCE MARKETS.

The receipts of eggs were more liberal, and in consequence a weaker feeling prevailed in the market, and prices scored a decline of 1c per dezen. The demand, however, was good, and supplies are being kept well cleaned up daily, as delers report no accumulation of stock. Sales were made freely at 18c to 19c per

The receipts of poultry are exceedingly small, and the market rules quiet, with no change in prices to note. Turkeys sold at 10c; chickens, 8c to 81c; ducks, 8½c to 9c, and geese, 7c per lb.

There was no change in beans, sales being slow at 75c to 80c for primes, and at 85c to 90s for choice hand-picked per

A little more business was done in the lower grades of honey, sales being made at 5c to 7c per lb. We quote as follows:—White clover, 121c: dark clover comb, 10c to 101c; and dark, 7c

The demand for potatoes is fair, and as supplies are not excessive, prices are sustained at 60c per hag for car lots, and at 70c to 75c in a small way.

THE GOLDEN KLONDIKE.

AN ENORMOUS RUSH OF GOLD SEEKERS GOING IN.

SOME SOUND ADVICE FROM ONE WHO HAS MADE THE TRIP, AND KNOWS SOMETHING OF THE HARDSHIPS THE GOLD SEEKERS MUST UNDERGO.

In the rush towards the golden fields of the Klondike, there are thousands who are ill fitted to stand the strain of hardship and exposure, which are inseparable from that trip. Illness dis-ease and death is almost certain to claim many of the ill prepared adven-turers. The following letter from one who has undergene the hardships of the trip, will prove interesting to mose who intend going into the desolate but gold laden north:-SK 16WAY, Dec. 12:b, 1897.

DEAR SIRS -- My object in writing this letter is to give a word of advice to those who centemplate going to the Yukon gold fields. For ten years I have follow ed the occupation of prospecting, timber estimating and mining, and the hardships and privations which one has to undergo, are enough to wreck the strongest constitution. In the spring of 1897 I was stricken with pleurisy as the result of exposure. I recovered from this, but it lett behind the seeds of disease which mainfested themselves in the form of heart and kidney troubles. I managed to reach Vancouver, but did not have 118 much hopes of recovering. I was advised, however, to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial and at first purchased but two boxes. Before these were gone I found beyond a doubt that they were h lping me, and their continued use 'put me on my feet again,' to use a common expression. I then engaged to go to the Yukon country, and only those who have made the trip to Dawson City can even form the faintest conception of the hardships that have to be borne in making the trip. Before starting I added to my cutfit two dozen boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I can honestly say no part of my outfit proved of such invaluable service to me, and I would strongly urge every man who goes in to take in a supply with him, as he will find the need of such a tonic and upbuilder of the system on many ccca cions. I went in and returned to this place by the Dalton trail, which consists of 350 miles of old Indian trail, starting at Pyramid Harbor. in going over the trail one has at times to wade through mud more than a foot deep, and ford streams waist deep in ice cold waters. When I started for the Yukon my weight was only 149 pounds, and I now weigh 169 pounds, thanks to Dr. Williame' Pink Pills.

I am soon starting for another trip to Dawson by the same route. This time, however, the travelling will be on anowshoes, and you may depend upon it, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will again form part of my outfit.

I write this letter for the two fold pur pose of letting you know what your medicine has done for me and urging those who go in to take a supply with them. Every man, whether he is sick or well, who undertakes the trip to the Yukon will require something to brace him and keep his constitution sound in that country. I may say that my home is at Copper Cliff, Ont., where my wife now resides.

Yours very truly,

THE CATTLE MARKET.

There has been no improvement in the condition of foreign markets since Monday, as late cable advices received from the leading centres reporting sales show a balance on the wrong side to shippers, which is very directuraging news, as it will, no doubt, have a tendency to reduce their shipments to a still further smaller number.

As already stated the prospects for the future are anything but favorable, and instead of the markets abroad improving, as they generally do at this season of the year, they seem to be getting worse. In regard to ocean freight for spring shipment, there has been no contracting up to the present, and some of the largest shippers state that it is not likely there will be any to speak of, as I the foreign markets do not warrant it.

The offerings of live stock at the East End Abattoir market this morning were 350 cattle, 150 calves, and 50 sheep and lambs. Although the supply of cattle was much smaller than on Monday yet it was in excess of the demand owing to the fact that butchers held off on account of an advance of 4c per lb. being established, and at the same time that they preferred to buy dressed beef, of which the market is well supplied, rather than pay the above advance for live stock. On the whole, trade was slow and fully 100 head were left over at the close. Choice beeves sold at 41c to 41c; good at 31c to 4c; and common to fair at 3c to 31c; per lb., live weight. The demand for calves was good, and choice stock sold at from \$6 to \$11; good at \$6 to \$8; fair at \$4 to \$5, and interior to common at \$150 to \$3 each. The market for sheep was stronger, and prices advanced fully to to le per lb., with sales at 31c to 6c. Lambs were in demand and firm at 42c to 5c per b., llive weight.

At the Grand Trunk stock yards at Point St. Charles the receipts of live stock were 150 cattle, 100 sheep and lambs, and 200 hogs. There was some demand from shippers for really choice cattle and a few head were picked up at 41c to 42c. The demand from local deaers for butchers' stock was fair and the bulk of the offerings changed hands at 3c to 31c per lb. Sheep were in demand and sold at 31c to 4c per 1b, and the lambs at 41c to 5c per 1b. The market for hogs was stronger and prices advanced 15c to 25c per 100 lbs, which was due to the small supply for sale as the bulk of the receipts were contracted for. Sales were made at \$5.25 to \$5.40 per 100 lbs.

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