

THE CONNAUGHT RANGER'S CORNER.

The usual weekly class instruction of the Gaelic Society was held in their rooms on Saturday evening, and judging by the attendance it is evident that a majority of the members do not know that the meeting nights are changed. President Lavelle went through the regular routine of instruction. The attendance, however, was anything but satisfactory, probably the hot weather has something to do with it. It is absolutely necessary that the Hibernian Knights should attend the classes while a chance remains, to learn the grand old language as I am credibly informed the Captain will drill the boys on Boston Common, in June, 1900, in their native language, that will certainly be one point in their favor towards winning the flags.

St. Mary's Court, No. 164, C.O.F., held a largely attended meeting in St. Mary's Hall, on last Thursday evening, Chief Ranger Dunn presiding. A large amount of important business was transacted. A committee was appointed to take charge of the annual excursion to Cornwall on Dominion Day, and is composed of some thirty members. The committee has elected the following officers:—

Mr. Jas. Morley, chairman; Mr. Alex. Bissett, secretary; and Mr. J. O'Rourke, treasurer. It is the intention of the committee to make the occasion a field day and reunion of the Catholic Foresters of the Ottawa Valley, and with this object in view, a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Morley and O'Rourke were appointed to visit Ottawa and the neighboring cities, and make arrangements with the different organizations to cooperate with them in carrying out this idea.

One of "The Fighting Race," by Mr. John Dodd, written specially for the "True Witness" will be read with interest by the Irish people of Canada. Johnny is a charter member of the Order of Hibernians of this city, and poet laureate of the organization. This contribution brings me back to that bright September evening some seven years ago, when I quietly displayed my "ribbons" and slipped the shilling in his hand. There is one thing I can conscientiously say, I am proud of such a recruit, and am only sorry there are not a few hundred such Dodds in Canada. His next contribution will be awaited with interest.

The semi-annual meeting of the Irish Catholic Benefit Society for the reception of reports, and election of officers for ensuing term, took place on Wednesday evening in St. Ann's Hall, corner of Young and Ottawa streets, the President Ald. Thomas Kinsella presiding. It was the largest meeting the Society has had for years, and keen interest was manifested in the selection of office bearers. The various reports both financial and otherwise, were read and adopted.

The Irish Catholic Benefit Society is one of the oldest in Canada. Alderman Kinsella intends making an effort to bring many recruits beneath its standard during the coming summer. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:—

President, Ald. Kinsella; 1st Vice-President, Mr. Daniel O'Neill; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. Wm. Grace, Secretary, Mr. Joseph McCann; Treasurer, Mr. James McVey; Collecting Treasurer, Mr. John Davis; Assistant Treasurer, Mr. Wm. Inskip; Chief Marshal, Mr. Jno. Dwyer; Asst. Marshals, Messrs. Wm. Bourke and Nicholas Roach; Auditors, Messrs. John Power Patrick Corbett and Thomas Carroll.

At the monthly drill of the Hibernian Knights held on Sunday afternoon, it was evident from the dusty condition of the "Barracks" that the "orderly sergeant" who is also "inspector of the forces" has been out of town. Despite the dust and the strains of a brass band in the upper apartments the boys put in a few hours hard drill. New and intricate movements have been introduced by Captain Keane, and some of the boys informed me that they were imported from another continent. This is a wrong idea, gentlemen! They are the product of home manufacture originated in a Limerick brain.

Acting on the suggestion given by the "True Witness" some few weeks ago, the North End Division has secured new quarters. They will meet in future in the school of the Christian Brothers, corner Marianne and Sanguinet Streets, or until such time as a new hall shall be erected. Another sound and solid reason why we should have the national edifice.

Division No. 4, A.O.H., held its semi-monthly meeting in St. Mary's C. Y. M. Society's Hall, on Monday evening, and in point of attendance and interest manifested, it was the most important held for some time.

President, H. T. Kearns, who is an old supporter of the "True Witness" and Provincial Treasurer of the organization presided. His project to build up this Division, as reported some weeks ago in these columns, has been very successful, and in consequence twelve candidates were initiated and the applications of ten others received.

The Division will hold its annual picnic and games on Labor Day, provided permission is granted from the County Board of Directors and that is almost a foregone conclusion, as the county officers wish to encourage the social intercourse of the members. A delegation from the Hibernian Knights consisting of privates Heaver, O'Brien and Ward, were present, in connection with the annual entertainment, and to which brother O'Brien made allusion in a spirited manner, at the close of which, the Division resolved unanimously to give the "warriors" all the assistance possible to make their entertainment a success.

The funeral of the late Jas. Spellessy, a respected member of Division No. 1, A.O.H., was held on last Saturday morning, from his late residence on Seigneurs street, and was very largely attended, the pall-bearers were four members of the Division of which he was an old member, having joined shortly after its organization. Amongst those present were: Mr. Hugh McMorro, President Div. No. 1; Mr. Patrick Scullion, Treasurer, Division No. 1; Mr. John O'Neill, Mr. John Ryan, and a large delegation from sister divisions. The interment was in the family burying plot in Cote des Neiges Cemetery.

The event of the season will take place on the 19th inst., when the Hibernian Knights will hold their third annual concert and ball, in the Armory of the Victoria Rifles. It will without doubt be an interesting event, and many of the leading Irish Canadians have signified their intention of being present, amongst them the Hon. John Costigan, ex-Mayor Wilson Smith, Sir William Kingston, and several others. The proceeds will be exclusively donated to the equipment fund of the twenty new recruits who are awaiting their accoutrements. The "fighting race" has now an opportunity of appreciating the worth of the only Irish military company in Canada, and it is therefore to be hoped that a bumper house will greet them on the 19th. The committee are leaving no stone unturned, to make the affair a success. The ablest local talent available has been secured, and the dancing programme is under the supervision of Mr. H. T. Kearns, who will be floor manager on the occasion.

The worse specimen of an Irishman is he who worms his way into a society and if he cannot rule it, and use it to his own personal interest, will try to ruin and disrespect it. Happily for the Hibernian organization in this city there are very few such specimens, but nevertheless it is well to caution the members, and have them on guard against such creatures.

Mr. John Logue, financial secretary of the Gaelic Society, has joined the Benedicts. His bride is the young and beautiful daughter of Lawrence A. Smith. The marriage ceremony took place at St. Gabriel's Church on Monday morning, and the pastor Rev. W. O'Meara, officiated. A large circle of acquaintances were present on the occasion to bid the happy couple success. On Sunday evening Mr. Logue was agreeably surprised on being presented with an illuminated address, and a well filled purse of gold, the presentation was made by Mr. H. McMorro, in the presence of a large circle of society friends and comrades. After the presentation, songs both patriotic and sentimental were sung, and music furnished by the Irish pipes. Amongst those present were: Messrs. D. Conley, J. White, A. D. Gillis, P. Logue, T. Finerty, J. Ryan, R. Brady, J. Lee, H. Cregg, C. O'Brien and several others.

I was never a temperance advocate nor did I ever belong to any blue ribbon temperance society, but I thoroughly detest the unfortunate member of an organization who makes the corridors and bar-rooms of a hotel his battle ground. When personal differences and little petty bickerings arise in club rooms, they should be settled there and nowhere else, and the member who ventilates his little prejudices at the bar of a grog shop, is no acquisition to a society.

Division No. 1, A. O. H., held its semi-monthly meeting on Wednesday evening, a large attendance of members being present. Several candidates were elected to membership and two initiated into the mysteries of

Hibernianism. Several communications were read, and general matters of interest to the Order discussed. The picnic committee reported progress.

CONNAUGHT RANGER.

LOYOLA COLLEGE.

The Class Specimen given in Kari Hall, on Monday evening, by First Grammar Class of Loyola College, was very creditable to the boys and to the College itself.

In his introductory remarks Brady told the audience what they might expect in the Class Specimen. Parents were curious to know how their sons spent the long school hours. By this Class Specimen the boys of First Grammar meant to satisfy this legitimate curiosity.

Sullivan in a short account of Catiline and his conspiracy, and Cummings in his remarks on "Cicero as he appears to a First Grammarian," did themselves much credit. In general the boys deserve great praise not merely for their polished style and diction, but quite as much for their neat articulation and manly bearing.

Taney, Downes, Hart, McKenna, McIlhonne, Lortie, and Murphy took a prominent part in reading and explaining Cicero's speeches. Though only half an hour was given them for their work, they gave their audience a very fair idea of the great orator's style, and of the peculiarities of Latin as distinguished from English idiom.

An interesting item on the programme was "Latin Quantity and Scansion," by Donovan. His replies to questions showed how thorough a grasp he had of the texture of Latin verse, and how he had detected the living beauties embedded in the dead lines of the great Latin poet.

Downes went to the blackboard and in an algebraical problem showed great skill, not only at figuring, but also in rapid and neat penmanship. Monk and Cummings gave French translations with a purity of idiom and accent that we don't expect from boys trained in English colleges.

The Greek tournament was the next event. Monk opened it by a brief account of what they had seen in Greek and how they had seen it. In the tournament very severe tests were applied to prove the accuracy and extent of the boys' attainments in Greek—and they certainly stood these tests to their credit. The contest was a close one and the victors were decked with the college colors.

Whitton and Meagher, and again Chevalier and Whitton played piano duets very creditably. Master Fred. Drumm sang his first song so well that he was called back to give an old favorite, "The Old, Old Clock." There was a good reading in English by McIlhonne, and another by McIlhonne.

The rector complimented the boys on the excellence of their work, and, if we judge by their loud and prolonged applause, his compliments met the approval of every one present. The college had been founded to meet a much felt want in Montreal—and the people had responded to the efforts of the Fathers. The work done to-night was an earnest of future success. Before the large audience broke up they sang "God Save the Queen." The success of the Class Specimens as well as the proficiency of the boys are due to the devoted efforts of Father Cotter, S.J., who has shown himself anew in this exhibition to be a perfect master of the classics and a musician of great taste. This, both the boys and their parents recognize and appreciate.

GOOD WORK WELL DONE.

It is hardly necessary now to state how Luxfer Prisms give daylight. The Luxfer Company in addition to their prism work put ornamental glass together by the electric process, so that it keeps weathertight. By improved methods the company is now able to make this kind of work for prices competing with lead work, and as the material is much better, the demand is increasing. Write the Luxfer Prism Co., 1838 Notre Dame Street, for their book or call them by telephone.

FIRST CAPITAL PRIZE.

At the Drawing of May 3rd, of The Society of Arts of Canada, 1666 and 1668 Notre Dame Street, the first capital prize was drawn by Mr. Arthur Malhot, clerk, 471 Charlevoix street, Point St. Charles.

We have now in our Special Ware-rooms 12 of the latest Steinway Upright and Horizontal Grand Pianos. Old Pianos, any make, taken in exchange. Easy terms arranged on the balance. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine Street.

Many a man gets a reputation for amiability because his will is as limp as a wet rag.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

In the columns of the "Connaught Telegraph," the well-known correspondent, Standish O'Grady, has a lengthy and very peculiar article—or letter—on the subject of Ireland's political enchantment. We can thoroughly understand his reference to the "Brass Band," in 1853; to the abortive attempt in 1882 to establish a standing committee to take charge, of the question of State compensation for State interference, and to the "Six Week's Agitation," of 1896-'97, and his deduction therefrom that politically the Irish people seem to have been, and to still be spell-bound. We fully grasp the significance of his statement that in 1853 Ireland was sold but not bought. That is to say that traitors to the national cause sold the country at their own price, but the country received no compensation for the surrender and loss of her rights.

All this is most interesting, and of considerable historical value; but what the patriotic and learned writer fails to do is indicate the cause of this so-called "enchantment"; nor does he point out any means whereby the "spell" is to be broken. For practical political purposes what we want to know, concerning Ireland, is not so much what has been done in 1853, 1882, or 1897, as to be instructed in the courses of these political failures and misfortunes, in order to avoid the same errors in the future, or to counter-act the evil effects of the past. Is this "spell," which produces a certain national paralysis due to the political doings of the Irish, or to the incantations of their opponents? What means are to be used in order to exercise the spirit which has so fatally cast the web of its death dealing enchantment over the land?

Take the concluding paragraph of that letter; the writer says:—

"I take a third example, derived from a time near us, indeed, yet sufficiently remote, I think, to be outside the sphere of the hypnotic influence of our day. The first financial Reform agitation began early in December, 1896, and collapsed in the end of February, 1897. It was what I called the Six Week's Agitation. That agitation had not lasted a fortnight when it was apparent to any one who had the least understanding of politics that it was even then an advance to sure victory. I shall not insult the intelligence of my readers by proofs of what was so patent. We had virtually captured one whole wing of the

enemy, the left, and had made a deep impression upon the right evidenced by the surrender of Sir Edward Clarke and his following. All manner of British aids and allies were hurrying to join us. All that was brave and good and just and right-minded in England was on our side, while our enormous political power was observed greedily by the politicians. We were winning hands down and all along the line. A convention of the delegates of all Ireland seemed prepared for, and the consequent establishment for Irish purposes of an Irish control over the Imperial Parliament. And then? You have heard of that—I hope mythical—Irish militia regiment which, then advancing upon the enemy, suddenly broke rank, officers and men, to pursue a hare or hares. That was what then happened. Our combined host having such a cause—a cause worth the National Debt, worth the assets of this Empire; a cause worth to us all the gold and jewels of the earth—broke rank, the leaders and the led, to chase hares, and have been chasing them ever since, and are chasing them today. But the enemy has not been chasing hares. We thought it was all a sham fight and meant nothing, but with the enemy it was earnest. While we chase hares, does he not mow us down at the rate of half a million a decade.

"Heavy as lead, cold as death, the great enchantment obsesses the soul of our land. Ireland lies in trance under the obsession, and while she sleeps and dreams her life-blood in torrents pours down the throats of the great Imperial Vampire whose wings, wide-swinging, from Manchuria to Vancouver's Island, deepen while they prolong her fatal trance. If any one is still inclined to deny what I set out by asserting—that the political understanding of this people is spell-bound and enchanted—let him consider steadily the facts of the Six Week's Agitation."

Especially in the last paragraph there is a good deal of declamation; the writer of the letter becomes figurative in his language, and not at all mild; but we still fail to understand the drift of his lengthy contribution. If Ireland's cause is to be a standstill on account of some "spell" then let us know who is the enchantment, what kind of wand does he hold; possibly we may then be in a position to break the enchantment by exposing the former and smashing the latter in pieces.

ABOUT THE MOUNT ROYAL ELEVATOR.

While we do not think it necessary to enter into a discussion of the details that are so numerous in the present dispute between the Incline Railway Company and the City of Montreal, we, nevertheless, feel that the occasion affords a timely opportunity of expressing a few opinions concerning the matter. We do not see how Mr. F. B. McNamee, the Vice-President of the Company, and one of its most active and interested promoters, could have displayed a better spirit than in taking the course that his wisdom and foresight suggested—that of offering to submit all existing difficulties to an arbitration. Nor do we know of any manner in which the Mount Royal Elevator—as it is often called—could be improved, or the public accorded better service, by any change in the direction and management of same. It is generally the rule, in our day, that the person who originates any useful scheme—especially a public one—is eventually made to feel that his absence would be much appreciated by some great corporation, or rather influential body that seeks to reap the fruits of his labors. If his undertaking is a failure, every one is prepared to inform him that it was, in their mind, a foregone conclusion; if, on the other hand, he meets with marked success,

there are immediately to the fore those who think that they could do much better, and that it would be well if the one who acted the part of pioneer should surrender all his rights and privileges for their special benefit.

We do not think that on this continent there is a system of public conveyance more satisfactorily run than has been, and still is, the Incline Elevator leading from the summit of Mount Royal. The care taken to avoid and above all to foresee, and consequently prevent, the possibility of any accident, is such that, while thousands have travelled up and down yearly in those cars, we have yet to record the first error committed, or the first accident taking place.

This is all highly satisfactory to the public; and if there is eventually any profit to be made from the enterprise, surely none deserve it more than the members of the Company, and, the leading promoters, whose exertions, perseverance, and carefulness have made it possible for the public to enjoy at a nominal cost and in a delightful manner the attractions and beauties of our matchless Mountain Park.

CREED REPRESENTATION

(From the Toronto Globe.)

The Rev. W. J. Clark of London, in the course of a sermon, the general tone of which is friendly to Roman Catholics, says:—

"I think Roman Catholics are wrong (although I see that the Globe does not condemn the stand they are taking) to ask for representation in Dominion and Provincial Cabinets as Catholics. I do not want to be represented by a man because he is a Presbyterian, or because he belongs to any particular religious body. I want to be represented by men of integrity, whatever church they may belong to. In this, I think, Roman

Mr. Clark is not quite accurate in speaking of Catholics as asking for representation in Provincial and Federal Cabinets. The promoters of the convention as we understand it, are not asking for representation or for privileges of any kind, but are simply dealing with the condition that exists and has existed for many years namely, that one member of the Ontario Government and several members of the Dominion Cabinet are Catholics. We have already conceded that under an ideal system the religious denomination of Ministers would be wholly disregarded, but as a matter of fact it is not and never has been, and we have never heard any politician seriously propose that the

arrangement should be discontinued. Even at the time the Conservatives were carrying on the Ontario campaign on sectarian lines they did not make such a proposal. It was always well understood that if Mr. Meredith got into office, Mr. Clancy should be in his Cabinet, and if Mr. Whitney had succeeded at the last general elections one of his portfolios would have gone to Mr. Foy, although Mr. Foy was then entering public life for the first time. We must say that we would have seen nothing objectionable or dangerous in such an appointment, although we admit that the theory of creed representation is not strictly defensible, and that it would be highly inconvenient, if not impossible, to carry it to its logical conclusion, and insist upon an Anglican Minister, a Presbyterian Minister, a Methodist Minister, etc.

But as a matter of fact there is a line of cleavage between Catholics and Protestants which does not exist between Protestants of various denominations, and we think Mr. Clark will see upon reflection that most of his brother Protestants are influenced by that line. He is no doubt right in saying that he does not care whether the Cabinet is composed of Presbyterians, Anglicans or other Protestants, but how would the majority of Protestants like a Cabinet composed wholly of Roman Catholics? On the theory of total disregard of creed in politics such a Cabinet, if composed of able men, would be unobjectionable. As a matter of fact it would be a political impossibility. Suppose again, the conditions were reversed, Catholics being five-sixths of the population and Protestants one-sixth, would we be perfectly satisfied if the Cabinet were wholly Catholic, or would we not take kindly to the idea of a Protestant representative? To disregard in politics the line between Protestants and Catholics would be a good thing, but few of us do it. No Catholic ever becomes a candidate in an election in this Province without his religion being in evidence. We do not mean that it is fatal to his chances, but it is freely discussed and is present to the minds of most Protestant electors, whether they succumb to prejudice or conquer it, or pride themselves on thrusting it aside. The proposed convention, as we judge from the explanations that have been published, is not conceived in any spirit of hostility to or jealousy or suspicion of Protestants, or in any desire to increase the political power of Catholics. The persons interested are simply exercising their undoubted right to meet and discuss political questions, and the approval or disapproval of the Globe has nothing to do with the matter.

Such is the destiny of great men, that their superior genius always exposes them to be the butt of the envenomed darts of calumny and envy.

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Potted Ham, Potted Tongue, Potted Chicken, Potted Turkey, all in 1/2 lb. tins, 20 cents each.	

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1 lb. Cans40 cents.
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