

Canadian Race Feeling.

BY AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

Our American contemporaries have sometimes a peculiar knack of twisting everything foreign into something to suit their own preconceived ideas, especially so is it in connection with Canada. Whether it is that they are jealous of our Dominion's progress, or actually ill-informed concerning current events in this country, I cannot say; but they certainly hazard most extraordinary and purely imaginary opinions concerning passing events on this side of the line. The avidity with which they grasp at the slightest subject that might be twisted into something unfavorable, or detrimental to the interests of Canada, makes me think that there is more ill-will than lack of information amongst them.

Recently the "Buffalo Times" delivered itself of an article on race feeling in Canada. Without a doubt the article was the product of an ill-directed, if at all sane, mind. Were the writer's contentions true, we might prepare for an immediate smashing up of the whole confederation. Possibly, it is some such desire that inspired the writer with such an effort as this one.

The "Times" beginning to analyze the general views of various powers, should be considered as preparing the readers' mind for all that was to come. Here is the general introduction:

"In the latter years of the century race feeling, instead of losing sap and withering away, seems to be growing ranker. Many amiable sentimentalists, who speak as the simple ones and as those void of understanding, may prate otherwise, but the facts are against them. In Austria the feuds between the people of that crazy-quiet nation have risen to the point of riot. The Russians never were so heartily hated by Poles and Friedlanders, and even the sedate and kindly kindred stocks of Norway and Sweden have been too nearly embroiled in a strife that would have been a scandal to the world."

We have not time to examine whether this be all true or not; we must hasten after our erratic contemporary. Hearken to this:—

"Accordingly it is not at all surprising that in the Dominion of Canada, particularly in the Province of Quebec, is beheld a revival of race rivalry which could easily be fanned into open feud. Little indeed is there in common between the Canadians of French lineage and their compatriots of British origin. Nor is time at all likely to knit them any closer. For many years, and even now, the long-suppressed feeling of discontent breaks into a murmur that augurs no good for the future. Their compulsory union appears to be little less than a ghastly political misalliance and it seems quite evident that both sides are seeking a remedy from such sociological incompatibility. Who that ever has mingled with a people animated by all the engaging and attractive qualities we associate with the word 'French,' in our memories of 'Old Creole days'; and has contrasted the impression with those received in Toronto, can fail to realize the utter absurdity of two such diverse racial ideals as these people respectively represent, ever being peacefully harmonized."

Not so bad for a commencement; but we leave our views aside for the moment to present our readers with the ravings of the "Times."

"Add to the race feeling the gravest difference as to social, religious and educational problems, and the folly of expecting that Ottawa can permanently weld Ontario and Quebec into a homogeneous state, is absurd to any person who can read the history of the past or keenly scan the probabilities of the future."

"These observations are suggested particularly on account of the manifestations of 'disloyalty' in Quebec, while the Dutch and French heroes

were dealing some stunning blows against British imperial prestige amid the kopjes and ravines of South Africa. We do not seek to intensify the race prejudices when we record the fact that the French in Quebec undoubtedly desire that the trouble which they from time to time create will end in the ultimate withdrawal from the dominion of that province and its gravitation to the United States."

So far we have had dogmatic assertion, now we come to speculation regarding the future:—

"Whether French restiveness in Canada, under the rule of an alien and hateful empire, shall find vent merely in parliamentary agitation and obstruction, or shall in some propitious hour culminate in rebellion, and the consequent hauling down of the Union Jack, is a question with which English statesmanship may wisely concern itself."

"It is somewhat significant that certain Irish elements of the United States, on the theory that England's extremity is Ireland's opportunity, are giving aid and encouragement to the aspirations of the French of Canada."

"Without seeking to formulate or to outline any plan or to pass any opinion upon the flowing sequence of the hour, it is not displeasing to note the far more rapid ratio of increase of the French peoples of Canada than those of British stock. The restless spirits of Montcalm, of Frontenac, and LaSalle, must sometimes view the possibilities of a revived new France on American soil. It may be, after all, that Louis Riel and his fellow martyrs did not die in vain, and that the crusade in Manitoba against human rights by that odious janizary, Lord Wolseley, was but the chaff of tyranny which will some day be blown away by the breath of liberty."

I would like to examine this peculiar article sentence by sentence, but I preferred giving it in full and answering it "en bloc."

This prophet of ill-omen begins by laying down as a principle that two races, one of French, the other of English origin, cannot go on living in harmony together. His theory may sound fair enough, but we, in Canada, have that which upsets all theories—and that experience, based upon mutual interests in a common country, indicates that the longer the union lasts, the more closely allied in commerce, in political, social and other respects are the sons of both races.

As is plainly stated, the writer bases his ideas upon the exaggerated reports of the little university student's misunderstanding that took place some weeks ago in Montreal, and the memory as well as every trace of which can no longer be found in Canada. This only shows how injurious "yellow" journalistic reports may become, and how ill-informed strangers are in regard to the internal conditions of the country. Never before were there greater harmony and mutual good understanding between Quebec and Ontario.

The balance of the article, about the possibilities of another affair of 1837 on the part of French-Canadians, of Irish-Americans getting ready to aid in the prospective uprising, and the nonsense about Riel and Wolseley, do not deserve even passing comment. Not one in a thousand of Canadians remembers Wolseley's time in Canada; the Riel issue is dead, and Quebec with an almost entirely French Legislature of its own, and a French Premier at Ottawa, is as far from dreaming of disturbing the order of things today as it is from invading the United States and lynching the "Times" man for his lack of knowledge. It does no harm to see ourselves as others see us or would like us to be. Hence my reason for taking up this mass of nonsense.

wounded by one of our shells, and it was pitiful to watch them as they lay side by side, the elder man holding the hand of the younger in a loving clasp, whilst with his other hand he stroked the boy's face with gestures that were infinitely pathetic. Just as the stars were coming out that night between the clouds that floated over us the Boer boy sobbed his young life out, and all through the long watches of that mournful darkness the father lay with his dead laddie's hand in his. The pain of his own wounds must have been dreadful, but I heard no moan of anguish from his lips. When at the dawning they came to take the dead boy from the living man, the stern old warrior simply pressed his grizzled lips to the cold face, and then turned his grey beard to the hard earth, and made no further sign, but I knew well that had the sacrifice been possible he would gladly have given his life to save the young one's.

LOSS OF MEN AND HORSES.—In its number just received, the "London Universe" says:—

"Although there was no great engagement last week between the British and the Boers, the papers tell us that during the seven days ending April the 6th, the English losses were 1,000 men and 1,000 horses. At first sight the statement looks like an exaggeration. To men of experience in war it is no mystery or fancy picture. As to the men, 621 were captured on April 4th by the Boers after a prolonged struggle against a superior force. The fight began at noon on Tuesday, and was maintained until 9 a.m. on Wednesday. The troops in this action were the Irish Rifles and the 9th Mounted Infantry. How many were killed and wounded cannot be stated for want of information, but it is acknowledged that 424 Irish Rifles and 167 Mounted Infantry had to surrender.

Adding the 621 captured men to all other casualties from various causes, and it is very easy to accept the assurance that 1,000 men disappeared in one week. Civilians cannot easily conceive that the loss of men from disease and hardship exceeds the number killed in battle. Such, however, is the case. The wear and tear of campaigning, especially in an enemy's country, is

greater than is imagined by the people who are fortunate enough to be unacquainted with the destructive effects of war.

"That a thousand horses should disappear in a week can surprise nobody. No one need be informed that if a horse is hard driven, and overworked, even for one day, with little food or water, he is knocked out, and may become useless if he does not get rest and care. No home-living steed is ever compelled to endure the labor and fatigue that cavalry and artillery horses must undergo in war time. There are occasions when an army must reach a given point by a certain time, in order to save a division from annihilation, or to avert a decisive defeat. On a forced march men may fall out by the score, horses drop dead by the dozen, but onwards the survivors must push at all costs.

It is therefore not in the least incredible that the weekly loss in horses amounts to a thousand. This means that General Roberts's mounts are reduced by 4,000 in the four weeks that have passed since he entered Bloemfontein on the 13th of March. Hence his month's inaction. The reports from Bloemfontein concur in stating that the commander-in-chief is crippled for want of horses and supplies. It is, doubtless, the knowledge of this embarrassment that accounts for the unexpected activity of the Boers. The attack upon Colonel Broadwood and the capture of the 150 waggons of stores, with seven guns—the Boers say they have taken even quickly the Free State burghers recovered from their reverses. This dash of enterprise was rapidly followed by the defeat and capture of the Irish Rifles and the Mounted Infantry after a desperate fight of twenty-one hours.

In consequence of these disasters the press is returning to its attacks upon the War Office. Last week the Scots Greys, the Inniskilling Dragoons, and the Lancers could not muster 100 mounted men. Either the War Office is an incapable department or else the horses must be dying at the rate of more than a 1,000 a week. The Franco-German war did not continue actively for more than three months, yet in that time the German cavalry were three times supplied with fresh horses. The War Office should be court-martialed.

endure surgical operations better than men, and recover more easily from the effects of wounds. They also grow old less rapidly and live longer. Among centenarians there are twice as many women as men. Women retain longer the use of their legs and their hands. Their hair becomes gray later and they suffer less from senile irritability and from loss of sight, hearing and memory. In brief, contrary to popular opinion, woman is more hardy than man, and possesses a larger reserve of vitality. In this connection the absence of physical abnormalities in woman should be noted. A mass of evidence from anthropological studies in Italy and England shows that degeneration marks, monstrosities and almost all kinds of variations from the normal type are much less common in woman than in man. Here, too, we may note that statistics of the diseases to which men, women and children are severally most subject show a somewhat marked similarity between the diseases of women and of children.—The Lancet.

Gaelic League of America.

For the benefit of our readers we publish the constitution of the Gaelic League, organized in 1898. It is as follows:—

ARTICLE I.—The name of this organization shall be: The Gaelic League of America.

ARTICLE II.—The objects of the Gaelic League are: (1) To form a bond of union between the various societies now existing in America for the cultivation of the language, literature, music and art of Ireland, and the extension of a knowledge of Irish history in general, and the history of the Irish race in America in particular, and to thereby render the work of these bodies more effective; and (2) To establish new societies where none already exists.

ARTICLE III.—The officers of the League shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer and three Secretaries—Recording, Financial and Corresponding Secretary; the Corresponding Secretary to perform also the duties of librarian, during his term of office.

ARTICLE IV.—These officers, who shall be elected at each regular convention of the League, shall constitute the Executive Council, and transact the business of the League.

ARTICLE V.—Permanent Committees, whose term of office shall correspond with that of the officers, shall be appointed at each convention on language and literature, music, art and history.

ARTICLE VI.—Any society composed of not less than twelve members, devoted to, or in sympathy with the objects of the League, shall be eligible for affiliation.

ARTICLE VII.—A general council shall be maintained, to which all individuals, who approve of the objects and desire to assist in the work of the League, but who reside in towns or districts in which no branch thereof exists, shall be eligible to membership.

ARTICLE VIII.—The affiliation fee for branches shall be \$5.00 per year, and the dues for individual members of the General Council shall be \$2.00 per year.

ARTICLE IX.—A convention shall be held once in every year, unless a majority of the Executive Council should at any time deem it necessary or expedient to either call a convention before the lapse of one year or postpone it for longer than that period, provided, however, that in no case shall a convention be postponed for a longer period than three years from the date of the preceding convention.

ARTICLE X.—Each society affiliated with the League shall be entitled to two votes in the convention, and every member of the General Council to one vote.

ARTICLE XI.—Every member of the affiliated societies, whether a delegate to the convention or not, and every member of the General Council, shall be eligible for election to office.

ARTICLE XII.—The League shall maintain headquarters in New York for the purpose of supplying branches and individuals with all necessary books and information.

ARTICLE XIII.—The League shall establish and maintain affiliation with the Gaelic League of Ireland in such manner as may be agreed upon from year to year between the Executive Council and the Gaelic League of Ireland.

The profit of a gold mine depends, not on the amount of rock crushed under the stamps, but upon the amount of gold which can be extracted from the rock. In a similar way the value of the food which is eaten does not depend on the quantity which is taken into the stomach but upon the amount of nourishment extracted from it by the organs of nutrition and digestion. When these organs are diseased they fail to extract the nourishment in sufficient quantities to supply the needs of the several organs of the body, and these organs cannot work without nourishment. The result is heart "trouble," liver "trouble," and many another ailment. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, acting on every organ of the digestive and nutritive system, restores it to health and vigor. It cures diseases remote from the stomach through the stomach in which they originated. "Golden Medical Discovery" contains neither alcohol nor narcotics.

Prosperity is the touchstone of virtue; it is less difficult to bear misfortune than to remain incorrupted by pleasure.

HORSES AND CATTLE have colic and cramps. Pain-Killer will cure them every time. Half a bottle in hot water repeated a few times. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c and 50c.

FRIENDLY CHATS TO YOUNG MEN.

BAD MANNERS.—Bad manners is often a great hindrance to a young man starting in life. We see some men who seem to work their hands off, and yet don't seem to get along. The question naturally arises, Why? It is because they are too cross-grained and unapproachable by their ungentlemanly conduct. They repel patronage, and business goes to others who are really less deserving of it, but more companionable.

"Why did our friend never succeed in business?" asked a man returning to New York after years of absence: "He had sufficient capital, a thorough knowledge of his business, and exceptional shrewdness and sagacity."

"He was sour and morose," was the reply; "he always suspected his employees of cheating him, and was discourteous to his customers. Hence, no man ever put good will or energy into work done for him, and his patrons went to shops where they were sure of victory."

SELF-HELP.—"The spirit of self-help," says Samuel Smiles, "is the root of all genuine growth in the individual, and exhibited in the lives of many, it constitutes the true source of national vigor and strength." Help from others takes away a part of that necessity which should make a man do his best, thus leaving him almost helpless in the end. It is a bad practice to rely too much on others for the old maxim, "Heaven helps those who help themselves," should not be forgotten. The following will clearly show how those who try the old maxim are rewarded:—

A boy was employed in a lawyer's office, and he had the daily papers with which to amuse himself. He began to study French, and became a fluent reader and writer of the language. He accomplished this by laying aside the newspaper and taking up something not so amusing, but far more profitable.

A coachman was often obliged to wait long hours while his mistress made calls. He determined to improve the time. He found a small volume containing the Eclogues of Virgil, but could not read it; so he purchased a Latin grammar. Day by day he studied this, and finally mastered its intricacies. His mistress came up behind him one day as he stood by the horses waiting for her,

and asked him what he was so intently reading.

"Only a bit of Virgil, ma'am."

"What! do you read Latin?" she asked, with surprise.

She mentioned this to her husband, who insisted that David should have a teacher to instruct him. In a short time David became a learned man.

APPLICATION AND PERSEVERANCE.—"The greatest results in every-day life are attained by simple means, and the ordinary qualities. The common life of every day, with its cares, necessities and duties, affords ample opportunity for acquiring experience of the best kind," says a certain writer. The road to human welfare is only gained by close application and perseverance. Few things are impracticable in themselves, and it is for want of application, rather than means, that men fail of success.

TRUE WISDOM.—True wisdom consists in appearing in your true worth.

Never affect to be other than you are—either richer or wiser. Never be ashamed to say, whether as applied to time or money, "I cannot afford it."

"I cannot afford to waste an hour in the idleness to which you invite me," "I cannot afford the dollar you ask me to throw away."

Once establish yourself and your mode of life as that they really are, and your foot is on solid ground, whether for the gradual step onward, or for a sudden spring over a precipice.

A HELP TO OTHERS.—The successful man is by no means helpful to himself alone; he helps a great many other people as well. There isn't a healthy, vigorous, energetic, self-reliant, successful man whose example does not breed the same qualities in others, and personal contact with such a man is an active stimulant and direct aid to success. He awakens in us new strength, and arouses ambition. He winds us up and sets us going. See to it, my friend, that you don't run down.

The kindness that we show to others is robbed of half its beauty when we do it in a grudging and ungracious way.

The love that binds together the members of a family circle should make it sweet to do these small acts of kindness. There should be none of the grudging, ungracious spirit and the counting of cost in the shape of trouble that we so often see.

VITALITY OF WOMEN.

Some interesting differences are now clearly made out between man and woman in respect to birth, death and disease. Statistics show that about one hundred and five boys are born to every one hundred girls in Europe and America. The proportion in other countries and among civilized races is said to be nearly the same. The greater mortality of males, however, begins with birth and continues throughout childhood and adolescence, and the greater proportion of adult years. If, therefore, account be made of boys and girls or men and women at any age after the first year, the females are found to be in a considerable excess, and this notwithstanding the decimation of women by diseases incidental to the child-bearing stage of their lives.

These results, formerly attributed to accidental causes, are now known to be due to the greater natural mortality of males, and this is found to be in harmony with another series of sexual differences, namely, the greater power of woman to resist nearly all diseases. Hospital statistics show that women are less liable to many forms of disease, such as rheumatism, hemorrhages, cancer and brain disease, and that while they are more liable to others, such as diphtheria, phthisis, scarlet fever and whooping-cough, even in these the percentage of fatal cases is so much less that the absolute number of deaths falls considerably below that of men. Sudden deaths from internal causes are much less frequent among women. They



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No. 112.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Wilhelmine Anne Marie Jean Charles, of the City and District of Montreal, wife details et commune en biens quant aux acquies, of Marie Clement Pierre Celestin Mathieu Raymond Beullac, manager, of the same place, duly authorized to ester en justice, has, this day, instituted an action in separation as to property against her said husband.

(Signed) **A. McNAUGHTON STEWART,** Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, April 17th, 1900. 415.

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We should not imagine that little quarrels or unpleasant discussions over trivial matters are of no consequence. Too often they alienate those who loved each other in times gone by.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

BRITISH GENERARSHIP.—The Rev. Father Vaughan, S.J., preached to a crowded congregation on a recent Sunday, at the Church of the Holy Name, Manchester. The subject of his discourse was the "Trial of Jesus." Having graphically described the trial of our Lord by the Jewish rulers and the incidents connected therewith, Father Vaughan said that there was never such a miscarriage of justice from start to finish as was that mock trial of Jesus before Annas and Caiphas. In that great and wealthy city of Manchester there were now many Ananias, Caiphas, and Pilates. These were men who were ready on the instant to charge and condemn their neighbor without ever allowing that neighbor to bring a witness for the defence, and very often condemnation was upon hearsay evidence. How many were there who had during the past few months criticized work and passed judgment upon the conduct of the generals in South Africa! What evidence had those judges to go upon? He believed that if Wellington, Napoleon, or any other of the world's famous generals of the past had been in South Africa at the present time they would not nor could not have done better than the generals who had charge of the work which was now being carried out. He refused to express any sentence of condemnation without evidence and without witness for the defence. As an Englishman he said he loved liberty. He had supreme loathing and contempt for any man who compro-

mised in the matter of his fellow-man's character. The lesson every one had to learn was mercy. Let them remember the command, "Be merciful, if you wish to find mercy."

A PITEOUS SIGHT.—The following is an extract from a letter written from Stromberg by a correspondent of the "Daily News," who was a prisoner in the hands of the Boers for a month:—

One sight I saw which will stay with me whilst memory lasts. They (the Boers) had placed me under a waggon under a mass of overhanging rock for safety, and there they brought two wounded men, one was a man of 50, a hard old veteran with a complexion as dark as a New Zealand Maori, the beard that framed the rugged face was three-fourths grey, his hands were as rough and knotted by open-air toil as the hoofs of a working steer. He looked what he was—a Boer, of mixed Dutch and French lineage. Later on I got into conversation with him, and he told me a good deal of his life. His father was descended from one of the old Dutch families who had emigrated to South Africa in the old days, when the country was a wilderness. He himself had been many things—hunter, trader, farmer, fighting-man. He had fought against the natives, and he had fought against our people. The younger man was his son, a tall, fair fellow, scarcely more than a stripling, and I had no need to be a prophet or a prophet's son to tell that his very hours were numbered. Both the father and the lad had been