

OUR NEWFOUNDLAND BUDGET.

Easter Sunday was celebrated in the Roman Catholic Cathedral with all the splendor and solemnity befitting this great Catholic Feast. The merry peals of the joy bells rang out at 10.30. At 11 o'clock, solemn Pontifical High Mass was sung by His Lordship Bishop Howley. He was assisted by Revs. E. Crooke and E. P. Roche, as deacon and sub-deacon. Revs. Mgr. Scott, J. C. White and U. O'Brien assisting at the Throne, and Rev. C. H. O'Neill acting as Master of Ceremonies. The High Altar was tastefully decorated with beautiful Easter lilies, and surrounded with innumerable lights. The rich and costly vestments of the clergy were in keeping with the grandeur and solemnity of the occasion. The music was of unusual high order, especially the singing of the Hallelujah chorus. At 7 p.m. the church was again crowded to assist at Pontifical Vespers. His Lordship occupied the Throne, assisted by Fathers Scott, O'Brien, and McGrath, Fathers Jackman, Crooke, O'Brien and Roche assisting in the Sanctuary. The singing of the Altar Boys' Choir under the direction of Rev. Bro. Fennessy being a special feature. At both services a large number of visitors of other denominations were present.

Among the social events of the year the annual ball of the Benevolent Irish Society, the oldest fraternal body in Newfoundland, takes the lead. Probably never did the Society hold such an event as that of Easter Monday Night. The company was a very large one numbering 100 couples, and including citizens of every creed and nationality.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry McCallum, honored the affair with his presence, it being the first public function in which he participated since his arrival here. He was attended by Capt. Timmis, A.D.C., and there were also present Chief Justice Little—a former President of the Society, Assistant Justice and M.S. Emerson, Premier Sir James and Lady Winter and others. President J. D. and Mrs. Ryan received the guests, and sharp at 9.15 the opening Irish quadrille began, after which dance followed dance without intermission until 4 in the morning, by which time the entire programme had been concluded.

The hall presented a beautiful picture. Everywhere were displayed trophies of hunting, the national flags of Ireland, England and Scotland being conspicuous, while the Stars and Stripes and the Native banner were also accorded places of honor. Choice flowers filled the windows, and the scene was indeed one of dazzling beauty. President J. D. Ryan and secretary Kent of the Society, chairman Mitchell and secretary McGrath of the Ball Committee, with the four managers, Messrs. J. P. Crotty, J. M. Byrne, T. Barron, F. Connolly, and W. Howley deserve great praise for their efforts to make every one feel at home. The music supplied by Prof. Power's full orchestra, was charming, and the movements of the dancers left no doubt that St. Patrick's Hall had the finest floor in the city for the terpsichorean art.

The Shamrock Cricket Club, champions of Terra Nova, held their annual meeting April 5th. The attendance was large and the enthusiasm manifest. The financial report showed the club to be in splendid standing. The election of officers for the year resulted as follows:—

Hon. Pres. Rev. Bros. Slattery and Lavelle; Pres. E. P. Morris, C.C.; Capt. W. P. Wallace; Treas. C. W. Ryan; Sec. J. L. Slattery; all re-elected. P. Berrigan and J. Donnelly, with the officers, from the executive committee. Delegates to the League are:—W. Linegar and C. Ellis. Five members were admitted, among them being H. H. Shortis, a veteran of the willow. This being the Silver Jubilee year of the Club, it is intended to hold a suitable celebration at the close of the cricket season.

His Excellency Governor McCallum is fast becoming the favorite of the masses. His visit to our honny handed fishermen on board of the sea-going steamers, his capital speech to them at the Prince of Wales Rink, which you so kindly published in a late issue;

his great speech to the members of the Irish Benevolent Society, on their national holiday, his attendance at their annual ball, and his warm appreciation of the same, and his special thanks for the thoughtful arrangements made in his behalf, all these go to show that "Ye Ancient Colouy" possesses the right man in the right place, and the most genial and whole-souled governor that the Home Government ever appointed to rule our Island Home.

Since last report the following sealing steamers have arrived:— "Ranger," Capt. H. Dawe, 18,000; "Harlaw," Capt. Scott, the first arrival from the Gulf Seal Fishery, 9,000; "Panther," Capt. Winsor, 15,000. The people are anxiously awaiting the arrival of Captain Arthur Jackman, the old stalwart among our sealing Captains, and whose record as a successful hunter at the ice-fields ranks as one of the foremost of Newfoundland's great industry.

The first contingent of the northern schooners are beginning to arrive. If the ice keeps off the coast, the spring fleet will be along to get supplies early, as this year promises to be ahead of many that have passed.

The SS. "Neptune," the largest sealing vessel of the fleet, was discharged yesterday evening, April 4, and the following specification of seals is the result:—

32,069 young, 65 old harps; total, 32,134; weighing 733 tons, 14 cwt., 3 qrs., 8 lbs., gross; 711 tons, 18 cwt., 1 qr., 13 lbs., nett. The nett value being \$42,388.52, and her crew of 269 men shared \$52.23 each.

The SS. "Bruce" has been doing splendid work in running to Sydney, with mails and passengers. She is a superior boat and suitably built to encounter the heavy ice floes peculiar to our coast. Lately she was badly "nipped" while coming through the Gulf, but the accident was repaired on arriving at St. John's, and she again resumed her usual work to the great satisfaction of all.

Thousands of our citizens have of late visited the great Signal Station here, known as Signal Hill, in order to see the approach of some sealing steamer. But in almost every case they had been disappointed as the steamers in port reached here late in the evening or very early in the morning.

A local writer remarks:—

It is not predicting too much to say that the Island of Newfoundland, now that it has fallen into line with other portions of the Continent in the matter of transportation facilities, is destined in the near future to have a veritable boom, both industrially and in respect to a summer travel. It will be yet another link in the chain of Maritime resorts, beginning with New Brunswick and ending with distant Labrador. The summer climate of Newfoundland is superb, and the ruggedness of its coast has led it to be fitly named the American Norway. During the coming season the Newfoundland Railway system is to be supplemented by half a dozen speedy and modern steamers built especially for this service, and which will ply along the indented shores of the Island in all directions, thus affording to tourists a splendid opportunity of enjoying this phase of the scenery. One of these steamers will run between Newfoundland and Labrador. The summer temperature of the Island is equable, the days being mild and the nights cool and bracing. The fogs that sometimes trouble the transatlantic steamships off the Banks do not penetrate inland, and the oppressive heat that makes life unbearable in "the States" is unknown there. Altogether, Newfoundland may be safely set down as one of the finest health resorts in the country. There is much to commend it beside glorious scenery and pure air. The sportsman will find Newfoundland a perfect paradise and its hunting and fishing grounds offer a variety of fish and game, that is as great as is the quantity. There are varieties of game in the Island that are not to be found in Maine or Canada proper.

fore the blood has had time to congeal. What guarantee have we, when such hasty embalmments are made, that people are not sometimes actually deprived of life by the embalmer—unintentionally, unknowingly, of course, but none the less really?

"The moment one puts on the appearance of death, the first thing done, even if it is the depth of winter, is to remove the covering from the body, excepting perhaps a sheet, shut off all heat and open wide the windows. If it is warm weather, perhaps ice is applied, or the body is put into a refrigerator. The very opposite of what ought to be done. Heat is life; cold is death.

"Dr. B. W. Richardson tells of a medical man found dead, as it was presumed, from an overdose of chloral. 'To all common observation, this gentleman,' he says 'was dead, there was no sign of respiration; it was difficult for an ear so long trained as my own to detect sounds of the heart; there was no pulse at the wrist, and the temperature of the body had fallen off to 77 Fahr. In this condition the man had lain for some hours before my arrival, and yet, under the simple acts of raising the warmth of the room to 54 Fahr. and the injection of warm milk into the stomach, he rallied slowly out of the sleep and made a perfect recovery.'

"Another reason why people generally act so strangely when dealing with death is, that they have wrong ideas as to what death really is. A body is not always dead the moment after life departs. Death is not altogether an absence of life. Someone has said, 'The moment we begin to live we commence to die,' which is true. The final consummation does not always come like the crushing of a fly under one's foot. The fact is, that while the individual certainly dies the moment he or she departs from this life, the body continues to live

until the matter of which it is composed begins to decompose, unless by some artificial process the nature of that matter has been changed in such a way to retard its dissolution.

Mr. Booth, after giving a description of the coffin which he provides with the tube and ventilator, states that the instructions to be followed are these:—

"As soon as a person dies, or is supposed to have died, instead of dissecting his body or freezing out all vestiges of life that may possibly remain, the normal temperature of the room is kept up, the body is at once washed with warm water clothed and wrapped in comfortable bed coverings. The object is to develop evidences of either life or death. Fortunately, the exact same conditions are favorable to both. Warmth, air, moisture develop the evidences of death.

"The casket being placed in position (not so high as usual—low enough so that a person sitting beside it in a chair can see the interior through the glass cover), it is then connected with the chimney flue. The body is placed in the casket and the air-tight glass cover secured. The ingress opening being unstoppered, a current of fresh air will at once enter the casket and, passing over the face of the body, will discharge itself through the egress opening up the pipe into the chimney.

"The temperature of the room should now be raised to from 80 to 84 degrees Fahr.

We have no comment to make on this subject, beyond the hope that either Mr. Booth, or some body else, may eventually succeed in establishing a means whereby there can no longer be any doubt, as to whether life is really extinct, or not, in persons dying in the ordinary way.

CHARITY IN SECRET.

Here is an item of news that is suggestive of many serious reflections. The Detroit "News-Tribune" says:—

"A prominent citizen of Springwells thus expresses himself over the publication of the fact that Supervisor Higgins intends publishing each month the names of those poor people who were obliged to ask for relief.

"I think it's a shame to have the names of these poor people published. Let the supervisor investigate the cases of application for relief and if he feels that the applicant is a deserving and worthy one there is not a man in the township but what will excuse him for any mistake he may make. It would be outrageous however to publish the names of those given relief.

"The ordinary American citizen would almost starve before he would ask relief. If it was known by him that a paper circulated all through the township would tell his neighbors of the fact he would hardly have the nerve to apply, especially when he knows that his children would be pointed out at school and on the streets as objects of charity."

With all our heart we agree with the Springwells citizen. Charity does not merely consist in almsgiving; there is charity of thought, charity of word, charity of sentiment, charity

of action, charity in refraining from speaking ill, charity in protecting the feelings of others from humiliation, charity in raising the fallen, in recognizing inferiors, in doing good "by stealth." The man who relieves another—say in a pecuniary manner—and then reaps his own glory and satisfaction by making the world aware of the other's unfortunate circumstances, is not to be credited with an act of charity; he gave cash, and robbed the other of his ease of mind, his self-respect; he lifted him out of debt merely to degrade and humiliate him. There is no charity in such a deed. There is even no consolation, no merit, no satisfaction in the performance of such an action.

We know of a certain very wealthy man, one who has largely endowed institutions in this city, whose name has figured among numberless subscription lists—simply because he could not help it; we are aware of the same man having aided privately hundreds of poor and deserving people, in amounts varying from \$5 to \$500, and never allowing a living soul to know that these people were in need or that they had been saved by him from destitution. There is charity in its loftiest sense—as far as the helping of fellow-men is concerned.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.

Branch 26, of the C. M. B. A. of Canada, has, during the present season, held a series of social events which were brought to a close last Wednesday evening, by a progressive euchre party, in Beaumont's Assembly Rooms, St. Catherine street, and, as is always the case with all affairs of the kind by this Branch, it was a most successful and enjoyable event. Grand Deputy J. J. Costigan was the chairman of the evening, and was ably assisted by President D. J. McGillis, Chancellors J. H. Feeley, P. Reynolds, M. Sharkey, A. W. McGillis; Brothers Delaney, Thos. Christy, P. J. Darcy, A. McCulloch, Thos. J. Evers, W. A. Corcoran, J. M. McMahon, P. J. Sears, J. W. Maiden, and others.

The gathering was a large one, over two hundred ladies and gentlemen being present, and amongst those was the Grand President of the Association, Hon. M. F. Hackett, who was most heartily received and entered into the pleasures of the evening with the same spirit which animated all.

Playing was started about 9 o'clock. Forty tables entered into the contest. Each player was determined to win, and the contest was a spirited one.

Fifteen games in all were played, and the following were the prize winners:—Ladies.—1st, Miss M. Drury; 2nd, Miss L. Waddell. Gentlemen.—1st, Mr. W. Wall; 2nd, Mr. R. J. M. Dolan. Consolation.—Mr. H. Bolger. The

prizes were presented to the winners by Grand President Hackett, after which Chairman Costigan made a brief address, in the course of which he dwelt upon the honors paid them by the visit of the Grand President. He then asked President Hackett to say a few words. The Grand President on coming forward received an ovation. He thanked them for their hearty reception. He could assure the Branch and its many friends that he had never passed a more pleasant evening. The Hon. gentlemen then dwelt upon the good effect of such gatherings. He also said a few brief words on the C. M. B. A., the good it had done in the past, and its present prosperity and usefulness. He asked the ladies for their support. This they could easily give, by inducing their husbands, brothers or sweethearts to become members of the grandest Catholic association in the Dominion, the C. M. B. A. of Canada. Refreshments were then served, after which the hall was cleared and a most pleasant social hour was passed with music, etc., the gathering broke up about two o'clock.

Brother Chas. M. McCarrey had charge of the refreshments, and, as usual, did himself credit.

One need never be without compliments if he is willing to bid for them, and is not too particular about their sincerity.

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TO ESCAPE BEING BURIED ALIVE.

The Detroit "News-Tribune" gives an account of a new device of Mr. H. W. Booth, to prevent premature burials. It also gives a cut illustrating a parlor scene, with the friends of deceased around the remains. At the right end of the coffin is a ventilating hole; at the other end a pipe leading to the chimney. It is a long estab-

lished fact that thousands of people have been buried alive. It is now generally held that putrefaction is the only real sign of death. Mr. Booth, in this connection, has given some lengthy explanations of his system, and, in so doing, he has said:—

"Embalment is usually performed six hours after supposed death, while the body is yet warm and be-