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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1896

A WORTHY OBJECT.

It is long since Montreal has been the scene of a more brilliant function than was presented at the opening of the Shamrock Fancy Fair, at Windsor Hall, on Saturday last. Apart from its social significance, the event is worthy of more than passing notice as an exemplification of a great interest in the welfare of an organization which is deserving of the most enthusiastic support.

Nothing can do more to cement all that is best in national feeling among our young men than the complete perfection of an association for the avowed purpose of encouraging and developing a taste for athletics.

The spirit of emulation and friendly rivalry engendered by healthy contests among the various associations should be of incalculable value in training mind and body for the sterner contests of mature life, while the rivalry between these organizations must result in mutual respect.

There is one point which is, perhaps, not sufficiently appreciated by the parents of our boys and young men. That is the value of athletic pastimes as a deterrent from indulgence in so-called amusements of a pernicious character. It is unfortunately the case in Montreal, as in other large cities, that the temptations of youth are manifold and seductive. Let the fathers of our young men once understand that the surest means of bringing up their sons, so that they may be a credit to their names and their origin, is to subscribe heartily for such a praiseworthy object as the S. A. A. Fair, which is to reduce the debt upon the new Shamrock grounds, will no doubt be attained, and much of the credit will be due to the ladies, who have so enthusiastically organized the undertaking.

THE DANGEROUS ENEMY.

The old St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society recently lost its venerable and distinguished lay president, Hon. Senator Murphy, who was a pillar of strength to the cause of temperance. Yet that blow has not deprived the Association of its vigor; and under the zealous administration of the Rev. Father McCallen, whose heart and soul are in the movement, the Society has gathered its forces together, and is making rapid strides, day by day. It is gratifying to Catholics to find their clergy, in every quarter, giving battle to the demon of intoxicating liquor. In one of the Boston journals there is a report of an address of that eloquent priest, Rev. Father Thomas J. Conaty, so well and favorably known in Canada, at a grand temperance gathering. The discourse was worthy of the theme and of the speaker. He closed with the following words:—

"We lament the possession by the Turk of the beautiful city of the Constantinians. We mourn to see the Sancta Sophia of Justinian now a mosque of Mahomet, but our souls are the beautiful cities of God, and the temple of the holy wisdom is built by God within them. A worse than Moslem possesses them, and a viler being than Mahomet is recognized as a prophet. Intemperance defiles the temple of God, and sin and misery rule within its sacred precincts."

These are stirring words, because they are true and bring the subject home to the minds and hearts of all. When we consider how many worthy objects are languishing for the lack of funds to give them vitality and vigor, and then turn to the figures indicating the amount squandered upon intoxicants, it is really appalling. The statistics of

consumption of intoxicating liquor in Canada are not at hand for the past year, but recently those of the United Kingdom were published.

The population of the British Isles is at the present time 39,130,000, and the total cost of their wine, beer and alcoholic liquors, divided by this sum, shows an average expenditure of \$18.18 per annum for every man, woman and child in the realm. The English drink more than the Scotch, and the Irish less than either. The ratio of the English expenditure for drink is \$19.40, the Scotch \$14.70 and the Irish \$13.12 per head per annum. These at least were the figures of 1895, which seems to be considered a banner year in drink annals—a circumstance attributed to the recurrence of the parliamentary elections. The entire drink bill of the kingdom for last year reached the impressive total of \$712,070,000. Of this amount \$203,300,000 went for spirituous liquors, mostly whiskey and gin; \$65,000,000 for wines; \$455,000,000 for beer, ale and porter, and \$7,500,000 for cider and other beverages.

Is it any wonder that misery should prevail when such a condition of affairs exists. Ask those who are best qualified to speak, if in contact with the unfortunate classes, and they will tell you that eight-tenths of the wretchedness that exists in our midst is directly attributable to the passion for intoxicating liquors. Our temperance societies may well buckle on their armor. Much is being done by strict license laws and a better enforcement of their provisions, but the agencies that ever have, and ever will do the most effective and permanent work, in the field of reform, are those that battle with the banner of the Cross, and have Christian charity for their weak and stumbling neighbor, as the incentive to ever increasing effort on his behalf.

OSTRACISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

A leading paper in the neighboring republic having proclaimed that the religion question has heretofore cut a small figure in the canvass for Presidential nominations, a vigorous writer has taken upon the assertion, and shown that the reverse has been the case in most instances. Professor Bryce, in his work on the American Commonwealth, makes a statement that no party in the country could seriously think of a Catholic for the Presidency. No man, says the writer, in the reply just alluded to, realized more keenly than the late Daniel Doherty the truth of Professor Bryce's assertion, and a stated that Catholics are practically ineligible for the presidency as if they had been especially inhibited by the constitution. Indeed, the objection to Catholicity, behind the personality of the candidate himself as being married to a Catholic wife, or having Catholic relatives, are circumstances that have militated against the claims of many good men. A correspondent says, "that in 1894 Senator 'Joe' Macdonald, as an Indiana candidate for the Presidential nomination, found himself often constrained to defend or excuse his wife's religion." Another aspirant four years before had been obliged to make explanations concerning those of his kinsmen who were Catholics, and to disavow sympathy with them. Francis Keenan, a man of much ability and spotless reputation was barred out from the slightest consideration for Presidential purposes during his six years services in the Senate at Washington, as effectually as if he had been a Mohammedan. And four years ago at Chicago, where the Marylanders had Presidential headquarters for Germany, they were frequently obliged to show that the Senator was an Episcopalian and not, as was commonly supposed, a Roman Catholic. Strange, too, that the total absence of religious convictions should be less objectionable than the profession of the old faith. Jefferson, who, it is alleged, came as near being an infidel as any man could without professing infidelity, was twice elected to the Presidential chair. It is well known that General Sherman was influenced to decline the Presidential nomination principally because he did not desire to enter upon a campaign where religious intolerance would be one of the main planks against him. On the other hand, it is pointed out that some Protestants have suffered through the indiscretion of overzealous friends. The Reverend Mr. Burchard, with his "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion," effectively killed the election of Mr. Blaine. Few Catholics have attained even Cabinet rank in the United States. They have achieved prominence in some of the States in various positions of honor and emolument, but religious prejudices have sorely militated against them at the headquarters of the Republic.

In Canada Catholics have not had similar complaints to make. The Prime Minister is virtually the head of the State. Sir John A. Macdonald was Prime Minister, but whilst Sir George Cartier lived, as his colleague, he always considered himself the twin premier, and was looked upon as such. Then Sir John Thompson was not only a Catholic, but a convert from Protestantism. No

doubt, he suffered great persecution, but all the same, his ability was recognized by the majority of the people of Canada, and he held his own. Nearly one half of the Dominion Cabinet is Catholic. The Governor of the Province of Quebec is, of course, a Catholic, but we have Premier Duly in Nova Scotia, and Premier Howland in Prince Edward Island. The positions of the first class held by Catholics in the Dominion, such as the Chief Justiceship of British Columbia and of Quebec, the seats held by two of our co-religionists in the Supreme Court of Canada, are too numerous to mention; and all things considered, there is, perhaps, less bigotry, less antagonism, to Catholics in our country than there is on the other side of the line forty-five.

EVOLUTION AND DOGMA.

The Rev. John Zahm, of the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Indiana, has written a powerful book on the subject of Evolution and Dogma. He stands high in the ecclesiastical and scientific world, but his work has not been allowed to go with criticism. Mgr. de Concilio has dealt with it unsparingly, and in the words of a leading Catholic journal of the United States, the controversy between the two distinguished scholars promises to be an able and spicy one. The Catholic University Bulletin, commenting on Dr. Zahm's book, says:

"His anxiety is not so much to defend any particular scientific position as to convince Christians that the findings of true science cannot conflict with their cherished belief. His book will be helpful to a large class of readers. To a small class it will suggest the idea that the soundest apologetics must be the scientific work of Catholics. If we had more men like Mivart, Pastur, Vaudois and Carney, the so-called 'conflict' would be out of the question."

The distinguished author, if he desires to carry on the discussion, will have to do it at long range, since the news has arrived that he is to proceed at once to Rome, where he will reside as procurator of the Order of the Holy Cross. His admirers say that his promotion is the adequate recognition of his profound learning, great piety and zeal. Pope Leo XIII. wishes to have about him the most advanced men in the Church. Under the religious guidance of His Holiness, Catholics may rest easy and science will be the handmaid of religion.

Dr. Zahm is the most widely known Catholic scientist in America and has been the star attraction at the Plattburgh and the Madison Summer Schools. He is about 40 years of age, and the characteristics of the Saxon and Celtic races, from which he is descended, are blended in his appearance. Father Zahm is of the medium height, of a ruddy complexion, and with remarkably clear, piercing, blue eyes. He is an American through and through, of mixed German and Irish descent.

As an author he is widely known. "Catholic Science and Scientists," "Sound and Music" and "Bible and Science" have merited high commendation from all sides.

LABOR LAWS IN FRANCE.

In this country, where so many safeguards have been thrown around women and children in our Provincial factory acts, it seems strange that in old lands like France matters of that kind should be still in their earliest stages. Just now the French Senate is occupied with the consideration of the hours of labor, and, it appears, it will require a great struggle to secure for the weaker section of workers the privileges and protection to which they are entitled. Almost the first step in the proper direction was made by the law enacted in 1892. In 1894 another attempt was made without much success, but imperfect as it was, M. de Munn, whilst pointing out the many ways in which it could be improved, supported it, and voted for its adoption *en bloc*, upon the principle that if it were possible to get a general law regulating the hours of labor and kindred subjects, it would be easier to obtain gradually such amendments as time and experience were sure to bring prominently to the front. For the last eighteen months, a special labor section of the Senate has had the subject under consideration, and a report has been drawn up and submitted by M. Dron, which has, despite the political and religious views of its author, which are far from orthodox, evoked the warmest praise from the Univers, of Paris. The weak and incongruous sections of the present law are presented with great vigor and clearness, and the numerous devices of employers to circumvent its operation exposed. The report covers ninety pages of official paper, and deals exhaustively with the needs of women and children in the factory, and other employments requiring continuity of labor. Eleven hours a day is the proposition; that seems to the people here a pretty long stretch, but it appears that a great step will have been made, by what has been termed the unification of the day's labor, so that the workers may not be forced to divide up their time between day and night work. The system heretofore in vogue being in the words

of P'Univers, destructive to family life. The great Catholic journal winds up its criticism of the Bill submitted by expressing the hope that some member will have the moral courage to stand up and propose that the weekly day of rest be formally declared as the Lord's Day observance. That seems a reasonable proposition, but it is more than doubtful that the Senate will have sense enough to adopt the suggestion.

FALSE REPORTS.

It would seem that if it be at all possible to get things into an unfriendly aspect for Canada, some newspapers, even of a very high order, in the United States never fail to snatch at the opportunity. In a recent issue of a Catholic journal of New York we find the following item:—

"A physician in England has recently been condemned to pay \$80,000 for a breach of professional confidence. The verdict is applauded by the medical fraternity and by the press. At the present time there is a Catholic priest in a Canadian jail for refusing to break professional confidence and reveal secrets confided to him in the confessional. The English jury has more sense than the Canadian judge."

It will be news to the Canadian people generally that there is a Catholic priest in one of our jails, for refusing to disclose professional confidences, and reveal secrets confided to him in the confessional. It is true that some time ago the Rev. Abbe Gill, a parish priest in the Eastern Townships, was ordered by Judge Lynch to answer certain questions, which he very properly refused to do, and the Judge thereupon held him in contempt, but far from sending him to jail, he ordered that he should be allowed to remain at liberty, until an opportunity should be given him to test the validity of the judgment by bringing the matter before the full court of appeals, at its next sitting in this city. Few persons doubt that the judgment of the first court will be reversed, and the jurisprudence of our province maintained, but in justice not only to the honorable Judge Lynch, who has always borne the reputation of a broadminded man, and who is certainly not bigoted, as well as for the credit of our country, which is aspersed in the above item, it is only proper that the true state of the facts should be known abroad.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS BEACH, Chancellor of the Exchequer in England, in delivering his speech on the budget, made the statement, on the authority of the Customs officials, that £1,000,000 sterling is annually thrown in the gutter by the people of the United Kingdom in butts of cigars and cigarettes. The statement is startling and the waste of money unpardonable. Cigar smoking is much more prevalent in the United States and Canada than in England. It would be interesting to know how much money is thrown away in the same manner in these two countries.

The London Chronicle thus alludes to the eloquent appeal by the British, Irish and American Cardinals for the establishment of a permanent Tribunal of Arbitration. "There is not a word," says the Chronicle, in the vigorous and touching words of these distinguished Catholic prelates to which every Christian cannot heartily prescribe. We have from the first expressed the opinion that this was a matter in which we were entitled to look to the Churches for leading. It has therefore been a disappointment to us that some of the great dignitaries of the English Church have felt obliged to regard this matter from its political rather than from its humanitarian side. Perhaps the present appeal will evoke a similar one with the weight of their authority. As Cardinal Vaughan, Cardinal Gibbons, and Cardinal Logue say, we, too, believe that the difficulties in the way "will not prove to be insuperable, if the desire to overcome them be genuine and general."

MAJOR-GENERAL GASCIGNE is very plain spoken in his report on the Military College of Kingston. The Professor of French has, no doubt, by this time, metaphorically speaking, a flea in his ear. The fact is, however, that English-speaking students do not, as a rule, take kindly to the study of French. More than one Protestant University could be named, and one notably in the heart of the French population, where the students make very indifferent progress in that language despite the best facilities. This is what the Major-General says of the Royal Military College:—

"I was perfectly satisfied with all the professors, with the one notable exception of the French instructor. I attended the class under instruction in French, every member of which had been over two years at the college, and the ignorance displayed was astounding, especially in Canada, where French is so much spoken, and where, I should say, it was of extra importance. In any English college, civil or military, a far higher proficiency would be found. Judging from what I saw, I should be inclined to think that the professor of French was not happy in his power of holding the attention of his pupils, nor in imparting instruction to them."

THE SHAMROCK FAIR.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES

AT THE WINDSOR HALL A GRAND SUCCESS—THE OBJECT OF THE FAIR TO LIQUIDATE THE DEBT ON THE NEW S. A. A. ATHLETIC GROUNDS.

The scene at the Windsor Hall on Saturday evening at the inauguration of the Shamrock Fancy Fair was not only a brilliant one but picturesque to a degree.

On each side of the hall was arranged booths and tables, decorated in a most artistic manner, and having emblems indicating the particular phase of athletics which they are designed to represent. At the entrance to the hall on the left-hand side is located the mammoth refreshment section, which is under the direction of Mrs. T. F. Moore, the President of the Fancy Fair. The decoration and display of tempting sweet things, which are everywhere visible in this section, are certainly a magnificent testimony to the energy, perseverance and tireless industry evinced by the estimable head of the organization. Mrs. Moore certainly deserves the reputation she had previously earned in connection with her work of a charitable character, and her present endeavor in aid of the Shamrock A. A. A. to enable them to reduce the indebtedness on the new athletic grounds is but adding another laurel to the wreath of her past achievements. Mrs. Moore is assisted by the following ladies at the refreshment section: Mrs. Street, Miss Mary O'Connor, Mrs. James Morley, Mrs. Roland, Mrs. D. Rolland, Madame Levi, Miss Lunny, Miss Kay, Miss S. Brown, Misses Jones, Miss Friel, Miss Cronin, Mrs. Bainville, Miss Purcell, Miss Hunter, Miss McGuire, Miss Gulligan, Miss Cleary, Miss Toner, Misses Stafford, Miss Conway, Miss Cooke, Miss Harvey and Miss Gertrude Stafford.

Next to the refreshment table comes the candy booth, which is a little gem, and is under the able management of Mrs. Frank Wilson, one of the vice-presidents of the Fair. Mrs. Wilson is assisted by the following ladies in her department:—Misses Neville, Miss Egan, Miss Marchand, Miss McLeod, Miss Douglas, Misses Cunningham, Miss Shannon, Miss Flynn, and also by Mr. Martin, who has charge of a large platform scales and combination height register. One of the first contributors to this department was a handsome young Irish Canadian lady from the East End, who paid the modest fee of ten cents to ascertain her weight. The result of the trial speaks well for the eastern portion of the city, as the young lady in question much to the amazement of the clerk of the scales, tipped the balance at 182 lbs. The young lady protested that there was something wrong, but the test came later when another young lady submitted herself to a trial, and certified to the correctness of the scales.

The next stall is devoted to lacrosse, and is under the supervision of the enthusiastic Treasurer and worker in such undertakings, Mrs. Thomas McKenna, mother of Mr. W. J. McKenna, the zealous and talented President of the S. A. A. A. In the centre of this section stands the massive and beautiful silver cup won by the Shamrocks at the Chicago World's Fair. Mrs. McKenna has shown her enthusiasm for the national game by the manner in which she has decorated her department. In every corner appears the lacrosse, entwined with the colors of the senior clubs. Mrs. McKenna has a magnificent array of handsome articles. The principal feature of her display, however, it may be said, is the diamond ring and beautiful gold pin offered in the competitions for the most popular senior and junior lacrosse players in Canada. Mrs. McKenna is assisted by the following ladies: Miss Kearney, Miss McGuigan, Mrs. P. S. Doyle, Mrs. John Penfold, Misses Mullin, Misses Feron, Miss Maggie O'Connor, Miss Cox, Miss Alice McKenna, Miss D. Stafford, Miss M. Stafford, Mrs. J. Doherty, Miss K. Doyle and Miss McCready.

In close proximity and next to the stage, towers the great proportions of the Hockey Booth, which is under the supervision of Mrs. M. J. Polan. The design of this section is very novel and original, and is the result of the handiwork of Mr. Polan, who, in addition to being a very clever general on the lacrosse field, is also a capital designer and workman in the art of building. All the senior clubs in the hockey series are remembered by some device or emblem, and the whole appearance of this department speaks well for the splendid taste of Mr. and Mrs. Polan. The latter, as one of the vice-presidents of the Fair, shows the result of her energy in the preliminary work by the numerous costly articles which appear on the stands, amongst the number a handsome diamond pin to be awarded to the most popular hockey player in the Senior League. Mrs. Polan is assisted by Mrs. B. Emerson, Misses Flynn, Miss Leblanc, Miss Lorge, Misses O'Brien, Miss F. Hayes, Miss Coughlan, Miss S. Mack, Miss L. Kearney, Miss A. Lyman, Miss McLean, Miss M. Polan and Miss S. Quinn.

Turning to the opposite side of the hall one is confronted with the artistic outlines of the pink table and its delicate and chaste trimmings. This section is under the administration of Mrs. Edward Cavanagh. It contains a gorgeous assortment of paintings and samples of needlework. Mrs. Cavanagh is assisted in her good work by Mrs. Paxton, Miss Murray, Miss McEntee, Miss McVey, Miss Bowes, Miss Annie Bowes and Miss Crowe, Miss Nellie Murray.

Turning away from the pink table, one is immediately attracted by the appearance of the snowswept stall, with its magnificent Oriental umbrella covering, to the tips of which are attached countless electric globes of every hue, dazzling to behold. Mrs. J. F. Frazer received many expressions of congratulation during the evening for the uniqueness of her display of articles, as well as for the originality of the methods she used in the decorations of her section. Mrs. Frazer is assisted by the following ladies: Misses Lubenstein, Misses Masterman, Miss McCurry, Mrs. Lesperance, Mrs. T. Cowan, Mrs. John Callaghan, Miss Annie Gorrin, Mrs. Walsh, Miss Flannery and Miss Fitzgerald.

Next in order comes the Bicycle Stall, and it is indeed a charming corner, be-

cause, apart from the array of bicycles which appear, there are a number of pieces of artistic handiwork which attract the attention at once. Mrs. Dugald Macdonald is the chief of the bicycle clan, as may be inferred from the Scottish colors which peep out at intervals in the decorations. The principal feature of the work of Mrs. Macdonald will be the drawing for the Gendron bicycle, valued at \$100. The chances upon this valuable article are fixed at the moderate fee of twenty-five cents. Mrs. Macdonald is assisted by Mrs. F. D. Shallow, Mrs. T. J. O'Neil, Miss Curran, Misses Macdonell, Miss Heuson, Miss McAndrew, Miss Gillies, Miss Burns, Miss Mooney, Miss Skelly, Miss L. Curran, Miss Rowland, Miss O'Longhlin, Miss Madden, Miss McKenna, Miss McCall, Miss Fox, Miss Callary and Miss Hurtubise.

Then appears the Press Booth, or Journal office, where all information in connection with the various departments may be received from the courteous editor of the Fair Journal, Miss O'Brien.

The Post Office is a very interesting spot, as was evidenced on Saturday evening, judging by the numbers of applicants for letters. This section is under the direction of Mrs. T. P. Owens and has also a registry branch where visitors may enter their names. The ladies in attendance have adopted a very handsome costume. Mrs. Owens is assisted by the Misses Tansley, Miss Severs, Miss McVey, Miss Lynn, Miss McCall and Miss Willie. The cigar table, under the management of Mrs. F. B. McNamee and Mrs. D. Bond, is also very tastefully arranged. These ladies are assisted by Miss Coleman, Miss Murphy, Miss Collin, Miss Moffat, Miss Collins, Miss Keating and Miss Hart.

The Gypsy tent, which is located near the balcony, and is under the direction of Miss Mamie Leahy, received many visitors, among the number Judge Curran.

In the centre of the hall, however, is situated the flower booth, and it may be fairly entitled to a place of distinction among similar attempts at previous undertakings. The display of costly plants, as well as the profusion of cut flowers, has been seldom surpassed, and they are arranged with a master hand. This section is under the care of Mrs. G. A. Carpenter, who is assisted by Miss Emerson, Mrs. Gannon, Misses Bartley, Misses Grace, Miss F. McKenna, Miss McCarry, Misses Drumm, Miss Heelan, Miss McAnally, Miss Vaughan, Miss R. Sarioi, Miss McNeill, Miss Cotter, Miss Dwyer, Miss Smith, Miss Cummings, Miss A. Egan, Misses Davin and Miss Graham.

The Victoria Rifles Band, under the distinguished leadership of Prof. Quivra, discoursed splendid music during the course of the evening. At nine o'clock, after one of the musical selections, Mr. W. J. McKenna, President of the S. A. A. A., in a few well chosen remarks, said he had the pleasure of calling upon three gentlemen to open the Fair by brief addresses. His first call would be upon the old friend of athletic sports, Sir William Hingston.

The gall on knight on coming forward was warmly received. He said that everything nowadays had to be inaugurated, so the Fancy Fair of the S. A. A. A. had to submit to the operation. That was to be performed with all the solemnity befitting the occasion. The Senate, the Judiciary and the House of Commons were called upon to declare the Fair legally and constitutionally at work. There had been a good deal of collecting done already; of course that was all out of order, and the young ladies would have great pleasure in giving back the money (strong expressions of dissent). Well he would overlook this informality. (Laughter.) He declared the Fair open and it was more than a pleasure for him. *Mens sana in corpore sana*, was his favorite motto. Manly games make manly men, and the field sports in which the members of the Association engaged, not only tended to their own development but gave good citizens to the country.

The Hon. Judge Curran, who was greeted with applause, was the next speaker. He said he was gratified at their kind invitation. He did not forget that the Association had done him the honor of calling on him to open their grounds last summer. (Applause.) He felt considerable embarrassment at the same. For many years one of his principal occupations had been to speak to his fellow-citizens on nearly every public occasion, and during that time he was quite at home on the platform. For the past six months he had been applying himself assiduously to acquire the qualifications of a good listener, with the result that, like the ardent Celt in the old song, he felt, in rising to address them, "That he was not himself at all." (Applause and laughter.) After paying a graceful tribute to the ladies, he referred to the great advantage of athletics from a national standpoint, and showed that the wearers of the winged-foot were women worthy of the steel of any competitors. In Montreal there was one prosperous association, the M. A. A. A., but it could not continue to thrive without healthy rivalry. Keen competition was necessary to bring out the best qualities of our young men, and it would be beneficial to the M. A. A. A. that the S. A. A. A. should go on in the way of progress. He closed an eloquent address by extolling the merits of the young ladies in charge of the fortunetelling department, giving a humorous description of his own experience in the Gypsy tent.

Mr. James McShane, M.P., followed, referring to the period when he had the honor of holding the presidency of the Senior Lacrosse Club, when they distinguished themselves on the field at Toronto. He hoped that the old Club would be champions again, and he wished the S. A. A. A. and the ladies every success in their present undertaking.

During the delivery of the addresses Lady Hingston, Mesdames Curran, McShane and Moore, as well as Mr. P. H. Bartley, Vice President of the S. A. A. A., occupied seats on the platform.

The Fair will remain open until Friday evening, and visitors will be afforded an opportunity of attending it between 2 and 10.80 p.m. daily. This evening at 7.30 p.m. the President's Dinner for