A Call for More Volunteers Made by President McKiniey.

Lawlessness in Key West - Dissensions in the Spanish Cabinet-Sagasta's Accusation -- Manila on the Verge of Famine-Railroads and the Transportation of Troops -- General Miles on the Invasion of Cuba-Lord Wolsley's Opinion.

That President McKinley has issued a call for 75,000 more volunteers is an eridence that matters are regarded more seriously than was apparent some weeks ago. With the one hundred and twenty. hie thousand volunteers previously authorized, and the increase of the regular army to a war footing, this new summons to the flag will make available a force slightly in excess of two hundred and sixty thousand troops.

Tne New York Herald, in a leading article, says:

For over a quarter of a century the Herald has been insisting upon the prep arations which ought to be made for just such a foreign war as confronts us. It has pleaded for naval and military armamente adequate to our rank and equal to the dangers which our enormous development and our traditional responsibilities invited. But in vain. Had these monitions been heeded the masterful achievement of Dewey would have been followed by an occupation that proved our right to assail by our ability to hold. As the best coast defence of a nation is at the threshold of an enemy, we would have easily estopped the Cape de Verde fleet off St. Vincent, have threatened the home ports of Spain, have reinforced the blockade of Havana by a land occupation of her rear approaches, and have made the bombardment of San Juan, in Porto Rico, not a demonstration but a finality. But in a fatuous dependence upon illogical imnunities these warnings were unheeded, and we are now lacing many grave situa-

War is brutal, is barbarous, but so long as the intelligence of the age yet puts saide blindly the struggling insistency of arbitration as the solution for international disputes the only humane war is that which by immeasurable superiority in force is speedy, sure and overmastering. Such would ave been the certain result of this conflict had the demards so often made in these columns been heeded, and as the new call for to ur navy add to our potentiality the Herald welcomes them as belated appreciations of compelling necessities.

## Troubles at Key West.

resulting in the use of revolvers.

Commander Forsythe has asked for a trip must be taken out of this sum. guard of twenty-five marines to protect and strong efforts are being made by citizens to have martial law declared.

iary gurboat Morrill, and Vladimir Ichnitski, a sailor on another gunboat, were sitting in a Cuban coffee shop last night when Charles Kitchen, a negro approached, and, without a word of warning, fired a rifle at the sailors. One shot struck Ichnitski on the back of his neck, inflicting a wound from which he died.

A second shot grazed Carne's forehead, and as he sprang to his feet the negro closed in upon him and beat him on the head until he broke the stock of the rifle and the sailor was left senseless. The crowd that witnessed the affray made no attempt to interfere, and Kitchen escaped.

Sheritl' Knight organized a posse and spent the night in pursuit of Kitchen. He was found in a lot early this morning, but dashed into a doorway, escaped through the house, and has not been captured.

The body of John Darcy was found in a lot between the Hotel Key West and the First National Bank this morning. He was a mechanic working in the Government machine shops, and had been seen drinking last night in a saloon, where he showed a roll of bilis. The body was horribly bruised, and the pockets of his clothing were turned in-

side out, indicating robbery barcy was not killed where found. The body was cramped, one arm not touchirg the ground. His brother arrived here on a schooner an hour after the discovery.

Darcy was followed from the saloon last night by Charles Wallace, a coachman and leader of the "Bottle Gang" of young Key West roughs. Wallace was arrested to day. A revolver, with one chamber empty, was found on him. He denied any knowledge of the killing, but he told the Sheriff Darcy was choked to death. Examination of the body showed this was probably correct.

Dissensions in the Spanish Cabinet. A despatch from Madrid says that Sencr Sagasta has admitted in the course of an interview that there are some differences between Senor Puigcerver, Minister of Finance, and Senor Gamazo, A Washington message states that Minister of Public Works and Instruc- Gen. Miles, in re erring to the invasion

And the second of the second o

patriotic to allow a variance of views on economic questions to interfere with their work for Spain. Therefore, I am convinced that harmony will prevail."

In spite of Senor Segasta's denial, however, it is believed that Senor Puigcerver next Cabinet Council.

In reply to a question respecting the prospects of peace Senor Sagasta said :-Such a question can be better answered in America than here. America is the aggreesor. Spain is only maintaining the right of national existence, which she will continue to maintain to the

It is said here that the Spanish prison ers of war in the United States have again complained that they are treated as convicts.

Manila on the Verge of Famine.

The news comes from Hong Kong that there are just two weeks' provisions in

The people are beginning to realize their desperate situation and they know that the reinforcements sent Dewey will arrive there before any fleet despatched from Cadiz by way of the Sucz Canal can possibly reach the Phillipines. They are desperate.

The supply of meat is exhausted and even canned goods are running short. The volunteers have demanded food as

part of the price of their service of Spain, but the authorities have refused to open the public storehouses to the troops and mutiny has resulted. Riots are probable, and a delegation will wait on United States Consul Williams to insure protection.
Chief Aguinaldo, who was despatched

by Consul Wildman to the aid of Rear Admiral Dewey, has arrived here with the insurgent forces. He is expected to render substantial aid. The insurgents control the surrounding country. The arrival of the American troops is never theless awaited with anxiety.

Foreign residents are moving their families and furniture from Cavite in expectation of a possible further can-

monading. in the previous bomb ardment, according to the Spanish reports, five hundred were killed and seven hundred wounded. Horse meat has become a staple article

in Manila. None but the wealthy can afford to buy beef, which now sells for \$2 a pound. Potatoes are sold by weight at 50 cents a pound. Admiral Dewey has given Gen. Agui-

naldo two field pieces and 500 Mauser rifles. The insurgents are greatly enconraged.

It is reported here that the captain of the Spanish revenue cutter Callao, which was captured by Dewey's fleet, will be shot for not returning the fire of the American warships, and that Admiral Montojo will be court martialed on a charge of cowardice.

## Handling of Troops.

Many of the western railway lines have concluded that their rate of 1 cent a mile for the transportation of troops is below the revenue paying line, and an volunteers and the promised additions effort is being made to call a general meeting of the traffic men for the pur pose of adding a half cent to the present charge. The prevailing rate on eastern lines is 12 cents, and on the south ern roads 2 cents, although this figure has been shaded on special occasions. Her West is practically in a condition The fact that the war regulations call for of at archy, says a special correspondent a full seat for every soluter reduces the of a leading American journal. The ordinary seating capacity of the cars bod gov rament is suspended. Streets one-half, which means that to move a form r pupil, in honor of her father and ar illed with loafers, and brawls con full regiment the train must be run in stantly occur in front of saloors, often three sections of fourteen cars each. Then there is the expense of returning a reception was held in the convent par-Shooting is too commonplace to attract | the equipment empty, which, in reality. attention. The city is so anathetic that reduces the charge about 50 per cent. It sessionis paid to events that usually | will therefore be seen that the Eastern convulse a small community. It is a rate yields a very small margin of profit. but day when nobody is killed or The income per train mile would be about \$5, and the expense of the return

While there has been more or less the mayal station and government deck, criticism of the manner in which some of the regiments have been handled, yet the blame does not attach to the rail-William Carne, a seaman on the auxil- roads performing the service. The entire trouble is apparently due to a lack of method on the part of the officials at Washington, So far as the transportation companies are concerned, they have shown commendable alacrity whenever called upon to move troops, and may at all times be relied upon to do their utmost in meeting the requirements of the government.

## New York Irish Regiment.

The famous 69th, New York's gallant Irish regiment, marched through the city on Tuesday last, and on its way there were dense crowds along the line of march, which was from the Long Island Railroad ferry at Thirty-fourth atreet to the West Twenty third street ferry. It was a farewell which the men of the regiment will remember the rest of their lives, and which will spur them on to heroic deeds for the honor of the flag when they meet the enemy on Cuban battlefields.

## Lord Wolsele, 's Opinion.

In an interview on the 24th inst., Lord Wolseley, Commander-in-chief of the

British army, said:—
"The United States would make a mistake in attempting to invade Cuba with volunteers who are not fully drilled and disciplined. If that was done, the United States might expect heavy reverses when those troops encountered the trained Spanish troops on land. It would be a grave error to underestimate the strength of the adversaries of the American troops. I

would regret to see the Americans even

temporarily beaten, as all my sympathies are with them. Continuing, Lord Wolseley remarked:
'It is fortunate for the United States that this war is not with a first-class power, for it is evident that in such an encounter they would be badly beaten at the beginning, though I believe the Americans are able to defeat any nation

### in the long run.' Gen. Miles Spenks.

tion, but characterizes them as "schole of Cuba, said that the United States will astic differences, which in peaceful in due time bring Cuba under its control times might lead to the impossibility of working together, but not at the present time."

Of Unos, said that the office of the 13th inst., inclosing engrossed copy of resolutions recently adopted by your council, the contents of which have been time." too great, too strong and too powerful to noted. "At the period of storm and stress," commit any foolish act in connection continued Senor Sagasta, "both are too with the proposed invasion.

provoke a Ministerial crisis at the The Catholic Benevolent Legion and the War.

> The Mercury Takes a Jump-Dedication of a New Chapel at the Convent of the Sacred Heart -The Fear of Holiday Seekers.

> > NEW YORK, May 27.

New York is a city of surprises in many ways and usually runs to extremes. Cold, dreary wet days has marked the progress of spring up to the fought there; end of the week. Outdoor pastimes were spoiled or postponed, or cancelled. There was havoc played with spring bonnets; the men who planted seed in their back gardens on a few deceptively bright days and stuck bits of wood in the ground so that they could tell whether it was mullein or dandelion was growing, were disappointed, for the seed rotted in the ground. Then all of a sudden came a midsummer day. The people were not prepared for it and they fell by the wayside. The atmosphere was muggy, sticky, depressing: the temperature jumped suddenly up till the glass saw Mercury nearly 90. It was the humidity, however, which made all the trouble, and kept the city hospitals busy. There was one death from heat prostra tion, eight serious cases, and a few cases of canines thinking it was July and decorating their jaws with froth. These interesting animals kept the policemen busy. Fortunately in the evening the humidity had climbed to saturation, and an electric storm burst upon the panting city, cleared the atmosphere and scoured the streets. New York usually gets many of these dangerously depressing days, but seldom so early in the season and it was fortunate the casualities were not more numerous.

Last year the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Manhattanville celebrated its golden jubilee. The termer pupils who were present at the time resolved to present the Convent with a chapel and immediately several thousand dollers were subscribed. Accordingly on Friday last the new chapel in the west wing was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin under the title of Mater Admirabilis; the Rev. Father Campbell, president of St. John's College, Ferdham, officiated Lew Mass was coldbrated in the enapel at ten o'clock in the presence of the two bundred graduates whose gift to the Convent the chapel was. The chapel is very beautiful, the plan bling prepared by Willi on Snikel while the altar, which is very rich in design, being composed of murble and engx, with mosaic was built by Tillany. A portrait of Mater Admirabilis,' which was resent differn the fire which destroyed a large part of the convent several years ago, adorns the back of the altur, and a gold sanctuary lamp illuminates the front. This is a present from Miss Adelaide Jones, a motor r. Mr. and Mrs. Morean Jones. At the conclusion of the dedication wrvices lers. It is the intention of the termer supply to assemble in the chapel on May 20 e c'i year to attend Maes.

Notwithstanding some of the victors reports circulated through A. P. A. channels as to the questionable loyalty of American Catholics in the present fromble with Spain, the action taken by the various societies under the direction of the Church are continually retuting these standers. One of the latest instances of this is the following correspondence which has passed between the President of the Catholic Benevolent Legion and the President of the United

"TO THE PRESIDENT: By direction of the Supreme Council, Catholic B nevolent Legion, we have the honor to trans mit herewith the inclosed resolution unanimously passed yesterday in its annual session.

"The Catholic Benevolent Legion is a fraternal organization, and has a membership of more than 40 000 male citizens of the United States over 21 years of age, and every one of them is in structed and believes that patriotism is the divine virtue of charity, having

country for its object. They send you this expression of their deepest sympathy and devoted loyalty, not because of the slightest thought that any society of Americans needs to give proof or assurance of their love, loyalty and devotion to their thrice glorious and cherished country, but because when care and trouble and dreadful anxiety press heavily upon the father's heart he delights to receive and is cheered and encouraged by the demonstration and profession of the unquestioned affection

and confidence of his children. 'With such spirit and intent your fellow citizens of the Catholic Benevolent Legion approach you, their President, at this time of your solemn and tremendous responsibility and strain, to pledge to you their heartfelt sympathy, confidence and support.

'We have the honor to remain your

obedient servants,
'John C. McGuire.
'President Supreme Council, C.B.L.
'John D. Carroll.

Secretary Supreme Council, C.B.L. 'PS-A not uninteresting and perhaps not uninstructive incident of the action above set forth is that the resolution was offered by an ex-Confederate officer and seconded by a one armed vetern of the Federal amy in the late war.' To this communication the following

reply was received by Mr. McGuire from the Executive Mansion, Washington: "My DEAR SIR,—I beg leave to ac-knowledge the receipt of your letter of

"Permit me to assure you, and the worth of him through you the members of the cour- mourns. But I

tion of their patriotic expression. Very

truly yours, "John Addison Porter, "Secretary to the President."

The preamble and resolutions read: 'Whereas, The Supreme Council Catholic Benevolent Legion, on this 12th day of May, 1898, assembled in its seventeenth annual session, sorrowfully notes that our beloved country is in armed conflict with a foreign power, and fervently implores Almighty God for a speedy termination of the contest, with

honor to our country and complete success to its arms; Whereas, It reverently gives thanks to the Lord of Hosts for the almost miraculous protection of American lives in the wonderful naval battle at Manila in the struggle that Ireland will con-Bay, and congratulates the country and navy upon the splendid valor of the gallant Commodore, cificers, and men who

Whereas, At this present session it has passed adequate measures to maintain the membership of the patriotic members of this organization who serve in the army and navy of the United States in time of war; be it

"Resolved, That the President and Secretary of the Supreme Council are directed to transmit immediately to the President of the United States this resolution, with the assurance of our sincere sympathy and support in the present great emergency.'

One effect of the war is a peculiar one as it comes from the seaside resorts along the Atlantic coast. People will not hire cottages for fear of being bombarded, and so Canadian watering places will be busier this year. It is a bad wind that blows nabody good. For all that there is not the slightest danger, as under the law of nations a civilized fleet cannot bombard unless there is reasonable opposition from big guns.

## PREMIER LAURIER ON GLADSTONE.

A Last Tribute to the Prince of Statesmen.

Hon, John Costigan Refers to the Great Sympathy of the Grand Old Man for Ireland's Cause.

Whas Sir Wilfrid Laurier visited the century's greatest statesman at Hawar den, last year, he must have become imlaid with some of the Grand Old Man's oratorical powers. Sir Wilfrid was always a polished orstor himself; but weldom in his nigher flights, when pressed by unselien devotion to his party, has he been capable of such a flaw of eloquence as he breathed forth in the Canadian II suse of Commons on Thurs. day evening.

It was not mere eloguence. It was a tribute of admiration, of devotion, of love, to the prince of statesmen, whose life was spent in the doing of great deeds. of good, whose sympathics were always with the oppressed; the man who made a noble endeavor to do justice to the Irish

It is just as we are going to press, or the whole splendid panegyric would have been reproduced. We can only, therefore, give but one paragraph. It is as follows:

Coming to this subject of home rule, though there may be much to do, perimps, this is neither the occasion nor the place to say it. The Irish problem is dormant, but not solved. The policy proposed by Mr. Gladstone for the solution of this question provoked too much bitterness, too deep division, even on to the floor of the House, to make it advisable to say anything about it on this occasion. I notice it, however, simply because it is the last and everlasting monument of that high sense of justice, which above all things characterized him. When he became convinced that home rule was the only method whereby the involuble prob lem could be solved, whereby the long open wound could be healed, he did not hesitate one moment. even though he were to sacrifice friends, power, popularity, in order to give that supreme measure of justice to a long-suffering people. Whatever may be the views which men entertain upon the policy of Home Rule, every man, whether friend or foe of that measure, must say that it was not only a bold but it was a noble thought, that of attempting to quell discontent in Ireland by trusting to Irish honor and Irish generosity. Now, sir, he is no more. England is today in tears, but fortunate is the nation which has produced such a man. His work is not done, his work is still going on. The example which he gave to the world will live forever, and the seed which he has sown with such a copious hand shall still germin ate and bear fruit under the full light of Heaven.

Hon. Mr. Costigan was scarcely less eloquent. His remarks certainly carried with them the heartfelt burden of gratitude for noble effort in behalf of Ireland. and had a patriotic ring about them. He said:

It is particularly because of a reference made to myself by the leader of the Opposition that I venture to sav a word on this occasion. The death of the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, one of the greatest statés-men that England ever produced, and, in most respects, the most commanding and wonderful per-sonalities of the nineteenth century is evoking expressions of genuine grief and mourning from all over the world, and one of the greatest tributes paid to the memory of the illustrious dead is the universal recognition of the inadequacy of these many tongued expressions to fully voice the sorrow of mankind or the worth of him for whom the earth it to be cape !

cil, of the President's thorough apprecia- cially my duty to say that in no part of the Empire will sorrow more thrill men's hearts than in Ireland, nor is it only the hearts of Irishmen within that ancient and glorious kingdom that swell with grief for this mighty tribune of the people, but the hearts of Irishmen and their descendants in all lands, and on every sea. Mr. (iladstone's efforts in the sacred cause of Home Rule for Ireland endeared him to the Irish people.

His sympathy and his efforts gave to the home rule cause the dignity and the strength and the salety of a great constitutional movement, and this not only in the United Kingdom but wherever Irishmen and their descendants work for the Motherland. That grand measure of reform has been delayed, it is true, but only delayed, and tinue, I hope, unto a glorious victory, no moral force will help more, probably, than the memory that Ireland's cause has had the sincere approval and generous advocacy of a man so great and so

## DOLLAR-A-LINE PATRIOTISM.

What an American Newspaper Corre pondent Would Have Taught to the Youth of the Republic.

Pathiotism, says a writer in an American magazine, seems to have usurped the place supposed to be occupied by charity in the latter virtue's proverbial capacity for covering sin; at least the word within a few weeks has broadened out with amazing elasticity to blanket all manner of man's performances,from wearing a starry flag in one's buttonhole or cheering the latest war bulletin on newspaper row, to selling the Gov ernment a mule. Dr. Johnson opined that the scoundrel's last refuge was patrictism, and even if the doctor's cynical maxim should be disproved, it is becoming more and more evident that patriotism, as a word, has been, by its variegated misspplication, emasculated of all the glarious meaning it once possessed.

We have seen in the newspaper press from day to day, under some such noble caption as 'A Merchant's Patriotism,' or 'Patriotic Measures by Smith & Co. the announcement of some firm's lavish decoration of its show windows with festoons of starry bunting and Old Glory, This is a sort of dollar-a line patrictism that is, the public-spirited merchant displays his patriotism in his window, and then fearful lest the public fail to appreciate it or the passers by mustake his motive, causes nice things to be said about himself and his patriotism in the local newspaper, for which the publisher of the newspaper derives an indemnity of a collar a tine, more or less.

Then comes another correspondent from a count where the land faces of the Americans are being massed, who gives the following somewhat spirite. outline of a lesson to be taught to the youth of the republic in order to stamp. upon their minds the imprance of National administration. He says. If I had a proprietary interest in a

growing Anarican boy, and if I wanted to fill mm with a profound and abiding awe of his Government, I would show calls its armies into the field. It would let him see for what manner of things Government is pouring out \$1000000 daily, and I would try to make our understand with what superb prodican; and at the same time with what sagarity. , Government spends. I would take hen past those lines of transports in which steam is always up, and on which are crews ever weiting the word of command. I would stand with him on the docks and wait until one of them cast off her moorings and swiftly steamed toward the open sea. I would have him listen while men whispered, 'Where is she going!" and bid him note that each one answer. to the other, 'I do not know,' but is aupremely confident and complacent because the power behind it all is Government's word, which word is law and life and death. I would have him look long at these inscrutable cannon which come in on flat cars, and I would show him the trainloads of gun carriages, the bales of blankets, the tons of fodder, the thousands upon thousands of dollars' worth of equipment which Government has tumbled on to these docks and into

these freight houses. I would take him to the great Quartermasters' depots, where the floors sag under the weight of cloth, food, medicines, oils, arms, tools, candles, shoes, hats, haversacks, canteens, cartridges, and dishes. I would point him to the herds of mules that are driven in from all the country side, and, lest in seeing all these evidences of Government's wealth he should be puffed up with pride, I would gently tell him Government just at this time sets a higher estimate on a sound mule than on a good

## WELL KNOWN VIOLINIST

Traveled Extensively Throughout the Provinces - Interesting Statements Concerning His Experience.

STELLARTON, N.S .- James R. Murray, a well known violinist, of this place, who has traveled extensively throughout the Provinces, makes this statement:

"I was running down in health and my weight fell off from 175 to 150 pounds. Prescriptions did me but little good. My trouble was called nervous dyspepsia. I resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla and after taking five bottles I was greatly benefited. I feel as well now as ever in my life, and have increased in flesh, so that I now weigh 177 pounds. I am well known in this part of the country, having followed my profession, that of a violin musician for the last 26 years. I gladly tell my friends what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. Before I began taking the medicine I did not have any ambition, but now all is changed and my dyspeptic trouble perfectly cured." JAMES R. MURRAY.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparills, do not be induced to buy any substitute. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take

# John Murphy & Co's

## "FIRE" BARGAINS

On Six Floors.

SOME SPECIAL LINES:

50 Pittes Fancy Dress Pique, worth from 30c to Se per Yard; sale price, 25c per yard. 500 Yards Fancy Dress Goods, worth from the to to per yard; sale price, 20c per yard.

'96 Yds, best 6 cord Black Spool Cotton, 3 for 10c. A lot of Ladies' Lizen Collars and Cuffs, worth the, for the,

1200 Pairs Children's and Misses' Black Ribbod Cashmere Hose, scamless feet; regular price 25c to 40c, our sale price only ISC a pair.

1250 Pairs Ladies' Black Ribbed Cashmere Hose, seamless fest; regular price 40c; our sale price only 25c pair.

200 Men's White Shirts, with Colored French Cambric Fronts and Cuffs; also all colored, with off bodies, good value at \$125. Our sale price 69c. 400 High Grade Colored Cambric Shirts, all this vent's atyles and patterns, size 14 to 17; regular salue \$1 % to \$2 %; sale price, 9%;

100 Doren Ladies' Sailor Hais, latest styles, trimmed and untrimmed, to sell at 35c, 45c, 50c, 50c, 75c and 85c, worth 25 per cent more,

Ladius' Golf Capes, worth \$7.59, for \$4.65; worth \$5.75, for \$145. Ladies' Rubber Waterproof Garments, worth \$6, for \$1.70...

### BEAUTIFUL SOUVENIR PICTURE: 'Gladstone and Laurier at Hawarden'

A very time supper plate engraving of the original peture in a pin by W. Kaphael, K.U.A. (conyrighted), Stuches x 24 meles; nicely arapted for training. Hitherto sold at 750; our price only 25 Cents Each.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

2343 St. Catherine St. CORNER OF METCALFE STREET,

THEEPHONE No. 3833.

Terms: CASH.

man, and finds the latter cheaper and easter to get than the former—and wants the former more. I would lead him among the tented

cities that have been pitched beneath the palmetto trees, and I would tell him that many of the men there dwelling and come a week before out of lands where still the winter lay, but that whether they were on the west coast of Pierida er in the mountains of Wyoming they were the Government's men always

and equally at home. I would have my boy halt now and then to hear the throb of a thousand peads as the envalry races acress country, and I would have him listen for the tinkle of the mule bells, the rumble of whice the hoarse shouts of the drivers, and all the mysterious clamor that rises which man and beast tail, to each other in anger as they drag the army waggons

our rightine sand I would have him watch the batteries as they wind along the billsides, and I would have him see how the black mass of herses and harness and cannon is theked by the arthuryman's crimson him the processes by which Covernment | and the scarlet pompons that hed at the norse cears. I would want him to hear posterdes snarling from camp to camp, one I would like to love him stand at the edge of the bay and be very silent while the regimental bands play during goard mount, and the tropical sun eracos the maxing bayonets thish a silver light against the background of

green. Best of all, I would like him to see the new S uch and the new North rise and stand uncovered when the band plays Star Spangled Bunner" beneath the grand plazza at night and I would want him to understand how many yeaos, how many sacrifices, and how sweet a spirit of forgiveness have been exacted before those who listened with him could

bring themselves to listen at all. To show your boy the fleets, the cannon, the troops, the sinister and gigantic implements of war may not be at all the proper way to inculcate patriotism and true reverence for the National idea. A. jurney through the Congressional Lineary might lift him to greater heights or exultation than will the night of 10,-000 regulars ready to sail away for the storming of a city. But the boy is practical and mildly harbaric and he will choose my way of teaching patriotism. H- will forevermore esteem Government as somebody that does things, that owns horses, and plays with real ships, and has bronze giants with scarred faces to work for it. Even getting ready for war

## CORRESPONDENCE.

MUST THE IRISH GO ?

iali eroic.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS: Fin -I see in that immaculate specimen of evening journalism, the Witness, that there is an effort being made to have the caretaker of the Montreal Post Office removed, on the ground of the alleged unclean condition of this useful public building and because gentlemen who have business there neglect to put their cigars out before entering the lobby. Somebody has also been foolish enough to spit on the steps and an intelligent correspondent wants a man removed and a woman put in his place so that she could prevent this sort of thing. It might be foolish to ask this correspondent if he had business in any other post (flice the size of that in Montreal? whether he would have somebody spit on the ceiling instead of outside the building, or whether the real animus is that the present caretaker is a deserving Irish Catholic and should therefore be removed to give place to a prim Presbyterian lady? Room here for St. Patrick's League. I enclose my card.

Montreal, May 26, 1898.

The true critic neither concludes nor excludes; his pleasure is to understand excludes; his pleasure to discuss the without believing, and to profit by the results of enthusiasm, while retaining a free mind, unembarrassed by illusion.—

Henri Frederic Amiel.