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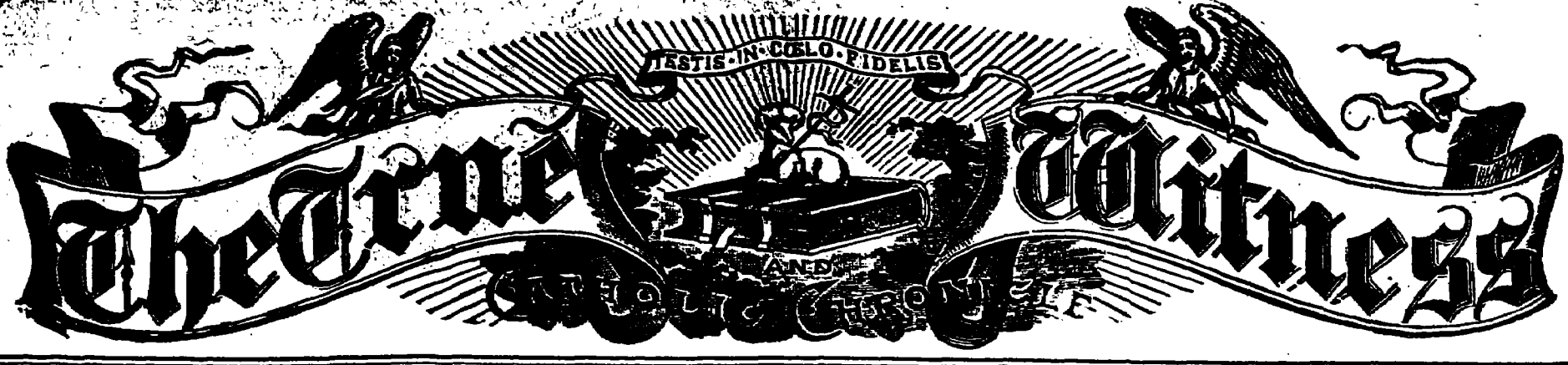
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Our Paper
Should be in the hands of every Catholic Family.

Vol. XLVII. No. 38.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

LAI'D TO REST.

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 Assisted—The Masterly Tribute of Bishop McQuaid to Deceased—A Vast Gathering Filled Every Available Portion of the Cathedral.

[FROM 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.

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.

A 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 gantlet 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 Catholicity.

WILLED 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 performing.

No wonder, then, that from all over the country came men high in the Church, whose battle he had so fearlessly 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 draped in deep mourning, which added to the atmosphere of sorrow. A grand Requiem Mass was chanted and a deeply religious feeling took possession of all present.

rounded by candelabra. Long previous to the hour appointed the Cathedral had been crowded, and now to the muffled tones of the organ the funeral procession to the chancel moved slowly up the aisle, headed by acolytes and priests, and followed by the Bishops and Archbishops. The rear seats in the sanctuary were occupied by the priests and the dignitaries took the places of honor according to rank. It was an imposing sight as the richly tinted lights streamed through the stained glass windows and shone resplendently on the multi-colored vestments behind the altar rails.

The celebrant of the Mass was His Lordship Bishop O'Connor of Peterboro, assisted by Very Rev. Father Gauthier, V. G., with Rev. Fathers Spratt and Hogan as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. 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 Livingston, Hon. W. Hart, 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. McDermott, and a large number of others, from Montreal. Some of the church dignitaries present were: Archbishops Walsh, Toronto; Duhamel, Ottawa; Bégin, Quebec; Bruchet, Montreal; Bishop McQuaid, Rochester, N. Y.; Lorrain, Pontiac; Emard, Valleyfield; O'Connor, London; O'Connor, Peterboro; D'Willing, Hamilton; Durien, New Westminster; B. O. Gabriels, Ogdensburg; McDonnell, Alexandria; Vicar-General 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; Canon Foley, Ottawa; Vicar-General Swift, Father O'Reilly, Troy, N. Y.; 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., Catholic 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 was as follows:—

The venerable prelate selected as his text Psalm xxvi., "The Lord is my light 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 impressive, 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 accurately, more fully to describe the life of the deceased Archbishop than these words of the Psalmist. "Listen again," he said, "to the words: 'One thing I have asked of the Lord; it will I seek after that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life.'" So the preacher said, he began life, and the last verse of the Psalm 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 his boyhood to the closing hours of his long career. Born in a land where

FAITH FLOURISHED AND PRAYER RULED

in every 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 to the holy career of the priesthood. It was under and by reason of her teaching, with her inspiration touching his mind and her love of God reaching to his soul and enveloping 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 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 ambassador 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 soul with stately truth and religious thought. He then consecrated himself, all the natural advantages God had given him, and all the improvement of that natural capacity which had been made by travel and study and thought, all of that he consecrated to God. When he placed his two hands in the hands of the

ordaining Bishop he vowed to be reverent 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 maddness the Holy 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 this

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 people, 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 before the community. He demanded that they should come out from the old edifice and rear themselves.

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 establishing 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. It was not of account alongside the greater works he accomplished. He had spread houses of charity all over, shelters for the aged and desolate poor, hospitals for the suffering and afflicted, homes for little ones whom the Lord in His lifetime would have come unto him. These works showed the deep feeling and pious charity of Bishop Cleary. But he did more. He looked at his people in Ireland and he saw that there was no doubt about them. No allurements could draw them away nor any fear induce them to abandon their faith in the Catholic Church. But the children in Canada were those who gave him reason for 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 catholicism that would give the faith to the child that it should hold 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 Catholics; 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 religious 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 Regiole 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.

ECHOES FROM NEW YORK

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 map for all geographical purposes: Cuba is to enjoy freedom, etc. Such would be the ideas gained if the straws now being blown hither and thither by the saffron colored mieners called newspapers really knew anything about the real condition of affairs internationally political in Greater New York.

That a dormant patriotism should be awakened by an extra display of national busting only goes to show how volatile people may become at short notice who are otherwise sensibly inclined, especially in business transactions.

The fact that the question of war is discussed in hotel corridors, with all the flourish that goes with mock heroics—that men who wear headbands of the anarchistic and bomb throwing types, should discuss learnedly the case 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 jingoism 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 a substitute in case of a draft, would dare to talk real war in an emergency of this sort. Everybody knows that the Atlantic seaboard ports would be practically at the mercy of an invading enemy, and then non-combatants could scarcely expect the protection or warnings granted when 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 situation to be faced, which has directed attention to the merchant steamships that are classed as auxiliary cruisers to the Navy and which could be fitted out in a short time so as to serve most effectively as commerce destroyers or as speedy transports for the handling of troops. The available 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 St. Louis, the St. Paul, the New York and the Paris, are the largest ships of the number, and besides there are the steamships of the New York and Cuba Steamship Company, and the Mallory, Morgan, Red D and Panama lines. All of these vessels could be fitted out and prepared for duty in a very short time. They would be supplied with guns of the Driggs Schroeder and Hotchkiss pattern, which are designed to throw a large number of small projectiles with great rapidity. Naval officers do not believe that all the available merchant steamships would be called upon to do duty as commerce destroyers. They believe that half a dozen of the fastest ones would be more than enough to wipe Spain's small commerce from the seas in a comparatively short time. The Navy Yard at Brooklyn could accommodate ten large steamships at one time if it were necessary to fit them out at short notice. The officials in charge of the yard have received no notice to prepare for such action, however, and do not expect any such orders, but they are ready to put any such instructions into immediate effect if they should be received.

The general impression in New York 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 mines that would be able to demolish all the navies of the world combined.

Between these two extremes it is perhaps 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 of New York, but I can say, from my own knowledge, that there is not now, and has not been, any justification for the lurid accounts printed in some of the

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 infinitum. 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 vast property interests here would not be lightly sacrificed. 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.

"There are numerous lawyers of high standing among us," he said, "and it seems strange that a better understanding of the principles of international law does not prevail."

There is not a scintilla of evidence that Spain in any way committed 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 of the Administration, 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 Spain was prompt 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 ships 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 grudge against the country whose flag she flew, does any sensible man imagine for a moment that war would have been declared against us? Yet, this is what the yellow journals are urging the United States to do: they want 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 you that war is a terrible thing, to be resorted to only in the last extremity, when diplomacy and all other recourse have failed. We should

BE SLOW TO BEGIN

hostilities, but once begun, we should throw away our scabbards and fight it out to the bitter end. If we do fight, we will be thorough about it, so that never again will the same questions come up. War is expensive, too; to fire a single shot in one of our twelve inch guns costs nearly \$500, and shots are frequent when the real hostilities begin. Do you know that at one time during our civil 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 thinking 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 chargé 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 officer 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 flamboyant writing done in the yellowest of the green-yellow journals that are under the direction of young Mr. Hearst, whose Harvard education seemed to have drifted into wrong channels. He says:—

It is unfortunate for the general reputation 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 speculators there whenever there is talk of trouble with any foreign power of importance would discredit the intelligence of a colony of prairie dogs. The smell of gunpowder gives Wall Street delirious tremors. One would think to look at its frantic convulsions, that the old race of Americans, whose buoyant confidence thrived on dangers, had become extinct.

A war between the United States and Spain hardly deserves to be called a war. It is one-sided that it is disgraceful for us to display apprehension about its effects financial or other. There was some little excuse for the Venezuelan panic, although not much, but there is none whatever for a Spanish scare. The only legitimate reason why anybody sells stocks in anticipation of war with Spain is that he may have ready money to invest in a Government loan, if one should be offered. That is no reflection on the value of the stocks, and all reds 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 direction. And meanwhile the Street will do something to prevent us from becoming the laughing stock of an unsympathetic world if 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 McGowan. We have seen a number of them and have no doubt they will be found very interesting. Many of them have a bearing on the '98 question and they are all valuable as the revival of old memories. They are only 15c a package.

AT ST. PATRICK'S.

Very Rev. Father De Castillon, O.P.,
Delivers the Opening Lenten Sermon—The Press and Its Methods of Sensationalism.

The Very Rev. E. P. De Castillon, O.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. The Very Rev. Father undoubtedly has that gift of pulpit oratory for which the illustrious order 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 hands 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 sin. However He might afflict us in body, God would never let us commit mortal sin.

THE FALLEN 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 an 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 unutterable vision of God, which they lost 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 giveth the 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 command not to do so.

IGNORANCE, ERROR AND CRIME

had since prevailed, and terrible as had been the punishment of Sodom and Gomorrah, there were Sodom and Gomorrah 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 sublime sacrifice of Calvary it had continued 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 crimes of 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 disobedience—the crime of our first parents, was rampant, together with other mortal sins. Men and women said, "I will serve my passions, but not thee, O God!" They turned God's gifts to evil purposes, they spurned His graces; yea, they trampled in the precious blood of Christ.

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 a 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 saloon-keeper 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 easy of access to our children. And, likewise, the prohibition of the sensational posters, not only 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.

FOOD 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 Boiling Practice—Milk: Its Uses, Its Advantages and its Dangers Outlined in a Practical Manner.

LECTURE on "Food and its Relation to Health" was delivered recently in the Religious Institution Rooms Glasgow, to the members of the Glasgow Dairy-men's Association, by Dr. Robert Bell, F.F.P., S.G. Food, as they all knew, was essential to the maintenance of the living body.

Stewed or Boiled Meats Difficult to Digest. That explained why stewing and boiling rendered the meat more difficult of digestion. The same argument held good with reference to white and brown bread.

High-priced Relics. A tooth of Sir Isaac Newton was sold in 1861 for the sum of £350. It was purchased by a nobleman, who had it set in a ring which he wore constantly on his finger.

any 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.

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 country, and one intended for our own people.

The Honor of the Sword and Gen. were paid with all reverence and solemnity to the Blessed Presence on the altar, and the drums beat. It was startling, but beautifully imposing.

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 following:- The Church condemns all secret, oath-bound societies as dangerous to the Christian religion and the Christian state.

CHANGING NAMES.

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.

DOES IT PAY TO TIPPLE.

You know it don't. Then, why do you do it?

It requires too much self-denial to quit. Mr. A. HUTTON Dixon's medicine, which is taken privately, is pleasant to the taste, and will cure you of all desire for liquor in two or three days, so that you would not pay five cents for a barrel of beer or whiskey. You will eat heartily and sleep soundly from the start, and be better in every way in both health and pocket, and without interfering with business duties. Write in confidence for particulars. Address THE DIXON CURE CO., No. 40 Park Avenue, near Milton Street, Montreal. Phone 3085.

women, after all! The talkers are the spinsters even here. The mothers at this late date still retain in some degree, greater or less, a sheltering fold of the Blessed Mother's mantle of holy secrecy. They keep much in their hearts, and confusedly, perhaps, but earnestly and truly, wait and watch for the time when their help and sympathy are most needed.

A GATHERING OF FROTH AND FOAM, of pretentious folly and amazing presumption—for every woman, of course, thinks herself "quite the best of the lot," and lays down her law for the guidance of all others.

THE FREEMASON 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 St. Tabor, Paris: "Nothing is more inconceivably true than nature—that is, existence. The Masonic Order

THE HONORS OF THE SWORD AND GEN.

of Father Finn's, these fine and sensible theories, put quite another face on the matter, and a far higher one and more reasonable one, to tell the truth, than the famous and ever-delightful "Tom Brown at Rugby." What a long time it takes to bring even a good thing to its best!

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 trophies that are now suggested. Yet here may be another thing we have treated lightly and with too confident scorn—our position among the nations.

The Sway of the Spinsters.

There are all sorts of excitations 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 engaging man's wider vision and nobler powers.

THEIR RELIGIOUS AIMS.

Aside from its oath-bound secrecy, there is another and a fundamental rea-

son why the Church condemned Freemasonry. According to the authority of the great leaders of Freemasonry in Continental Europe, Masonry is a religion, the religion of naturalism and Pantheism, as opposed to the religion of revelation. The Church of Christ, being the divinely instituted and commissioned organ of revealed truth, must condemn every society or sect whose principles tend to undermine, mutilate or falsify that revealed truth.

THE FREEMASON ORATOR.

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

Buzot, 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 religion—it is Freemasonry.'

THE FREEMASON ORATOR.

which themselves arose from nature, and had nature for a sacramental basis. It certainly follows that this royal art, this symbolic and mysterious temple, in time, the Masonic Order, is the emblem of nature and of pre-existing truth.

THE FREEMASON ORATOR.

Note here how it is all nature, natural law, and nothing of God as creator and revealer. Much more of the same kind might be quoted to prove that the fundamental dogma of Masonry is naturalism.

THE FREEMASON ORATOR.

At twenty, and thereafter, the romance of life is duly appreciated; at twenty-five or thirty, the man, not the woman, begins to think that the world has something of more value and importance in store for him; but when he has quaffed the cup of life to the bottom, he realizes that the first taste was the best.

THE FREEMASON ORATOR.

There is but one thing needful—to possess God. All our senses, all our powers of mind and soul, all our external resources, are so many ways of approaching the Divinity, so many 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 absolute and eternal, and to enjoy the rest as a loan, a usufruct.—Henri Frederic Amiel.

A Letter for Grandpa.

The man who takes proper care of his health in youth and maturity lives to smile as he reads the letters of his grandchildren. It is worth something to do that. It is worth a little daily care and thought for health.

THE FREEMASON ORATOR.

When a man's liver is "out of whack" or his digestion is bad, or his appetite "finicky," he should take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It makes a man with the life-giving elements of the food he takes. It is the great liver invigorator. It makes the digestion perfect. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder and nerve tonic. It drives all impurities from the system.

THE FREEMASON ORATOR.

You may say that secret societies do not protect or encourage any of these outrages against the laws of God and of humanity. How do you know, since they are secret? The secrecy makes them all possible, and, with bad men, probable. And facts prove the contrary.

THE FREEMASON ORATOR.

When I was introduced as Patrick. '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.'

THE FREEMASON ORATOR.

'Now, I would not have you understand that my fellow employees 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.'

THE FREEMASON ORATOR.

'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 abbreviated into an offensive nickname.'

THE FREEMASON ORATOR.

Mr. Shanahan said all this in his most lofty manner.

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 change his name from Patrick to Percy.

We present to our readers this week two men who have gone before the legal authorities for leave to change their Christian names. Both are in the United States. One is Patrick Shanahan, a motor-man of St. Louis; the other is Honorable Robert L. Henry, Congressman from Texas.

The American-born man is proud of the name of Patrick, while the Irish-born man is ashamed of it. He thinks Percy is "more genteel."

It would be uncharitable, perhaps, to be hard on Mr. Shanahan. He is evidently a weakling, whom Nature has failed to endow with noble instincts and an ignorance, to whom History has never unfolded the glories of the race on which he would turn his back.

This Shanahan is worth noting merely as a type of a class. We have notions in which animated nature in all its varieties, in its evolutions up and its devaluations down, is put on exhibition.

MR. SHANAHAN INTERVIEWED. A reporter of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch interviewed Mr. Shanahan at his boarding house on Virginia avenue and Walsh street.

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

'You want to speak 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 he mounted the stairs to a room snugly and furnished with a bed, a chair and a dressing case.

'Have the chair; I can sit with comfort on the bed,' said the Pat who would be Percy never for an instant relaxing the tenseness of his bearing and features.

'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 things are more easily felt than expressed.'

'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.'

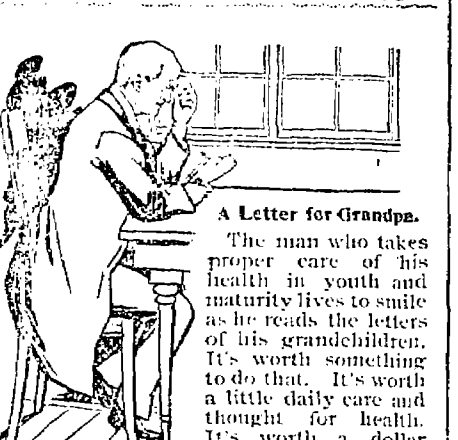
'As you may know, my petition states that the men on the line have used the name Patrick in a way that was offensive to me.'

'Now, I would not have you understand that my fellow employees 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 surname, 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.'

DOES IT PAY TO TIPPLE.

You know it don't. Then, why do you do it? It requires too much self-denial to quit. Mr. A. HUTTON Dixon's medicine, which is taken privately, is pleasant to the taste, and will cure you of all desire for liquor in two or three days, so that you would not pay five cents for a barrel of beer or whiskey. You will eat heartily and sleep soundly from the start, and be better in every way in both health and pocket, and without interfering with business duties. Write in confidence for particulars. Address THE DIXON CURE CO., No. 40 Park Avenue, near Milton Street, Montreal. Phone 3085.



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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 work.

† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....MARCH 5, 1898.

A TIMELY TRIBUTE.

As was announced on last Sunday, in all the Irish Catholic Parishes of the city, a collection will be taken up for the purpose of making a suitable presentation to His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, as a mark of filial devotion, as well as of duty, towards the distinguished prelate, who has already 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 laudible 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 pastors 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 intemperance 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 fishing skies, an atmosphere charged 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 forty, fifty and sixty per cent. of alcohol in it, and being largely adulterated with deleterious substances. The political "pull" enjoyed by the average American saloonkeeper makes his saloon a centre of exceptionally strong attraction where a thirst for alcoholic drink is created and fostered.

How are the ravages of drunkenness in the United States to be prevented? Temperance workers can scarcely hope

to change the nature of the American 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 up to the point at which it will regard drunkenness 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 public 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 legislative enactments.

Effective temperance work must originate largely in influences which will reach into a man's soul and get at the springs of his personal action.

EXEMPTED CHURCH PROPERTY.

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 Maryland. 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 are so used 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 religion 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 Church. The writers of fiction, the short story teller as well as the three volume novelist, do not, he says, attack the common Catholic people, but their leaders, the priests, whose portraits they draw with a more or less marked coloring of prejudice and dishonesty.

French fiction, in depicting the priest, descends to the most degrading art. Since the days when Victor Hugo drew the priest of Notre Dame as a brutalized creature devoid of a single redeeming quality, French fiction, with its strange fondness for the "half-savage human animal, without dignity, decency or drapery," has teemed with pictures, bad, immoral, impossible priests. German fiction has also tried its hand on the 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; he is rather cunning, caustic, 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 thus:

"Don Giomara is narrow and bigoted, a man of neither education nor piety, indolent and careless in the exercise of his official duties flinging two or three asperges of holy water on a tier, muttering prayers between his teeth, or exorcising spirits at thirty centimes each. There is no love between him and his parishioners. He is not their father, but a cunning official who sells his offices at the highest price. Provided that his larder is full, the sorrows of the little fishing village in which his lot is cast trouble him little. He is, in fine, what we cannot think of in connection with the true priest, worldly."

This picture of Don Giomara, repulsive as it is, may be taken as the

most favorable of this school, which differs from that of the French school in not possessing the further debasing element of immorality. Spanish and Hungarian fiction is not so reprehensible as that of France and Germany; but it is on the down grade. As to the priest in American fiction, his portrait bears points of resemblance to that of French fiction, considerably toned down, however, because, as Mr. Lecky suggestively explains, "our tastes are not as yet so piquant as the Gallic."

These fiction portraits are part—and the most insidious and powerful part—of the warfare that is being carried on against the Church. How is the foe to be met and overcome? We must acquire what the Abbé Labertonniere 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 accomplished writer, the Rev. Dr. Barry 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 faults.

THE TABERNACLE ASSOCIATION.

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 unostentatiously accomplished by Catholic ladies in our city.

This society, which was founded in 1895 by the holy recluse, Miss Jane LeBar, 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 distributed among 151 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 presided at the last general meeting for religious exercises held in the Church of Our Lady of City recently, and in glowing words exhorted the members to renewed zeal and greater efforts in this grandest of all charities—clothing not Christ's poor, but Christ, the Lord, himself. "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 professions are overcrowded; and that, on the other hand, the ranks of skilled and highly-paid mechanics are being recruited from abroad. There is consequently plenty of opportunity in the trades for young men of ability, energy, perseverance and ambition. They can make a more comfortable living and a more successful career by going in for trades than by joining the professions, in many of which the qualities enumerated gain no reward for the simple reason that no rewards exist. On this very same subject The Owl, a magazine published by one of the principal Catholic universities in this country, has a very appropriate article. Commenting upon a paper by Henri Bérenger, in the Revue des Revues, it says: Unlike much of what is printed in the French reviews, Mr. Bérenger's essay is 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 education none the less, in the popular phraseology of the day. And those who do not get their share of this universally admitted 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 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 necessities of life.

"Every year twelve hundred doctors in medicine are sent forth by the Universities of France, while the vacancies are between six and seven hundred. Scarcely one lawyer in a dozen makes a decent living, and many a doctor-in-law works for from \$360 to \$600 a year. Eleven hundred students are annually licensed as professors; there are never more than three hundred positions open, and

the salary ranges from \$400 to \$600. But the case is still more deplorable with regard to primary teachers. Mr. Bérenger assures us that out of one hundred and fifty thousand teachers at least one hundred thousand are on the verge of starvation. Yet, there are no less than fifteen thousand applications for the one hundred and fifty vacancies that occur annually in the city of Paris, and while, from 1869 to 1896, the population of France has remained practically stationary, the number of students has increased 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 worthy."

"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 yearnings 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 hard work, by steadiness and sobriety, to make use of the talents that God has given them in raising themselves out of the common rut and becoming governors and masters instead of simple employes 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 business 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 eminent 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 naturally 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 of the citizens of Montreal; and the system of cutting off the supply of this necessary of life from those who cannot pay the tax is not only cruel, but positively brutal. Few people are aware that any person in this city who furnishes a drink of water to a neighbor whose supply has been cut 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 hoped, 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 attention 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 tax, but unable to do so immediately; that this method, besides endangering the health of citizens in 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 public health are increased; therefore,

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, too, 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. Waters should, 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 everybody 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 honor 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 houses 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 income. The words of Mr. Harrison are of wisdom, and the warning should not be lost upon those whom they most concern. Speaking of the evasion of paying taxes so much in vogue in the 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 invested in such securities. The delinquency appears to be located largely in our great cities. Recent investigations by students of political science and recent tables prepared by state officials have disclosed an appalling condition of things. The evil seems 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 eliminated 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 self-respect, but the other man has lost both. Taxes are a debt of the highest obligation, and no citizen can draw a sound moral distinction between the man who hides his property or makes a false return, 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 that would be collected as fully as private debts are now collected. There would be a vigilant and unrelenting pursuit. The civil and criminal process of the law would be invoked with effect, just as they were against fraudulent debtors under the bankrupt law.

"Where is the moral distinction between the act of putting one hand in his neighbor's pocket and clandestinely abstracting his pocketbook and the fraudulently shifting of a debt that I owe to another?"

"If there is not enough public virtue in our communities to make tax frauds creditable; if there is not virility enough left in our laws and in the administration of justice in our courts to bring to punishment those who defraud the state and their neighbors; if crimes of fraud may stalk untried and unpunished in our streets, how long will it be until crimes of violence make inure the fortunes that have refused to contribute rationally 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.

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 unpatriotic act.

Fraternal Societies.

(Brief Reports of the doings of our Religious, National and Benevolent Societies, Associations and Societies, in order to secure insertion in this column, must be addressed to the editor and delivered to this office on or before Thursday at noon.)

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 amateurs 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 the choir.

PROF. P. J. SHEA, the well known and talented choir master of St. Ann's church, has been engaged for some weeks past 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 highest terms of the talent and real ability of some of the athletes near the rapids.

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 Men's Hall, 329 St. Antoine street. All correspondence should be addressed to the president, Martin Phelan, 100 St. James street; or the recording secretary, James McIncholl, 117 Canning street, where all information will be supplied to those wishing to become members of the above organization.

ST. ANTHONY'S BRANCH, C.M.B.A., decided at the last meeting to invite Mr. Henry Austin Adams, M.A., to come to Montreal and deliver a lecture under their auspices. Mr. Adams ranks amongst the most powerful of the able platform speakers.

The regular fortnightly meeting of St. Mary's G. Y. M. Society was held in their hall, No. 118 Notre Dame street, on February 27th. Messrs. Jas. Weir, E. W. Kearns, and J. A. Heffernan were appointed delegates to St. Patrick's League for the next twelve months. The society is making extensive alterations to their new hall, which is situated at No. 1242 Notre Dame street, and purpose taking possession of it on April 1st; the desire of the society is to have the best hall in the East End. Messrs. Weir and Heffernan reported having secured Otterburn Park for May 27th, and a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the annual picnic to take place on that date. Messrs. E. W. Kearns, and J. P. Purcell were appointed to meet delegates of various Irish societies re-arranging St. Patrick's day parade.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

LAI'D 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 do not go contrary to God's teaching if they would obtain immortality for the soul. The Lord, indeed, would not save a Bishop 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 Bishops by the manner in which His ministry was upheld. He had left rich fruits 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 priest. 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 Bishop, and should pray for him. When dying he had asked the priests to pray for him and to recite the 90th Psalm. Archbishop 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 God.

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 Messrs. William Bryson and James Devlin, of the A. O. H., and Messrs. M. Murphy, T. Bryne, William Murlen and J. Hunt of the I. C. B. U.

CORRECTION.—In the report of the 57th Anniversary of St. Patrick's I. A. & B. Society, which appeared in the True Witness of Feb. 26th, the name Mrs. M. Walsh should read Miss M. Walsh, a young lady who is giving great promise of becoming an excellent musician, as evidenced by her admirable rendition of the piano solo with which she favored the audience.

TESTIMONIAL FOR MGR. BRUCHESI.

Announcement Made at High Mass on Sunday Last

In the Five English-Speaking Parishes -- Rev. Father Quinlivan's Remarks on the Subject-- An Envelope Collection to be Taken Up at the Masses Tomorrow.

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

Last Summer, when the news of Archbishop Bruschi's appointment reached us from Rome, some of the priests, and not 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 offering 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 his numberless engagements, it was deemed advisable to postpone this presentation to a more favorable moment.

CARDINAL GIBBONS

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

His Eminence Counsels Patience and Pays a Tribute to the Gallant 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 Cathedral yesterday morning.

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."

Under the caption, "A Dissolve View" the Colorado Catholic deals with the decline of the A.P.A. It says: "These are melancholy days for the erstwhile fervid A.P.A. It is only a few short months since he strutted up and down this country filled with the burning point with his own importance, sending word to presidents and politicians to call on him for instructions before taking any decisive step."

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.

OBITUARY.

Miss Emma Rowan.

Again has the Angel of Death cast a shadow over the home of Mr. Thomas Rowan, of Rawdon, P.Q., and to our abiding sorrow we record the demise of Miss Emma Rowan, who but a few short weeks ago was looking happy over bright anticipations, and apparently as far from death's icy grasp as the fairest flower that blossoms in midsummer is from the cruel winter's blast.

Our flower was culled in the glory of morn, Snatched from our love while bright at her bloom; Gone the sweet spirit, the loved form laid low, Ere the crown of her girlhood was raised from her brow.

ST. ANNE'S SCHOOL.

Roll of Honor for February.

FIRST CLASS--J. Nolan, J. Butler, B. Healey, E. Kennedy, J. Kelly, McCarron, J. King, J. Soudier, G. McGuire, J. Pate, T. Higgins, J. McGuire, G. Lohane.

SECOND CLASS--J. Denis, W. Kennedy, E. Charbonneau, J. Walsh, W. Barry, L. Monon, F. Kennedy, M. Fennell, R. Blackstock, W. Gannon.

THIRD CLASS--E. Curran, A. Shields, M. O'Brien, A. Brabant, F. Seppie, C. Gleason, J. Benoit, F. Hamill.

FOURTH CLASS--P. M. Honey, W. Madigan, W. Stewart, J. Meahan, T. Young, J. O'Brien, T. McEate, E. Ryan, S. Craig.

FIFTH CLASS--C. McDonnell, J. Gallery, J. Sullivan, J. Manning, J. Boland, W. Everett.

SIXTH CLASS--E. Shanahan, L. Heber, J. Heber, G. Wilkinson, E. Lelmand, E. Tobin, T. Fitzgerald, R. McDonald, J. McMorro.

SEVENTH CLASS--T. Curran, P. Cosgrove, E. Murphy, W. Murphy, R. Linton, D. Bohen, C. McDonald, Candy D. M. O'Brien, S. Paquette.

EIGHTH CLASS--T. Fennell, T. Kennedy, J. Fennell, W. Black, W. McCarron, P. Tobin.

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, New York. It contains a large well grouped picture of the leaders of the '98 movement, as well as a number of encouraging illustrations of the principal incidents of that eventful period including "The Trial and Execution of Emmet," "Vinegar Hill during the Battle," "Father John Murphy leading the Patriots," etc.

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.

A Trip by Limelight Over the Canadian Pacific Railway.

In St. Mary's Academic Hall, Bleury street, on the evenings of February 28 and March 1st, an illustrated lecture in aid of the Montreal Free Library was given by the Rev. E. J. Devine, S.J., entitled, "From Ocean to Ocean." 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 remark here, how every one was impressed with the stupendous work done by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

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, S. J.

most of us gave with each limelight picture a brief explanation, proceeding to let the views speak for themselves, as it were they did, affording the greatest delight to those present and filling them with a desire to see for the real things. Great Divide, Kicking Horse Pass, Canadian Joe's Tunnel--so-called for a poor Indian guide who there fell into the stream; Mount Stephen, the great glacier of the Selkirk; Shagnessy's Peak, Van Horne Range, Banff Hot Springs, Stanley Park, Vancouver; the great, troubled waters of Lake Superior, the big sea water of the savages, with its incomparable grandeur of scenery; the softer shores of the Fraser River, the delightful Lake of the Woods, Rut Portage, the Saratoga of the north, with its beautiful island, the site of the ancient Fort William, Fort Garry, and other historic spots; Calgary, Winnipeg, and that garden of the north, British Columbia with its most charming of climates and swifly growing and handsome cities.

Rev. Devine divided his lecture as follows: "The Rugged Shores of Lake Superior"; "The Picturesque Lake of the Woods"; "Historic Fort William and Fort Garry"; "The Billowy Prairies of the Northwest"; "The Stately Grandeur of the Rockies"; "The Wondrous Beauty of the Pacific Coast." And there was not an word of exaggeration in their announcements. The audience felt that they 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 peaceful waters for Japan.

Father Devine has made quite a stir amongst railway men, of late by his invention of an Electric Danger Signal for trains. It has been given a trial by the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and other lines, and has had some day to come into general use. The writer has been assured by practical men that it is a very excellent invention indeed, and would be a great boon to the various companies, resulting no doubt in saving of human life, a prevention of some, at least, of the dreadful accidents, unfortunately too common.

The Montreal public is to be congratulated on having had such a panorama of the great country of the future spread before them, and there was not one present who did not heartily enjoy the treat.

A. T. S.

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found the only complete report of patents granted this week to Canadian inventors by the United States Government. This report is specially prepared for this paper by Messrs. Marion & Marion, Solicitors at Patents and Experts, head office: 185 St. James street, Temple building, Montreal.

- 509347--George McMurray, Can., acetylene generator.
509353--M. Parkinson, Toronto, deodorizer for cuff links.
509400--Chas. A. McChair, North Brookfield, Can., stamp tappet.
509442--J. H. Edmonds, Woodburn, Can., fire alarm.
509619--Morand & Mathews, Bracon Jete, Can., pedals for bicycles, etc.

Could Do No Work.

"Large doses were put out on my body and did me no good, and also on my hands so that I could not do any work, and my wife came out. My trouble was called out by me. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had taken several bottles the skin and itching disappeared and I was cured." Mrs. J. G. Brown, Bradford, Ont.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Cure all liver ills.

MEETING AT VILLA MARIA

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

A delightful reunion of the Children of Mary of the Congregation de Notre Dame, reinforced by a large contingent of the former pupils of the Villa Maria Convent, took place on Tuesday afternoon, March 1st. 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 pleasure. The assemblage, which numbered upwards 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 piano, violins and harps by several of Villa Maria's most gifted musicians.

A poetical address was made by three young ladies, Meudemoiselles Girard, Beaudry and Desjardins. Their soft modulated voices and distinct utterance made it a real treat to listen to this composition, which touched upon striking incidents in the history of the Congregation de Notre Dame, its connection with the foundation of Montreal, the character of Marguerite Bourgeoise, her providential mission and heroic qualities, as well as the disaster of 1851, by which the Mother House of the Order was destroyed. In parenthesis, it is sad to see the ruins of that once splendid edifice, and to reflect that despite the notable services rendered to Canada since the foundation of the colony by this devoted community, no general effort has as yet been made to repair the 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 mass dire calamity.

This address was followed by a solo from a glorious contralto voice, of which the fortunate possessor is Miss Mersseimer of New York. Miss Curran, the daughter of a distinguished father, late Solicitor-General for Canada, delivered 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 "Marianne," one of the pioneers of Catholic education in Montreal and for so many years the central figure at Villa Maria.

The music, for which the pupils of this institute are famous, on piano harps and violins was presided over by the Misses Curran, Demers, Girard, Barsalou, de Roche, and McGee, the latter a grand-daughter of Mr. F. B. McNair. There was an exquisitely harmonized chorus "Serenade Marie" by a number of the pupils.

A recitation in French by quite a little girl, Miss Yvonne Bouchard, left nothing to be desired. She was not so little, however, as some tiny mites, who captivated the audience with their tiny little pieces. These were the Misses Varin and Muriel McGill of Montreal, Miss Viola Logan of New York, and Miss E. Cuddihy of Brooklyn.

Miss Blanche Desnoyers, a daughter of Judge Desnoyers, and whose mother, daughter of the late Sheriff Lefebvre, was one of the well known pupils of two decades or so ago, recited most pleasingly, being followed by Miss Chertier, of Ottawa, who rendered dramatically a translated extract from the Infirmary.

Miss Marguerite Pinoneau 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 Afternoon Tea prepared by the senior pupils.

It is not necessary to say to Montrealers that the Children of Mary and the former pupils of Villa Maria found an able interpreter, to express at once their thanks and their gratification in Miss Drummond. Her words, so admirably chosen, so carefully considered, struck a responsive chord in many a heart. Evidences of emotion were, indeed, not wanting during the whole course of the exercises. Mothers, even grandmothers, were recalling the days when they filled the places of the bright faced unconscious girls, who, in costume of black, with Sodalite sashes, 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 phantasm 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 all around, and the view of the distant city visible, as the view of life is just in sight for those watchers on the happy hills of youth.

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

The present Directress of Villa Maria, Mother St. Mary Caroline, and her assistants, are to be congratulated on 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 mention of but a few. It would be impossible in these limits to mention all, and indeed the writer has no means of procuring a correct list.

Madame Prefontaine, wife of His Worship the Mayor; Lady Levesque, wife of Chief Justice Sir Alexander Lacoste; Madame Goffion, wife of a distinguished Cabinet Minister; Madame Beaubien, wife of the Hon. L. Beausiev; Madame A. A. Thibault, wife of one of the later and younger Senators; Madame Alphonsine Desjardins, wife of the late Cabinet Minister and Senator, Hon. Alphonse Desjardins; Mrs. Desnoyers, wife of Judge Desnoyers, with others of equal note. These high dignitaries, as mentioned, advisedly to show that many of the daughters of the Congregation have been called upon to fill exalted stations.

Amongst other ladies widely known were Mesdames Mink, Amos, de Beaujeu, de Salaberry, Lacoste, de F. H. Perrault, Barsolon, Charles de Beaujeu, Varin, St. Jean, Desmarieau, Lamont, Lancelot, Henri Masson, Hubert Desjardins, Misses Trester, Brummond, Lacoste, Curran, Dorion, Ahe, Bardey, de Beaujeu, de Salaberry, Monk, Lorange, Vian, Bouchard, Pinoneau, Sadler, Tremblay, Tremblay, G. Roy, de Foy, Desjardins, Desjardins, Beaubien, Feron, Caddy, Merrier, Tamer, Latourde, Rolland, and a host of others impossible to mention here. But were a full list to be given it would be of little value, for the fact that Villa Maria has reason to be proud of its condition, and they in turn of their Alma Mater. A. T. S.

THE PERILS OF MISSIONARIES

A Catholic Priest Tells of Stirring Incidents

In the Midst of the Tribles in the East Coast of Africa.

The story comes from a mission that Rev. Thomas, of the St. Louis Seminary, of that city, received a letter from the Rev. Father Plunkett, telling of hardships and dangers in the life of a missionary in Africa. The letter is from the Rev. Mission, Nyanhya, Malindi, East Africa, Malindi, East Africa, and was written October 27, 1897.

The missionary priest writes: "At present we don't know the moment we shall have to fight our lives." The Nyanhya soldiers, who guard the country, are in open revolt. Already they have killed four European officers and wounded two others. All the fathers belonging to our vicariate are assembled here. Each of us has a rifle and several rounds of ammunition, so we shall try to defend our lives to the last.

"Had I time I could tell you about our experience during the last few months; the terror of waking up in the middle of the night with the noise on fire; the discomfort of sleeping on the ground as best I could, one father having had one of his blankets and my only pair of boots. Fortunately, I had a pair of top boots, which I wore; the tear left the Church should be attacked and the Blessed Sacrament destroyed; the burying of our bones in the dead of night by the light of our lantern; the fear of robbers attacking; the sleepless nights and anxious days; the hurried packing of the few things we brought away; the long and tiresome march of thirty miles to here, with the daily expectation of a horde of Mahomedans swooping down and massacring the lot of us.

Father Plunkett writes that he was appointed superior of the last mission at Malindi July. On the night of September 25th three of their best houses were burned to the ground, and the mission had a narrow escape wide saving 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 getting used to them now. The rumbling thunder much resembles distant artillery."

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The Irish Lullaby, by Mrs. M. J. Donohoe.
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ONE WAY. Rev. Longnecker--I wish I could think of some way to make the congregation keep their eyes on me during the sermon.

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

IN WOMAN'S WORLD.

NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

A WRITER in the Sacred Heart Review, in treating the subject of cheerfulness, says women have always seemed 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.

On Sexagesima Sunday at Grand Mass in the Cathedral, Archbishop Bruchési, speaking from his throne, referred in pointed terms to the style of evening dress now frequently worn by ladies.

What a fatal mistake this is, with Christian wives and mothers who profess so much religion and charity. Daughters will naturally follow the example of their mothers.

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.

Having severely criticized and denounced the prevailing style of ball dress, he referred to dancing and quoted St. Francis de Sales in support of his own view.

"In this relation," said the Archbishop, "liberty soon degenerates into license, and under the pretext of amusement, a free rein is given to passion. People expose themselves to a thousand dangers with the most incredibly light hearts and ease of conscience."

"Heads of families, Christian mothers," said the Archbishop, in conclusion, "I count on your full observance of these fundamental laws of evangelical morality, to which I have directed your attention."

THIS IS THE WAY OF IT.

The glycerine in Scott's Emulsion soothes the cough and irritable throat. The hypophosphites tone up the nerves and the cod liver oil builds and strengthens the inflamed bronchial tubes and air cells.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

MRS. S. T. RORER lays down these rules for "Cooking for the Sick and Convalescent," in the Ladies' Home Journal:

In cooking for the sick a moderate heat is necessary to bring out and intensify, rather than destroy or keep within, the delicate flavorings of the materials used.

Greasy, or semi-starchy foods, require long, slow cooking. Meats must be cooked, but not overdone. Under no circumstances should raw meats, raw beef juice, or raw beef tea be used.

Starchy hot foods: cold foods cold. This does not mean the extreme of either.

In arranging the tray keep everything as dainty as possible, using white or

WHIMS OF FASHION.

THE manipulators of the fashion world, who have been busy for months in the endeavor to plan some new and attractive feature of headgear and wearing apparel for the Easter season, evidently believe in taking time by the forelock, as they have, with the opening days of the Lenten season, commenced the work of putting the results of their labor before ever expectant masses.

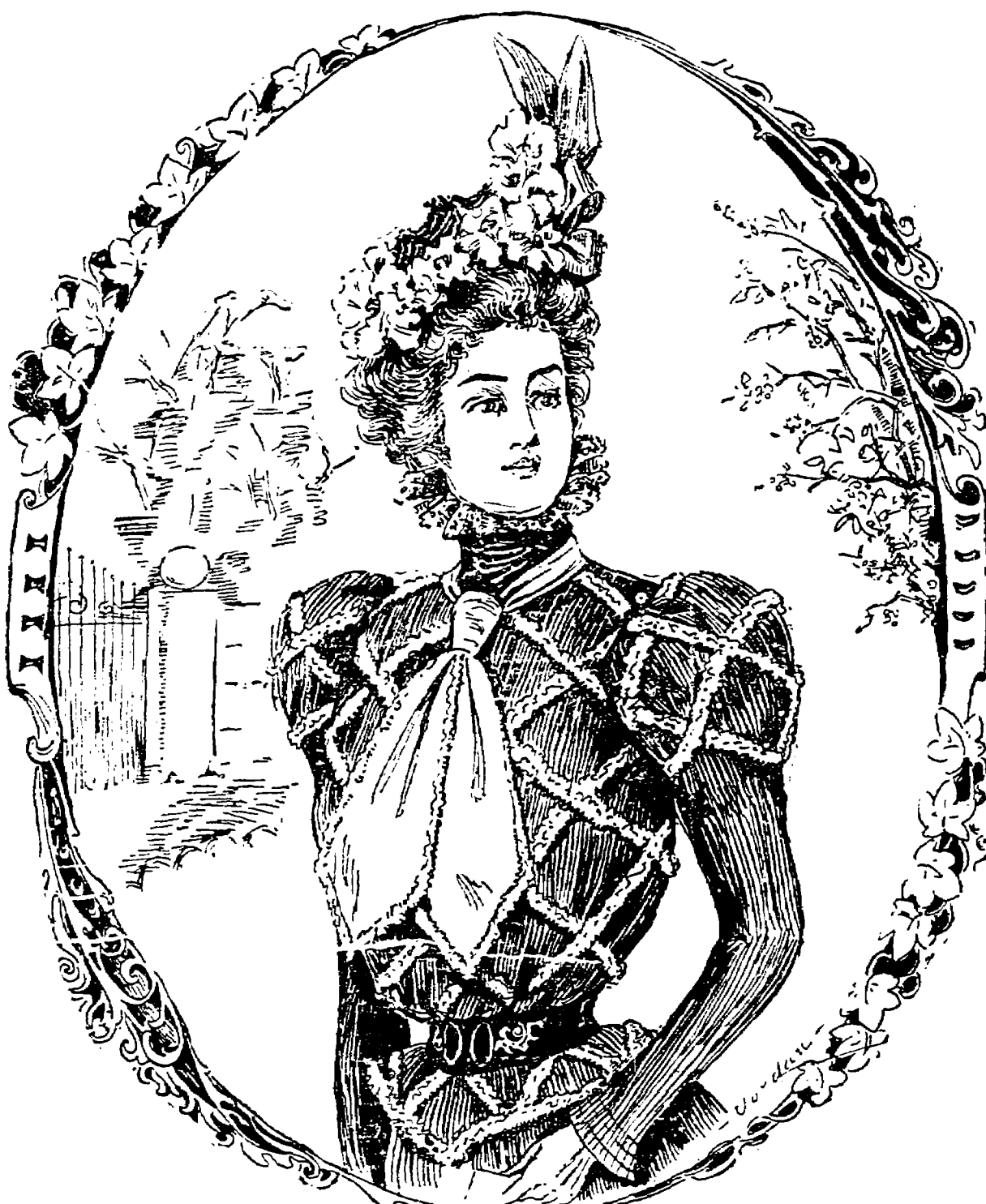
To describe the coming Easter hats and bonnets must sorely try the pen of even so capable a writer on fashions as Isabel A. Mallon. In the March Ladies' Home Journal she pictures some genuine headpieces that will have their first airing on fashion's great show day—Easter.

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

Bayadere stripes have the lead among all novelty materials this season, among the prettiest of which are the grenadines and crepe de chine. Puckered satin stripes, with cords between, are a feature of some of the new stuffs, and again the stripes resemble tucks.

A pretty house waist for the theatre is made of satin, in a pink pearl color like the inside of a shell, tucked around from the shoulder to the belt, which is of turquoise blue velvet.

A bit of attractive frivolity that has caught the feminine fancy is the big chiffon muff. It is black, or of any rich



THE LATEST IDEAL OF THE NEW YORK FASHIONS.

very pale colors. A simple vase of flowers, with not too decided an odor, will prove an added attraction. Roses, violets, lillies-of-the-valley or bouvardias 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 sound:

Boil the sweetbreads tender, stew the oysters and season them with pepper and salt and thicken with cream, butter, the yolks of eggs well beaten and flour. Put a buff paste at the bottom and around the sides of a deep dish. Take 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 pie.

An old fashioned but delicious treat is 'made sugar on snow.' Use either the maple sugar or the sirup. If the sugar is used, make it into a sirup by adding a little water in melting it. Boil 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 from an apple and celery salad, is made with a half dozen tart apples. These are cored, peeled, and cut into very thin slices. The bottom of a glass dish is filled with a layer of these slices and a little powdered sugar and cinnamon sprinkled over them; then another layer of apples is added and more cinnamon and sugar until the apples are all used. A gill of cherry is poured over it and it is set in the ice box for an hour before 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 flatirous drop half a tablespoonful of melted lard into two quarts of warm water. Wash, dry thoroughly and put in a warm place until the moisture is evaporated.

upon to supply the ornamentation. The velvets and ribbons may be as rich as the purse can buy, and the woman can select almost anything in the way of colors or combinations and yet be entirely within the bounds of vogue.

Another writer in the same journal, in referring to the interesting subject of gowns, says:—

With the newest Easter gowns comes a soft, supple skirt which clings closely around the hips and widens gradually toward the edge, where it has a width of between four and five yards. No stiffening material is employed for this, the idea being to get an easy curve. Very often, to produce this effect, a separate and rather elaborate underskirt is furnished. The bodice which has the invisible fastening continues in vogue, although many costumes have a tight back with a semi loose plastron. Sleeves continue to be quite close-fitting, with a slight fullness at the top. The neck drappings are less complicated, the decoration above the high collar covering only one third of the neck. Among the colors best liked are champagne, brown, blue, pink, heliotrope, bronzy green red, black (as a matter of course) and white, most important of all.

Leghorn, Manilla, chip and raffia, in all colors, are used for the new spring hats, as well as an absolutely new straw braid with a satin finish not unlike the silk-covered brai which obtained during the winter. Sailor hats, that always have an assured position, are in a new material in the form of woven burushes, which, after being braided, are shaped and generally edged with a narrow black velvet ribbon. Linen crash is also used for this kind of hat. The most striking of all are those of white or gray felt, intended 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 periwinkle blue, anemone blue, heliotrope, champagne, the light shades of ruby, brown, pearl gray, pink and pale green. Fascinating combinations are noted in the flowers. There is a decided fancy for putting the trimming—that may take the form of a bunch of flowers, a bow of

dark color that you please, has ample flourishes on either end, and the chiffon is painstakingly shirred on a foundation and lined of rich bright satin. Sometimes a knot of violets or pansies or primroses is fastened on the outside, and within the muff is perfumed like a sachet. This ephemeral bit of prettiness was widely used at pre-Lenten weddings and is likely to figure at those following Easter week.

French linens and Scotch pin, hams are being made up with spangles on the skirts and waists. Of course these are not to be wash suits, and of course they are only for women of practically unlimited wardrobe, but the matter is significant, nevertheless. The French linens are having a marked influence on the early shoppers, for this material is only linen in part, is regarded as of tougher quality than the best gingham, and is beautifully checked and striped in every possible variation of red and blue. The dressmakers say there is a distinct craze for making up all these wash goods on the bias, and embroidery by thousands of yards is also consumed for the spring making of cotton materials. The muclins, 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 ruffles 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 sephyras it is difficult to choose. The silk and wool barges are very sheer and thin this season, and the new nun's veils 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 ruffles 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.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. March 5, 1895

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Out of town customers can shop very easily by mail if they only care to use the advantage of our mail order system. They get the benefit of the best buying experience, and the best money's worth.

No matter where you live you should know this store. Most people are learning every day how simple and economical shopping by mail is.

If you can't come in person, write for anything you want, or send a letter for samples and information. It's the business of our mail order department to attend to such.



GRAND EXHIBITION OF NEW SPRING GOODS!

The element of coming Spring pervades the whole store. Every department has its own FASHIONABLE ARRIVAL to announce and NEW GOODS appearing in faster than it is possible to tell you about them.

France, the birthplace of all that is most fashionable, sends many things that we regard will be STYLE LEADERS for 1895. THE BIG STORE has a dazzling array of SPRING NOVELTIES, the like of which has never before equaled in this continent.

NEW JACKETS AND CAPES.

Our Store news-to-day tells of many handsome arrivals in LADIES' SHIRTS, JACKETS and CAPES. Of course they are the pick of all that are considered masterpieces of Parisian style makers, and will be shown for the first time in our Mantle Rooms this week. Besides Paris, Berlin, Vienna, London and New York styles are represented in many exclusive patterns SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR THE BIG STORE.

NEW SPRING JACKETS.

Styles in New Spring Jackets that speak with the eloquence of enthusiasm of the many and varied things that Dame Fashion decrees are the correct styles for Spring. Our collection embraces all the leading makers, latest creations, and prices range from \$4.00 to \$37.00.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

NEW SPRING CAPES.

The choicest and newest European productions in Ladies' Spring Capes are in The Cloth Cape, the Velvet Cape, the Tweed Cape, the Lace Cape, some plain but neat, others elaborately trimmed with silk, jet, lace and muslin, and some, embroidered and appliqued, whose prices range from \$1.15 to \$25.00.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

NEW COSTUMES.

Ladies' New Spring Cashmere, fresh from the land of Parisian articles in the newest Russian Blouse Jacket and Blazer Reefer styles. Some are plain and others richly braided and embroidered. They are new and stylish, therefore typical of Carsley's. Prices, from \$4.40 to \$13.00.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

NEW DRESS SKIRTS.

Ladies' New Dress Skirts and fifty-five different styles in colors brought direct from the makers to The Big Store. They are distinctly the kind that are most fashionable and most sought after. Tweed, Figured Lustrés, Mohairs, Sicilians and Fancy Mixtures, one skirt excellence in silk and satin skirts, from \$1.40 to \$8.00.

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MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

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1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St. 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal.

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

Tucks as yet have lost none of their prestige in the shulls of fashion which is going on, and on bodices and skirts are quite as lavishly tucked as ever. Yet 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 fashion.

Flour de seie is a soft, glossy silk, very durable and light in weight, delightful to the touch, and well recommended for wear.

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.

Lace shawls are also used for skirt drapery 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 County of Hochelaga, Jacques Cartier, Laval, Terrebonne and Leas-comptin will be held on Friday, the eighteenth day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at 171 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 Quebec, article 594 and following articles:— Benjamin Benoit, J. Horace David, F. X. Roy, J. A. Girard, G. E. Baril, M. P. J. H. St. Denis, P. C. Jacques, Antoine Duval, W. F. Froulx, W. Reever, Christophe Messier, H. J. Elliott, Leandre Guimet, Sr., Leandre Guimet, Jr., Wilfrid Guimet, Pierre Milot, Horace Choquette, Adolphe Bissonnette, G. C. J. V. Pigeot, M. D., D. A. Hamel, Maurice N. Desile, Napoleon Deslauriers, C. A. Lafontaine, Joseph Levesque, L. F. Larose and J. B. Dubreuil.

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Life of Mde. D'YOUVILLE. Foundress of the Grey Nuns. BY MGR. RAMSAY. CLOTH, Illustrated, 50c. Imitation of Cloth, without illus'n, 30c.

CANDLES FOR CANDELMAS DAY. Please send your orders as early as possible so as to enable us to send your supply in time for February 6th.

Our SANCTUARY OIL is the best in the market.

D. & J. SADLER & CO., MONTREAL and TORONTO.

SPECIALTIES OF GRAY'S PHARMACY

FOR THE HAIR: CASTOR FLUID, 25c. FOR THE TEETH: SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, 20c. FOR THE SKIN: WHITE ROSE LANOLIN CREAM, 37c. HENRY R. GRAY, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 132 St. Lawrence Main Street. N.B.—Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with care and promptly forwarded to all parts of the city.

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PERILS OF OCEAN TRAVEL.

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 poetry to the acknowledged helplessness of poor humanity. When Cowper wrote— "The howling blasts drive devious, tempest tossed, 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 souls' appeals to heaven in such grand lines as the "Ave, Maria 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 would have been a wreck. A monster reflecting all the glories of the sun as in utter irony, bearing down slowly 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 another 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.

The Champagne was towed into Halifax harbor on Sunday by the Roman. She left Havre on February 12 for New York, and had an uneventful 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 only just begun, a stiff wind came up and

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 forgotten. 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 Champagne was tossed overboard and eager eyes watched it gradually disappear from vision as it caught a current and disappeared south-westward.

To keep up courage 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 by a heavy swell parted the second cable.

It was dangerous to drift, but it is doubtful if the change was not welcomed by many, especially as the wind carried 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.

Constipation Hood's Pills Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the dried food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sassaaparilla.

unconfined joy pervaded every breast on board, and all flocked to the side of the ship to view the distant gleam. Rockets were now discharged a more frequent intervals, and the small cannon forward was fired every minute. The steamer's lights approached near enough for the anxious watchers on La Champagne's 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 slowly dawned upon them that the distress signals were unnoted and the other steamer was keeping on her course unchecked.

THE ROMAN 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 board the Roman.

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. Poirer returned to his ship to make arrangements.

Meanwhile the deck of La Champagne was crowded with passengers burning with curiosity to know what was going on. The Captain gratified their curiosity as far as possible on his return and conveyed the welcome information that the ship would be taken in tow in the morning.

Nobody on board slept that night. Hawers were got ready by the ship's company, and at daylight the work of passing the lines commenced.

Twice the lines snapped when the Roman's engines were started, and when secure connection was finally made it was with a wire hawser and a chain 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 steamer started for Halifax on Thursday morning. Nothing occurred to mar the progress hither, which was performed with surprising celerity.

THE STORY OF THE LIFE BOAT. Lieut. Unsworth, who commanded the lifeboat, 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 to 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 boat the Captain shook hands with me and wished me good luck. He left it to my judgment whether I should seek land or make for the steamship track.

I divided the men into three watches of three each. One man was on lookout at the bow 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 Franjois 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 sails and hear what the men said when they said anything, which was not often.

A SILENT AND DISMAL VOYAGE. We made from the steamship's side in silence and soon lost ourselves in the 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. Each man received two small glasses of brandy every night and morning. If the men could have smoked they might 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 appetite. We had plenty of canned meat, cheese, bread and claret.

On the first and second days we ate three meals, but after that we ate 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 sea to a great height. We shipped a good deal of water and the men suffered much from frostbite. All hands were put to bailing. The water came aboard constantly, until we used oil to keep down the combers. We all wore mittens, but they were of little use, as they were wet and often coated 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 came I steered west-northwest to get back into it again. The northeaster blew very strong by afternoon of the fourth day, and we lowered sail and put out a drag, which kept the boat's head to the sea. It blew so fresh that these anchorline 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 track.

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 noon I was able to make my first observation. I found that we were in latitude 42° 50' north and longitude 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 ocean sea on the sixth day. The noon observation showed that we were in latitude 43° 09' 1" north and 50° 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

lieutenant did not speak about. One is that the Rotterdam's passengers wanted to buy for \$5 a piece the brass buttons on his uniform as mementos. The lieutenant was not selling buttons. He regretted very much that the Rotterdam had cast the staunch lifeboat of the Champagne adrift after taking out 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. Hartly 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 one, and in the light of the past history of somewhat similar results in other 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 suffered severely. In its long record there was little with which fault could 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, 1896. The defeat of two such able ministers as Messrs. Gibson and Dryden is to be regretted; but, on the other hand, Messrs. 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. Hartly 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. Hartly's majority was 280.

Out of the twenty-three sub-divisions Mr. Hartly won in sixteen, and of seven wards and Portmouthe, Victoria Ward was alone for Mr. Smythe, by nineteen votes. Mr. Hartly's largest majority was ninety-two in Cataragui, where the Hon. Mr. Hartly 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 announced that he was elected by a majority of 277. Mr. Foy being called upon, after thanking the electors for the honor they did him in placing him at the head of the polls, said: In going to Parliament he would go as the representative of no class or creed, he would go as a citizen of Toronto, born here, and would endeavor to do the best for his city and Province. He would represent not his friends, but his entire constituency.

THE RETURNS. 1894. 1898. Liberals..... 51 43 Conservatives..... 25 41 Patrons..... 15 1 Independents..... 3 1 Russell (vac't) 1 Liberal maj. over Conservatives..... 26 5 Liberal maj. over all parties..... 8 3

The following shows the successful candidates, with the majorities obtained, according to the revised returns: LIBERALS ELECTED—48. *Algoma East.....Farwell..... 200 *Algoma West.....Gumee..... 102 Brant North.....Bark..... 102 Brant South.....Hardy..... 491 Brockville.....Graham..... 200 Bruce North.....Bowman..... 209 Bruce South.....Trotter..... Ac. Bruce Centre.....Malcom..... 2-6 Elgin West.....McNish..... 10 Essex North.....McKee..... 102 Essex South.....Auld..... 600 Haldimand.....Holmes..... 147 Halton.....Barber..... 134 Hastings East.....Russell..... 134 Huron East.....Hyslop..... 300

Fat is absolutely necessary as an article of diet. If it is not of the right kind it may not be digested. Then the body will not get enough of it. In this event there is fat-starvation. Scott's Emulsion supplies this needed fat, of the right kind, in the right quantity, and in the form already partly digested. As a result all the organs and tissues take on activity.

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Kent East.....Ferguson..... 500 Kent West.....Pardo..... 250 Kingston.....Harty..... 289 Lambton East.....Pettypiece..... 48 Lambton West.....Pardee..... 300 Laparac North.....Caldwell..... 154 Lennox.....Aylesworth..... 40 London.....Leys..... 313 Middlesex West.....Rosa..... 153 Middlesex North.....Taylor..... 55 Monok.....Harcourt..... 265 Muskoka.....Bridgeland..... 41 Nipissing.....Loughrin..... 96 Norfolk North.....Carpenter..... 250 Norfolk South.....Charlton..... 32 Northumberland E.....Douglas..... 355 Northumberland W.....Clarke..... 148 Ottawa.....Lumsden..... 80 Oxford North.....Patullo..... 1000 Oxford South.....McKay..... 709 Peel.....Smith..... 300 Perth North.....Brown..... 150 Peterboro East.....Bleazard..... 197 Peterboro West.....Stratton..... 900 Prescott.....Evanturel..... Ac. Renfrew South.....Campbell..... 1200 Welland.....Germar..... 682 Wellington East.....Craig..... 157 Wellington South.....Muirie..... 300 Wentworth South.....D'Kenson..... 100 York East.....Richardson..... 300 York West.....Hill..... 46 York North.....Davis..... 475

CONSERVATIVES ELECTED—43. Addington.....Reid..... 100 Cardwell.....Little..... 372 Carleton.....Kidd..... 1,000 Dufferin.....Barr..... 351 Dundas.....Whitney..... 187 Durham East.....Fallis..... 200 Durham West.....Reid..... 118 Elgin East.....Brower..... 8 Frontenac.....Gallagher..... 182 Glengarry.....McDonald..... 200 Grenville.....Joynt..... 300 Grey North.....Boyd..... 400 Grey South.....Jamieson..... 400 Grey Centre.....Lucas..... 1,128 Hamilton East.....Caracallen..... 380 Hamilton West.....Colquhoun..... 297 Hastings West.....Morrison..... 200 Hastings North.....Allan..... 206 Huron West.....Beck..... 2 Huron South.....Elber..... 150 Lanark North.....Matthewson..... 805 Leeds.....Beatty..... 424 Lincoln.....Jessop..... 200 Middlesex East.....Hodgins..... 130 Ontario North.....Hogle..... 422 Ontario South.....Calder..... 89 Ottawa.....Powell..... 13 Perth South.....Monteith..... 32 Prince Edward.....Dempsey..... 200 Renfrew North.....White..... 146 Simcoe East.....Muscampbell..... 75 Simcoe West.....Duff..... 800 Simcoe Centre.....Thompson..... 27 Stormont.....McLaughlin..... 230 Toronto North.....Marter..... 17 Toronto South.....Foy..... 277 Toronto East.....Pyne..... 1,610 Toronto West.....Crawford..... 815 Victoria East.....Carnegie..... 400 Victoria West.....Fox..... 100 Waterloo North.....Lackmyr..... 85 Waterloo South.....Kibbles..... 100 Wentworth North.....Wardell..... 370

PATRONS—1. Wellington West.....Tucker..... 150 INDEPENDENTS—1. Parry Sound.....Beatty..... 31 *Doubtful

DAIRY PRODUCE.

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 fill an order for finest on the market at present inside of 85.

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 Grog 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 at 19c at the factory producers are not likely to make cheese, which only brings them 7c.

Butter continues strong, with the demand in excess of the supply. As a result prices are very firmly held, and strictly finest creamery is difficult to obtain at any price. There were sales today at 19c, and further lots are under way to be under offer at the same price. Exporters are in the market also, and willing to pay 19c, 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 tubs selling at 17c to-day. Roll dairy fetched 16c to 16c.

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 dozen. The demand, however, was good, and supplies are being kept well cleaned up daily, as dealers report no accumulation of stock. Sales were made freely at 18c to 19c per dozen. 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 8c; ducks, 8c 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 90c for choice hand-picked per bushel. 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, 12c; dark clover comb, 10c to 10c; and dark, 7c to 8c. The demand for potatoes is fair, and as supplies are not excessive, prices are sustained at 60c per bag 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 HARSHIPS 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, disease and death is almost certain to claim many of the ill-prepared adventurers. The following letter from one who has undergone the hardships of the trip, will be interesting to those who intend going into the desolate but gold laden north—

SKAGWAY, Dec. 12th, 1897.

DEAR SIRS—My object in writing this letter is to give a word of advice to those who contemplate going to the Yukon gold fields. For ten years I have followed 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 left behind the seeds of disease which manifested themselves in the form of heart and kidney troubles. I managed to reach Vancouver, but did not have much hope 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 helping 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 outfit 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 occasions. 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 water. When I started for the Yukon my weight was only 149 pounds, and I now weigh 169 pounds, thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I am soon starting for another trip to Dawson by the same route. This time, however, the travelling will be on snowshoes, 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 purpose 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, JOHN PICHÉ.

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 discouraging 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 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 3c 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 heaves sold at 4c to 4c; good at 3c to 4c; and common to fair at 2c to 3c; per lb., live weight. The demand for calves was good, and choice stock sold at from 8c to 11c; good at 8c to 8c; fair at 8c to 8c; and inferior to common at \$1.50 to \$3 each. The market for sheep was stronger, and prices advanced fully 1c to 1c per lb., with sales at 3c to 6c. Lambs were in demand and firm at 4c to 5c per lb., live weight.

At the Grand Trunk stock yards at Point St. Charles the receipts of live cattle were 150 cattle, 100 sheep and lambs, and 20 hogs. There was some demand from shippers for really choice cattle and a few head were picked up at 4c to 4c. The demand from local dealers for butchers' stock was fair and the bulk of the offerings changed hands at 3c to 3c per lb. Sheep were in demand and sold at 3c to 4c per lb, and the lambs at 4c to 5c per lb. 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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