

SHAMROCKS ORGANIZE FOR THE SEASON.

Annual Reports of Directors and Secretary-Treasurer for Past Year.

Some of the Projects for the Coming Season—Monster Gatherings of Athletes Proposed—The New Board of Management.

The annual meeting of the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association was held on Monday evening, at the Young Irishmen's L. & B. Hall. The attendance was good, and there was a deal of enthusiasm.

The reports of the directors and secretary-treasurer, which were adopted, were as follows:—

GENTLEMEN:—On behalf of the directors it is my privilege to present to you the following summary of the operations of the Association during the year ending March 31st, 1898, the fifth year of its establishment.

Your directors entered upon the discharge of their duties shortly after the last annual meeting, and were confronted with a new order of administration, owing to the changed conditions of the executive management of the principal affiliated body of the Association—the Shamrock Lacrosse Club.

At the first meeting your directors elected Tobias Butler to the office of President, and William Snow to that of vice-president. They also appointed the following committee: Grounds Committee, William Snow; Purchasing Committee, Ed. Quinn, T. O'Connell and W. P. Lunny.

During last year an arrangement had been entered into with the Victoria band syndicate to hold popular concerts at the grounds on Sunday afternoons, the Association assuming no financial responsibility whatever in connection with the project.

In this connection your directors have also to say that an understanding was reached some months ago with the Montreal Baseball Club for occupation of the grounds during the approaching season, and a lease for six months, commencing May 1st, 1898, has been signed at rental of \$700 for the term.

Your directors have made special efforts to secure a more satisfactory service to the grounds, and, although the Montreal Street Railway has at intervals shown a disposition to provide the required accommodation, much better facilities are necessary, especially in connection with special events.

There is also some cause for anxiety in relation to this matter, as your directors have been informed that the City Surveyor has begun to build a new sewer on St. Denis street. This information was communicated to your directors two days ago. It is, therefore, all the more imperative that this question should receive immediate attention.

An important step taken by your directors during the year was the application for admission to the Quebec Rugby Union. Recognizing that football was a splendid game for the season immediately succeeding lacrosse and that it would be still another means of bringing the members closer together, this step was taken. It would not have been done, however, had there been any reason to expect the cavalier like treatment received. That the union had a right to refuse the application is not questioned, but some slight explanation might have been vouchsafed.

"Dear Sir,—I beg to advise you that at the annual meeting of the Q. R. U. held on the 4th inst., your application for admission to the Union was not accepted."

This seems all the more strange when it is learned from the press that two other organizations, much younger in athletic, with far less membership, were admitted without question. The meeting was held during the first week of December. We take the following extract from the report of the proceedings published in the Gazette.

The annual meeting of the Quebec Rugby Union was held at the M.A.A.A. Rooms, present—Messrs. A. Whitman, Chairman, A. G. B. Claxton, J. Savage, J. P. D. Jack, Messrs. Hill, Duffy, Alley,

Sutherland, Brown, Gleason, O'Brien and Broderick, with Mr. E. H. Brown acting as secretary. "One of the principal features of the meeting was the admittance of the Point St. Charles, Westmount, and Quebec Football Clubs and the refusal of the application of the Shamrock Athletic Association. Why this was done is best known to the four members who voted against the application, for certainly an association like the Shamrocks should have at least equal facilities for putting a team on the field, as Westmount, Point St. Charles, or Quebec. However, Dr. Jack, and Messrs. Savage, Poff and Molson voted not to admit the S.A.A.A., and, as a fourth vote was required, the Shamrocks will have to wait another year before chasing the pigskin in the company of the Quebec Rugby Union.

With McGill out of the senior series the addition of the Shamrocks would have been a source of strength to the Union, on account of the athletic rivalry which always exists between the city clubs."

Thus it was that when football was spoken of as an adjunct to the National Senior Lacrosse League, the new scheme was given the fullest endorsement and support. With regard to the coming season of football, the outlook of your association is most favorable, and you will be able to put a team in the field, in connection with the Lacrosse League, that will be inferior to none in the Quebec Union.

The Shamrock Hockey Club shows a deficit again this year. It must be remembered, however, that a large portion of this deficit is associated with previous years and the amount expended in connection with the American trip; this, together with the expenditure for new uniforms and other equipment of the team, when deducted, will show that the actual work of this section has been self-sustaining.

Your directors have had many proposals under consideration in connection with the consolidation of the debt. In their opinion it is necessary to create a substantial fund to provide for its gradual payment, and to secure a low rate of interest in the interval. Such a proposal has been received. It provides for an insurance fund, the outlay in connection with which, together with the interest on the debt, would only reach a sum of \$150 of additional expenditure, while the liquidation of the debt would be accomplished in twenty years.

The financial obligations of the association may seem onerous just now, but when it is considered that the assets for the purposes of the organization are of a most substantial character, and so situated as to justify warrant the expectation that a large natural increase in value will take place in future, there should, in the opinion of your directors, be no cause for anxiety; on the contrary, an increase of enthusiasm for energetic work is in order to reduce the burthen. The future success of the organization depends upon observance of the strictest economy; upon the practical application of the same business principles in dealing with its affairs as exercised in private enterprises, and upon an unswerving spirit of loyalty to its members.

The association should embrace within its ranks every young Irish Canadian in Montreal. While your directors have in some measure endeavored to take preliminary action in the matter, it is their opinion that a monster gathering of young Irishmen should be held at the grounds during the coming summer, as well as a convention of young men's societies, in order to awaken a just measure of enthusiasm to extend the scope of the association.

Your directors have striven to inaugurate a system of centralization in the management of the affairs of the association and affiliated clubs, which, if faithfully adhered to by subsequent executives, will be productive of great results. The principle of management applied to the senior Shamrocks and the hockey club should be extended, so as to include the Young Shamrock Club as well as any other section which may come into existence.

During the term the following names were added to the life membership list: A. Hinton, James Brown and James McLaughlin.

Your directors desire to acknowledge a donation from Messrs. Caverhill & Kiosock of a substantial travelling trunk for the lacrosse team.

Thirty-six regular and special meetings of the board were held.

C. A. McDonnell, who has occupied the office of secretary-treasurer since 1893, and who had in 1896 and 1897 intimated a desire to retire from the position, has again submitted his resignation, and informed your directors that, owing to the demands of his private affairs, he would be unable to continue in office after the expiration of the year. Your directors accepted the resignation of Mr. McDonnell, and appointed as his successor, Mr. William P. Lunny, an executive officer of the organization of many years' standing.

Your directors were requested to send delegates to a convention of Irish Catholic organizations, convened by the A.O.H., in connection with the celebration of the Centenary of '98, the following directors were appointed:—Tobias Butler, William Stafford, W. P. Lunny, Ed. Quinn and R. S. Kelly.

The financial reports and auditor's reports for the year are now submitted. The valuation of the assets is the same as last year, and all outlay for repairs have been charged to ordinary expenditure.

The whole respectfully submitted, TOBIAS BUTLER, President.

Montreal, April 16, 1898.

The financial position of the association

tion may be seen by the following statement, which was presented at the meeting:—

Table with 2 columns: Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Real estate, mortgages, and cash. Liabilities include Thomas Kinsella mortgage and bills payable.

Mr. Tobias Butler, during the course of the meeting, urged upon the members the necessity of electing members to the directorate who would exercise the greatest economy in the management of the affairs of the association. He also dwelt upon the work of the past year and the prospects for the future.

Mr. R. J. Cooke made a spirited speech, calling upon the members to make a determined effort to extend the scope of the organization and to increase the membership.

Speeches were also delivered by Messrs. William Snow, J. B. I. Flynn, W. J. Huppy, M. P. McGoldrick, John P. Jackson, Denis Tansey, jr., P. H. Bartley and others.

The election of directors was then proceeded with, and the following was the result: W. J. E. Wall, W. Snow, W. H. Kearney, G. A. Carpenter and J. J. Carroll.

Mr. Tobias Butler, last year's president, Mr. R. J. Cooke, ex-president of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, Mr. P. H. Bartley, director for the past five years, and others were nominated for the directorate, but retired in order to give an opportunity to other members to enter upon an official career.

Suggestions in regard to the extension of the membership, reduction of debt and expenditure, the creation of several honorary officers, such as presidents and vice-presidents, were made. There was also some talk of holding two monster athletic meetings during the summer; one of which was to be purely local and the other to take in the leading athletes throughout Canada and the United States.

LOYOLA COLLEGE.

The Archbishop of Montreal Confers His Blessing.

His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi paid his first visit to Loyola College on the 13th inst., and conferred his blessing upon that institution. He was accompanied by his secretary, Dr. Luke Callaghan. After the blessing of the house a reception was tendered His Grace, and an address of welcome presented by the teachers and pupils.

The present site, in preference to one farther removed from the centre of the city, had, he thought, filled a long-felt want for the English Catholics of the city. He also spoke encouragingly of the large attendance, and the evident loyalty of the Loyolans.

The address was a marvel of beautiful illumination, the work of Edwin Cox & Co.

The musical selections sung were composed especially for the occasion. Besides the college staff and pupils there were present the Rev. Father Filiator, Superior of the Jesuits in Canada; Father O'Meara, of St. Gabriel's Parish; Father O'Donnell, St. Mary's; Father Donnelly, of St. Anthony's; Father Kenand, rector of the Immaculate Conception; and Father Lacante, rector of Sault au Recollet. Following the reception His Grace and assembled guests were entertained at dinner.

CANADA AND WAR.

Trades That Will Suffer if Hostilities Break Out.

So interwoven are the commercial interests of the United States and Canada, especially the Maritime Provinces, and more particularly St. John, that what affects the trade of one country must naturally be felt in the other. There seems to be a feeling prevalent here among a number of people that if the United States went to war with Spain it would be beneficial to the port of St. John in the way of trade. This view seems to be based upon the assumption that United States exports and imports would pass through our port.

But those who take time to give the matter a little thought cannot help but see that injury would be the result. Our whole coasting trade would be paralyzed and the great majority of the craft now used in conveying lumber would be forced into idleness.

The whole respectfully submitted, TOBIAS BUTLER, President. Montreal, April 16, 1898.

would come to an end, and although such goods can be brought by rail the cost would be greater when competition is withdrawn.

Trade in coal is said not to be a breach of neutrality, but it is subject to seizure on the high seas, hence it would not pay our schooners to take even the risk of engaging in the hard coal business if it became remunerative to do so.

The shipment of hard pine from the Southern States would be practically stopped, while the trade that is now carried on to and from the north side of Cuba and Porto Rico would come to a standstill, and even the potato and lumber trade from the provinces to Havana would be shut off.

To come right home, however, with only the "war scare" on, matters are becoming serious. Advices from New York are to the effect that the lumber market is very much depressed. The American mills, in whose operations so many of our people depend for their livelihood, will do no cutting until matters become settled.

CANADIANS AS SOLDIERS.

The Navy and Army Illustrated, published in London, England, has something to say of Canadians as soldiers. The following extract is from an article on "Our Colonial Forces."

"In treating of the forces which exist for the defence of our colonies, it appears only natural and fitting that Canada should receive the first attention. The vast extent of the Dominion—something like three and a half million square miles—is in itself a sufficient pretext for the distinction of priority, and those who have any acquaintance with the characteristics of our Canadian brethren will be prepared to find this distinction justified on other grounds, and this without detriment to the claims which those of other colonies may have upon our consideration.

Climatic influences must always have their weight in moulding the temperament and physical qualities of a people; and where, as in Canada, these tend to develop hardihood and independence of character, we should naturally expect to find the material for good soldiers and loyal subjects. The severe winter which prevails in most parts of Canada, and the long distances which frequently have to be traversed for some comparatively trivial purpose, tend to raise the standard of physical endurance, and to promote a corresponding disdain of petty difficulties, which loses nothing by being transmitted from one generation to another, though railways and other modern luxuries have no doubt a tendency to discount to some extent these valuable characteristics, which, however, the Canadians possess in a remarkable degree; and those who saw anything of the military contingent which came over last year could not fail to be impressed by their excellent physique and soldierly bearing.

CLERGYMAN AND LAWYER.

A yellow journal amuses its readers with the following story in a recent Sunday issue. A week or two ago a clergyman from Michigan was travelling on a train in company with a local lawyer. The attorney, who is troubled with insomnia, was complaining that he hadn't been able to get any sleep the night before. "In fact," said he, "I can't get an hour's good, comfortable sleep at any time." "Is that so?" said the clergyman, sympathetically. "I don't know what a good, restful sleep is," answered the lawyer. "Well, I'll tell you what to do," said the clergyman, leaning over and speaking confidentially. "If an hour will do you any good, come around next Sunday morning and hear me preach."



"YES OR NO." When a young woman answers "yes" to the importunate wooing of an honorable and ambitious young man, it depends largely upon her health whether she will be a happy or an unhappy wife. A young wife who suffers from weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs that are distinctly feminine is sure to fall of happy wifehood.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription purifies the blood, strengthens the system, and restores the womanly organism. It fits for healthy wifehood and capable motherhood. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain and invigorates and vitalizes. It banishes the nausea and complaints of the expectant period and makes the little one's arrival easy and almost painless. It insures baby's health and a beautiful supply of nourishment. Thousands of homes that for years had only needed the added tie of a baby to make them happy now resound with the laughter of happy, healthy childhood, as a result of the use of this remedy. Over 90,000 women have testified to its marvelous results in writing.

OPENING OF THE MAILS

At the Dixon Cure Co.'s Offices, 40 Park Avenue, Montreal.

True to the promise given in the columns of The Gazette of April 1st, a reporter proceeds to give a few extracts from letters which he perused when present at the opening of The Dixon Cure Co.'s mails.

The reporter not being allowed to see the names of the writers, extracts from several of the letters are all that can be given. All of the letters (excepting those which were simply orders for treatments) were in the same strain as those quoted, showing clearly that The Dixon Cure Co. are doing all they claim.

One man writes from Winnipeg: "I have never tasted liquor since taking your cure in the autumn of '96. All appetite for drink has gone and I simply don't want it. My health is every way better and I have now money in my pocket." Another man from Barrie, Ont., writes: "You ask me how I am since taking your cure in July, 1897. I am all right; never think of taking a drink. Am happy and so is my wife, and now doing well, thanks to your cure."

Another man writes from Quebec: "I took your treatment last July (1897), and have never tasted liquor since. I was never what one might call a drunkard, but I rarely went to bed sober. Whiskey was getting the better of me, and I beseech the day I heard of your cure and took it. Good luck to you." A lady writes from London, Ont.: "You ask me how my husband is getting on. I am more than glad to be able to say that he has never touched intoxicants since he took the Dixon Cure, nearly two years ago, and this in the face of his having taken a treatment in Ottawa and one in Toronto, which simply sobered him up for a few weeks, speaks volumes for the permanency of your cure. We are a happy family now."

A prominent physician writes:—"For years I had been in the habit of taking from 15 to 20 grains of morphine and from 2 to 3 bottles of whiskey every 24 hours. You ask how I am now after taking your cure in August, 1897. I am delighted to say that from a few hours after commencing your cure I had no desire for liquor and by the tenth day I had ceased using the drug and had no desire for either. Life is a pleasure to me now, and my wife is proud of me. My practice, which was totally ruined through my liquor and drug habit, is gradually and steadily coming back, and I can see far greater possibilities in my profession now than I ever did before. I will be glad to be of use to you in any way; in fact, I feel, and my wife joins in saying it, that I can never repay you for what you have done for me."

A man from Montreal writes:—"You ask me for a statement as to how I am getting along now and how I was previously to taking your cure. When I came to you in May, 1897, I was on the verge of D.T.; had been discharged by my employers a few weeks before for drunkenness and consequent inattention to business. I was literally in the gutter, and was penniless. As you are aware Rev. Mr.—went security for the payment to you for my treatment, a kindness which I shall never forget. I began taking your cure on the 13th May, 1897, and on the morning of the 14th, I had no desire for liquor. I took the treatment faithfully for three weeks and felt better every day. I gained 32 pounds during the three weeks and I was hungry nearly all the time I was awake. I slept soundly and restfully every night, getting up in the morning ready for something to eat. At the expiration of three weeks I presented myself to my former employers, who hardly knew me, and asked them to take me back to work. They took me back on trial, but they were doubtful. You will remember that one of the firm enquired of you if I was likely to remain sober. Well, I was now anxious for work, and work was simply fun to me. I went at it so hard and earnestly that I nearly doubled my employers' business in six months, which they appreciated so much that I am now (instead of being in the gutter as I was ten months ago) a full partner in the concern. I shall never forget you." A lady from Toronto says:—"Enclosed you will find draft for cost of your treatment. I am induced to send to you for this through the advice of a lady friend whose husband you cured about fifteen months ago. He was really much worse than my brother is, for he was under the influence nearly all the time, and I know that he is leading a sober life now. My brother has tried more than one treatment here, but they seem to be of only temporary benefit as he tells me the crave returned tenfold worse in a few weeks after taking the medicine. I earnestly trust that your treatment will turn out as well for my brother as it has done for my friend's husband."

A man from Ottawa writes:—"Answering your enquiry, I am more than pleased to say that I have had no return of the desire for either morphine or whiskey, and feel sure that I never will, as it is now ten months since you cured me. The lady with whom I board says that I eat as much as any two of her boarders. I am enjoying better health now than for the past twelve years, thanks to your cure. If I can be of any use to you command me."

Hundreds of similar letters could be quoted, many of them from clergymen, business men, and over a score of them from physicians, scattered through Canada and the United States. A prominent physician of Montreal who has been written to by a patron, who is a victim of the liquor and morphine habit, asking him if he knows of any reliable method of treatment or cure of these habits, answers as follows:—"My dear Mr.—, in reply to yours of the 16th inst., I have to say: There is probably no disease with which mankind is afflicted which has brought out so many shams and frauds as the liquor and drug habits have. Of all human ills, these troubles seem to have been ordained especially to exercise the ingenuity of quacks in the production of nostrums as manifold as they are worthless. It is therefore actually refreshing to come across a remedy which affords positive assurances of actual cure to the

victim. I refer to the Dixon Cure for the Liquor and Drug Habits, a treatment in which the objectionable hypodermic injections are entirely done away with—it being a very simple vegetable medicine, taken by the victim at home, and one which is perfectly harmless, and can only produce good after effects. I, a hard drinker and opium user for over twenty years with this new cure. In three days he had no desire for liquor, and in a little over two weeks he discontinued the use of morphine entirely, although he averaged 25 grains every 24 hours. The immediate effects of this medicine were normal appetite for food, sound sleep and clear brain, all of which were absent before he commenced treatment. I certainly advise all those who are addicted to liquor or drugs to write to the Dixon Cure Company, 40 Park Avenue, Montreal, and get their circular, which is sent free to all applicants. Their telephone number is 3083.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS OF CANADA, 1666 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Distributions every Wednesday. Value of prizes ranging from \$2.00 to \$2,000. Tickets 10 cents.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS' ADVERTISEMENT.

DRY GOODS ONLY. OUR SPECIAL SALE

Spring and Summer Dress Goods IS NOW ON.

Here we give a few examples Reduction of the many which we have made specially for the sale. (1) A beautiful line of New Plain Cloth, All-Wool, very effective coloring. If these goods had arrived earlier would have been marketed at a clearing at 48 per yard. (2) An assorted lot of All-Wool and Silk Lanes Mixtures, in Checks and Fines, a regular \$1.00 line for 78c. (3) An exquisite range of Fancy Silk and Wool Material in Moire Effects, self-colors, new shades, also in handsome two-tone effects, a regular \$1.75 line for \$1.20. (4) Another handsome and desirable line of Spring Dress Goods in Fancy Silk and Wool, New Travers' Effect, in self and two-tone effects, a \$1.60 line for \$1.15. (5) Sweaters in Colored Greenings, pretty color combinations, a regular \$1.25 for \$1.00. (6) Fancy Silk and Wool Checked goods, a regular \$1.50 line for \$1.05.

LINENS.

In connection with the Dress Goods sale, we are also having a Sale in Our Linen Department.

NEW LINEN GOODS

In Table Damasks, Cloths and Napkins, Towels, Sheetings and Pillow Linens at Sale Prices. Table Damasks, New Goods, \$1.00 a yard for \$0.75. Table Napkins, \$1.00 doz., for \$1.25 doz. Special line and prices in Pillow Linen and Sheetings.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS

The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods Store in Canada—St. Catherine & Mountain Sts.

AMERICAN PIANOS.

In order to make room for a lot of the New Style "Pratte" Pianos

which will be ready in a few days, we have decided to offer at a great sacrifice the following New American Pianos, all the best and most recent models in their respective styles. HAZELTON BROS., N.Y., Baby Grand, extra fine Canadian made case; one of the best Grand ever imported into Montreal. STEINWAY & SONS, N.Y., No. 2 Upright, mahogany case. HAZELTON BROS., N.Y., largest Upright, beautiful onyx wood case. MASON & HAMLEN, Boston, largest Upright, mottled walnut case. KRANICH & BACH, N.Y., largest Upright, mottled walnut case. BLASIG, Philadelphia, large Upright, mottled walnut case.

The above are all new instruments, in perfect order and fully warranted. We have purchased them in order to study the progress of art piano making, and to enable us to introduce the most recent improvements in our PRATTE PIANOS. Having examined these Pianos, we have no further use for them, and now offer them at a reduction from \$200 to \$400 below original prices, in order to dispose of them immediately. Old Pianos taken as part payment, and easy terms arranged if desired. No canvasses. Any one wishing to obtain a high-class Piano at a bargain should not fail to examine these instruments. Can be shipped to any part of the Dominion. No such bargains have ever before been offered in Canada. Apply directly to the

Pratte Piano Co., 1676 NOTRE DAME Street, MONTREAL.

CARPETS.

Tapestry Carpets, 25c, 30c, 37c, 45c, 55c and up. Brussels Carpets, 67c, 78c, 87c, 92c, 95c and up. Velvet Carpets, \$1.10, \$1.25, \$1.38 and up. Russian Velvet, Royal Wilton and Imperial Axminster Carpets, Curtains and Rugs.

THOMAS LICGET, Montreal and Ottawa.