

## The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BYThe True Witness Printing & Publishing Co.  
(LIMITED)At 253 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.  
P. O. Box 1138.

MS. and all other communications intended for publication or notice, should be addressed to the Editor, and all business and other communications to the Managing Director, The True Witness P. & P. Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 1138.

The subscription price of The True Witness for city, Great Britain, Ireland and France, is \$1.50.

Belgium, Italy, Germany and Australia, \$2.00. Canada, United States and Newfoundland, \$1.00. Terms payable in advance.

New subscriptions can commence at any time during the year.

Money for renewal and new subscriptions should be sent to Managing Director, P. O. Box 1138.

You may remit by bank cheque, post office money order, express money order or by registered letter. Silver sent through the mail is liable to wear a hole through the envelope and be lost.

We are not responsible for money lost through the mail.

Discontinuance.—Remember that the publishers must be notified by letter when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrears must be paid.

Returning your paper will not enable us to discontinue it, as we cannot find your name on our books unless your post office address is given.

The date opposite your name on the margin of your paper shows you up to what time your subscription is paid.

We recognize the friends of The True Witness by the prompt manner in which they pay their subscriptions.

Always give the name of the post office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

When you wish your address changed, write us in time, giving your old address as well as your new one.

If you fail to receive your paper regularly, notify us at once by letter or postal.

All communications for publication must be written on one side of the sheet only, otherwise they are liable to rejection.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1896

## EASTER.

Christ is risen! The greeting, joyous and reverent, which circles the Christian world on this occasion, has a wider significance than that which attaches to it in recognition of an ecclesiastical anniversary.

Its religious meaning is deep and tender. It commemorates the great belief on which for eighteen centuries men have founded their expectation of immortality. The rising of the Saviour prefigured and gave assurance to the human race of a life beyond the grave, a triumph over death, a future of spiritual existence. And for this there is a longing implanted in every human breast. The Easter faith assures the realization of this longing. Following the penitential season, it brings confident, glorious hope.

But apart from the religious sentiments that pervade the day, there is the awakening of physical life which at this season permeates the world. All nature responds to the call of the glad season. On every hand there is an arousal of new life, new energy, new promise of growth, of flowers, of fruit, of the realization again of all the wonders of the revolving year.

And the spirit of man responds to the summons which nature sends out for the great awakening. It is not a season of introspection, but of expansion.

It has a meaning which happily welds the Christian sentiment with the great natural impulse that stirs the world at this season of awakening.

## THE WINNIPEG CONFERENCE.

Those who have been watching the course of events in connection with the Manitoba School Question will not be surprised to learn that the conference held at Winnipeg, between the representatives of the Dominion Government and that of Manitoba, has been utterly fruitless, in so far as any compromise being arrived at is concerned. It may not be fruitless otherwise. The eyes of the people may be opened by these proceedings. Few, if any, Catholics expected that those who have control of affairs in the western province, at the present time, would be prepared to do justice to the weak and struggling minority, but, after all, the trial had to be made, it appears, and now no one is disappointed. Messrs. Greenway and Co. are determined to coerce the Catholics of the province. Under the constitution, as interpreted by the Privy Council in England, they are entitled to the separate schools secured to them by the Legislature, under the late Mr. Norquay and his colleagues; that is all they ask for, and that is what has been taken away from them; and what, it seems now, the majority have made up their minds never to restore. In view of the stand taken by the Dominion Government on Remedial Legislation, many were at a loss to conceive what proposition could be made that would be satisfactory to the minority embracing less than the scope of the measure now before the House of Commons. The moderation of the demands made on behalf of the Catholics in the subjoined proposal will be a surprise to most people:

"Legislation shall be passed at the present session of the Manitoba Legislature to provide that, in towns and villages where there are resident, say, twenty-five Roman Catholic children of school age, and in cities where there are, say, fifty of such children, the Board of Trustees shall arrange that such children shall have a school house or school room for their own use, where they may be

taught by a Roman Catholic teacher; and Roman Catholic parents or guardians, say ten in number, may appeal to the Department of Education from any decision or neglect of the Board, in respect of its duties under this clause, and the Board shall observe and carry out all decisions and directions of the Department on any such appeal.

"Provision shall be made by this legislation that schools wherein the majority of children are Catholics, should be exempted from the requirements of the regulations as to religious exercises.

## TEXT BOOK PROVISION.

"That text books be permitted in Catholic schools such as will not offend the religious views of the minority, and which, from an educational standpoint, shall be satisfactory to the advisory board.

"Catholics to have representation on the advisory board; Catholics to have representation on the board of examiners appointed to examine teachers for certificates.

"It is also claimed that Catholics should have assistance in the maintenance of a normal school for the education of their teachers.

"The existing system of permits to non-qualified teachers in Catholic schools to be continued for, say two years, to enable them to qualify, and then to be entirely discontinued.

"In all other respects the schools at which Catholics attend, to be public schools and subject to every provision of the education acts for the time being in force in Manitoba.

"A written agreement having been arrived at, and the necessary legislation passed, the Remedial Bill now before Parliament is to be withdrawn, and any rights and privileges which might be claimed by the minority in view of the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, shall, during the due observance of such agreement, remain in abeyance, and be not further insisted upon."

Signed,

DONALD A. SMITH,  
ALPH. DESJARDINS,  
A. R. DICKEY.

March 28th, 18. 96.

Could anything less exacting have been put forward? That the minority should have been willing to accept such a settlement, only proves that their ex-ists in their hearts a strong desire to avoid conflict, they are anxious for peace. This desire the men whom accident has pitched into office in Manitoba realize, and therefore they take it for granted the minority want peace at any price; and the price they propose is that separate schools shall never be tolerated. They have been wiped out in defiance of the constitution, and they must remain obliterated from the Statute book for ever. This is what they say in plain language in answer to the propositions of the Dominion Commissioners. The following extracts cover the whole reply:—

"Your proposition aims at the legal recognition by the Legislature of Manitoba of the right to the Roman Catholic people to separate for school purposes. Our proposition aims at removing every practical objection to the present system without giving a legal right to separate. We understand that, by order in council your authority is limited to making a settlement satisfactory to the minority, and as a matter of fact the minority will accept nothing short of statutory recognition of the right of separation.

"If the minority insists on legal separation there does not seem to be any possibility of reaching a basis of compromise."

No separate schools. That is the ultimatum! In view of this result nothing now remains but to push remedial legislation to its final adoption. Much valuable time has been lost. Sir Donald Smith must feel greatly mortified that the conference he was instrumental in bringing together should have failed in its object. He can console himself with the thought that he has acted the part of a patriot, and that the Manitoba Executive, which thwarted his noble and generous intentions, stand before the Dominion in their true colors, as unrepentant coercionists. It therefore, rests with the Dominion Parliament to say *fiat justitiae*, and let that justice be done say within the shortest possible delay.

## POWER OF THE PRESS.

The Catholic Standard and Times of Philadelphia has, in its last issue, a remarkable article under the heading: "Is there a decadence of the Power of the Daily Press?" There is scarcely an organ in America that is more faithful to its name than this great Catholic journal; it is up to the highest "Standard" and equally up to the "Times." The opinions expressed in the article in question have been entertained, for a long time back, by us; but we always considered that they apply to the weekly as well as to the daily press.

The Philadelphia journal begins with pointing out how a few years ago no person doubted the enormous power of the daily press in shaping the opinions of its readers. Not long since the average citizen was in the habit of keeping his mind clear from forming an opinion on any important secular subject until he had read his favorite paper. The power of the press was then something to be counted with under all circumstances.

So ably and carefully were journals edited that readers could generally put considerable reliance in their expressed views. The dashing off a certain number of lines, couched in more or less exact language, by no means constitutes the editing of a newspaper. No more is

it editorial work to be able to deal with one or two, or even half a dozen, of given subjects. Take a Catholic journal for example; so pronounced, exact, philosophically correct and theologically sane should its pronouncements be, that any experienced reader, in taking up the file of the paper for several years, cannot fail to perceive the same current of principle, the same chain of logic, the same precision of aim running through its editorials—no matter on what subjects they are written, political, historical, social, economic, literary, philosophic, dogmatic or moral. We can count on one hand the Catholic journals whose articles we can identify, no matter where or in what form we meet with them. It is even more so with the daily press.

To come back to the editorial of our Philadelphia contemporary; the question is asked if the old power of the press, for the moulding of opinions, continues. There is a general complaint that the business end of the daily press has gradually been subordinating to itself the editorial end, or to use the exact wording of the article:—

"In other words, according to this complaint, the tendency of the daily press has been to fit their papers not so much for the readers' entertainment or benefit as for the profit of those who have money to spend for advertising. Or, to put in another way, the daily press has been coming down, step by step, in recent years, from its lofty platform as a 'moral guide' to the curbstone level of a 'beller' or, more fittingly, a 'fakir.'"

There certainly are exceptions to this statement. However, profitable advertising has become the main aim and often the sole aim of the papers of our day. After pointing out this fact the article above quoted continues:—

"The general result has been less and less attention to editorial articles and paragraphs, and more space to sensational matters, every paper trying to get a 'beat' on the rest, and almost all these papers indulging in what is called 'fakes,' in the course of their mad chase for sensations. But even the daily papers that still keep up a semblance of editorial articles that are independent of the advertising columns or of the business management's urging to making a sensation, have not anything like the influence they once had upon public opinion; not in the larger cities, at all events."

We have not space at present to deal with this subject as we would like; but we cannot leave it without quoting one of the truest statements that could possibly be made regarding certain classes of journalistic enterprise, and certain methods of reputable papers. Says the Standard and Times:—

"There is a class of publications known to the business world as 'advertising sheets.' They have the form and appearance that have long been associated with what are called 'journals' or 'newspapers,' though, in fact, they are merely money-making enterprises, advertising all sorts of wares at as high rates of advertising as the publishers of them can secure. They have no subscribers or buyers. They circulate by all sorts of ingenious means. The tendency of the daily press—with exceptions, of course—is to become advertising sheets, and the less and less attractive and important they become to readers the lower and lower becomes their price. We have no smaller coin than a cent, and many of these papers with eight pages and more of matter are already down to one cent. When one cent begins to be too much for them, they will become mere advertising sheets like their honest rivals by that name."

This finds application in this very city. Might we not seriously ask ourselves, what shall take the place of the press as a moral guide for people who have no other monitor?

To come back for a moment to Catholic journalism: There seems to be an all-pervading indifference, daily growing, daily deepening, as far as its importance and mission are concerned. Every individual who can write a fair letter on some special subject, or who can even prepare, with time and thought, a first rate magazine article, imagines that he understands and could succeed in exact editorial work. He thinks that, week in and week out, he could dash off as rapidly as the pen can fly editorials upon all manner of subjects, and yet steer clear of all rocks, never incur censure, and always display the same infallible and trained line of thought. If he could not do all this, he might be a p'ntcher-up, a p'dder, a fair scribbler, but never a commander of opinions. Place a series of unsigned articles before a thoroughly educated and properly trained, as well as honestly read editor, and he can easily tell you that this one is MacMaster's, that Father Lambert's, the third Thorne's, the fourth Father Hudson's, the fifth Brownson's, the sixth Wolfe's, the seventh Father Cronin's, the eighth Boyle O'Reilly's, and so on through the list of real Catholic editors whose individuality is stamped upon their work and whose influence can be felt in the journalistic sphere. Unless that test can be undergone successfully by an organ it need not pretend to influence.

THIRTY-EIGHT centenarians were recorded in Great Britain last year, fifteen men and twenty-three women. The oldest was Mrs. Henry, of Garstoe, who died at one hundred and twelve. It would seem as if the women of Great Britain had more vitality than the men.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

DOCTOR FORAN, until last week Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS, has been appointed to a prominent position in the service of the Montreal Harbour Board, with bright prospects for the future. In taking leave of our late Editor, we wish him every success in his new field of labor and feel satisfied he is only entering upon a career of usefulness in another sphere. This paper will be edited in the future, in so far as religious questions are concerned, by a prominent ecclesiastic, and for general subjects we will have at our service the pen of a distinguished Catholic writer.

THE sixty-fourth volume of Sadlier's Catholic Directory for 1896 has been issued. It contains many new and important features which will be appreciated by all Catholics.

QUEBEC has achieved a splendid victory by securing the C. W. A. meet for 1896. Old Stadacona is rapidly acquiring the reputation of being a leading Canadian centre, where influential citizens manifest an enthusiastic interest in the cause of physical culture.

A TERRIBLE FIRE occurred at Manila, in the Philippine Islands, last week, whereby 4,000 houses were destroyed and 3,000 people left homeless. Manila is the capital of the Philippine Islands, and has a population of 100,000, or, with the suburbs, 100,000. It is one of the great emporiums of the East.

LORD RUSSELL, Baron of Killowen, and now Lord Chief Justice of England, but whom we know more familiarly as Sir Chas. Russell, is coming to the United States this summer to attend a meeting of jurists. It is to be hoped that he will include Canada in his tour. We would be most pleased to welcome him in our midst, for the distinguished visitor is not only an eminent jurist, but a loyal Irishman and Catholic of whom we have very good cause to feel proud.

A FEW weeks ago the people of this city were suddenly alarmed over a number of exaggerated statements published regarding the condition of the beloved and venerable priest Father Toupin. We have very much pleasure in saying that the grand old priest has again resumed his religious duties in so far as celebrating Mass. Yesterday morning the hearts of many of the parishioners were thrilled with joy when his familiar form was seen at the altar in St. Patrick's.

PROF. WILLIAM H. THORNE, editor of the Globe Quarterly, has joined the Catholic Church. In the current issue of his Review he gives a graphic account of the causes which led him to embrace the Catholic Faith. The spiritual struggles which he has undergone during many years, since he ceased to be a member of the Church of England, his subsequent association with Presbyterianism, his mental peregrinations into the illusive and fancy free realms of Rationalism, are pictured in a manner peculiarly striking and interesting.

The annual report of the Minister of Education for Ontario, recently published, contains some very interesting matter to all those who are interested in educational matters. We are obliged to defer our comments upon it until next week, but in the meantime give the following extract from it showing the condition of the Catholic Separate Schools:—"Roman Catholic Separate Schools number 328, with 714 teachers and 39,762 pupils. Much progress has been made in these schools since 1867, and it is the policy of the Government to make them as efficient as the Public Schools."

The Irish colony in Paris celebrated St. Patrick's day in a most enthusiastic manner. The members of the Artistic and Literary Association of St. Patrick began the festival by attending mass at the Irish College. Among those present were Canon Connolly, Abbe Curtin, Count de Cremon and Messrs. O'Toole, Dr. Bull, Teeling and DuChastelau. The Superior of the Irish College, the Very Rev. Father Boyle, preached an eloquent eulogy on our National Saint. In the evening the members of the association held a banquet, at which fifty-six covers were laid. The menu was characteristic, among the courses being "Consomme Celtique," "poularde a la Brigade," "agneau des Gaels," etc. The principal toast was "The Irish Members of the Association and the Independence of Ireland." After the banquet there was a most successful soiree concert, at which upward of 150 invited guests were present.

The North West Catholic, in referring to the Gaelic tongue, says that "the preservation of the Celtic, or more properly Gaelic speech, belongs to the Irish, more particularly to the scholars of O'Donovan and O'Curry, and that lion of the Church, John Archbishop of Tuam. But to German scholarship, patience and

perseverance, belongs the credit of having restored to literature manuscripts buried from the knowledge of the learned, in the libraries of Milan, Turin, Carlsruhe, Wurzburg, Gail, and other European cities, where they had been placed by the Irish monks, who carried faith and learning to the continent a thousand years ago. Our age owes much to the labors of Keating, McCurin, Stokes, Atkinson, Burke, and many others, who kept alive the love of modern Celtic, but more to Grimm, and Zeuss, and Muller, and Zimmer, and Windische, who, for the benefit of learning, sought patiently until they discovered the older Gaelic of the eighth century, with its indubitable intrinsic proofs that it was as much a finished and polished form of speech as the classical Greek or Latin. Such men are deserving of the greatest honor."

When the Home Rule Bill was occupying the attention of the British House of Commons, certain individuals in Canada were loud in their protestations against the measure, as it was, in their opinion, calculated to place the minority in Ireland under "Rome Rule." These same advocates of the rights of the minority in Ireland are now as loudly protesting against the just claims of the Catholic minority in Manitoba. What a magnanimous manifestation of Christianlike consistency!

## EASTER MUSIC.

## ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

The singing of St. Patrick's choir, on Easter Sunday, was the most impressive expression of religious music that we have heard. The prayerful accents of the "Kyrie," the grand triumphant strains of the "Gloria," and the beautiful melodies of the "Dona Nobis Pacem" were all rendered with the greatest finish. A particular quality of the choir is the care with which they sing the responses, psalms and other Gregorian chants of the service. The effect of that particular music of the Church is most impressive. The solos were very well sung by Mr. J. J. Rowan, Mr. G. A. Carpenter, Mr. J. Murray and others. Professor Fowler's playing on the organ, in the accompaniment and marches and improvisations, was as beautiful as ever.

## ST. JAMES' CATHEDRAL.

The musical portion of the Easter services at St. James Cathedral were particularly impressive. At High Mass in the morning the "Dona Nobis Pacem" Pontificale was rendered, with the original orchestrations of the composer, which have been just received direct from Paris. The talented successor of Gomod at the "Institut," prolific and successful composer as he has been, has not produced a more noble composition than this Mass, which embodies in its numbers the very highest elements of Roman Catholic church music. The Mass was given a most careful rendering at the Cathedral. The full choir rendered the superb chorus parts, while the soloists were Messrs. E. Label, A. N. Des Tremblais, F. Pelletier and A. Guilmette. The Offertory music included Regn's "Haece Deix." The musical service was under the direction of Prof. Couture, the director of the Cathedral choir, while Dr. Pelletier presided at the organ.

## AT ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

The Easter music at the above church was a noteworthy feature of Sunday's ceremonies. High Mass (with orchestra) at 10 a.m. The choir sang the "Kyrie and Gloria" of Millard's Mass, and the "Credo, Sanctus and Agnus" of Wilson's Mass; Offertory, trio and chorus, "Regina Celi," by Werner. Vespers at 7 30 p.m. Harmonized psalms, Lambillotti's "Magnificat" and Benediction. Wilson's "Sanctus and Benedictus," Werner's "Regina Celi"; Haydn's "Tantum Ergo" and "Laudate," by Wilson. The soloists were: 1st tenors, Messrs. C. Hamlin, J. B. Paquette, J. Dillon, F. Harkins; 2nd tenors, Messrs. John Phelan and J. Emblem; basses, Messrs. T. C. and A. Emblem. Conductor, Mr. J. B. Paquet; leader of orchestra, Prof. Wm. Sullivan; musical director and organist, Prof. Jas. Wilson.

## AT THE GUILD.

Pontifical Mass (H. Dubois): offertory, Regina Celi (Schubert Listz); sortie, Reunion March (Gruenwald). Soloists: Soprano, Raoul Bonnin, H. Desjardins; alto, Hercule Masson; tenors, Achille Contois, R. Masson; baritone, A. J. Hagnault, A. Laviole; basso, A. Mathieu. The choir was sustained by the pupils of the College and a complete orchestra. Benediction at 8 p.m.—Gloria, Pontifical Mass (Dubois): Regina Celi (Schubert Listz); Tantum Ergo, Extract of Oratori (Sir J. Benedict); sortie, Reunion March (Gruenwald). The music was under the direction of Prof. Clerk, Mr. Ducharme presiding at the organ.

## HIBERNIANS CELEBRATE.

GRAND CONCERT HELD BY DIVISION NO. 2 AT ST. GABRIEL'S.

Division No. 2, of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, held its third annual concert in St. Gabriel hall, on Easter Monday, and like the previous efforts of this organization it was in every way a splendid success. Mr. M. Lynch occupied the chair, and on his right sat the able advocate from the city of Quebec, Mr. Charles Fitzpatrick, Q.C., M.L.A.

The chairman in opening the meeting referred to the objects of the organization over which he had the honor to preside. The programme was a lengthy one, comprising vocal and instrumental selections, which were rendered by a number of ladies and gentlemen who are well known as occupying a leading place in musical circles in this city. The feature of the evening, however, was an address by Mr. Charles Fitzpatrick of Quebec. The lecturer took for his subject "The Irish and the Irish People," and for the space of nearly an hour drew an eloquent and graphic picture of the history of the Irish race in every time. Mr. Fitzpatrick, during the course of his able deliverance, aroused the enthusiasm of the large audience, and when he con-

cluded there was long and continued applause. The committee of Division No. 2, County of Hochelaga, deserve great praise for the manner in which the arrangements were carried out.

## ST. PATRICK'S T. A. &amp; B. SOCIETY.

Reports Read at The Annual Meeting—The Officers Elected.

The annual meeting of the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society, which was held at St. Patrick's Hall, St. Alexander Street, on Sunday evening, 29th March, was largely attended. Rev. Father McCallen, S.S., President, presided, and Mr. M. Sharkey occupied the vice-chair.

The meeting was opened in the usual manner, after which Mr. J. J. Costigan, Secretary, read his annual report on the work done by the Society during the year. The number of meetings held was 14 regular and special of the Society, and 30 regular and special of the Committee of Management. During the year, at the meetings of the Society and at other times, the pledge of total abstinence was administered to over 200 persons by the Rev. President, Father McCallen. The annual picnic of the Society, held in August last, proved a success. The Society celebrated the anniversary of Father Mathew, in October, by a concert, and the results were handed to the rev. pastor of St. Patrick's for the decoration fund of the church. The report contained a further reference to the loss sustained by the Society by the death of the late Hon. Senator Murphy. The deceased was the last of the original members of the Society. When on February 21, 1840, the then pastor of the Irish Catholics of Montreal, the late Father Phelan, who was afterwards Bishop of Kingston, Ont., called his congregation together for the purpose of founding the society, Mr. Edward Murphy was one of the first to come forward to sign the roll, and was elected the society's first assistant secretary, and, the following year, was elected as secretary, and continued in that office for twenty-seven years, and for over twelve years, filled the office of treasurer and chairman of the Committee of Management. In March, 1889, he was elected to the office of president, and held office from that date to his death, on the 5th December last. The deceased was noted for his strict attention to his duties as a member, and though over fifty-five years a member, the number of times he absented himself from the society meeting could almost be counted. By his death, the society lost its most esteemed member, and the members lost a sincere, true friend, who was found always ready and willing to aid and advance their interests.

The report also dealt upon the loss sustained by the death of the late Anthony Brogan, notary, who, for 30 years, was a member of the society, whose advice and assistance could always be relied upon on all matters that affected the promotion of the society's usefulness. The deceased, at the time of his death, was a member of the Committee of Management of the society, and, during his membership, had filled the offices of Vice-President and also that of Secretary. The report also made a brief reference to the death of the late Joseph McCaffrey, another member of long standing. Various other matters of interest to the members were dealt upon, and several valuable suggestions were offered with the view to the further advancement of the Society. It was also suggested that the collars, at present used by the officers on occasions of processions, etc., be dispensed with, and, in their stead, that a gold medal, with the seal of the Society, be provided.

The report was adopted on motion of Mr. Kelly, seconded by Mr. Milloy.

The report of the Treasurer was next read, and gave in detail the receipts and expenditure of the Society for the year. The sum of \$275 was paid out in benefits during the year, and the sum of \$260 was disbursed from the contingent fund. The balance in bank to the credit of the benefit fund is \$2,270.08. Mr. J. McVeay, seconded by Mr. J. J. Bolster, moved the adoption of the report.

The report of the Auditors, Messrs. G. A. Gaudin, James Meek and Thos. F. McGrail, was next read, and congratulated the Society on the work it had done in the past, and was still doing, and complimented the officers of the Society on the manner in which they had discharged their duties. Mr. J. H. Kelly moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. Connaughton, and adopted.

The next order of business was the adoption of several amendments to the constitution, which were moved by Mr. Thos. F. McGrail. The election of officers was then proceeded with. Messrs. P. Doyle, H. J. Ward and James Meek, were appointed scrutineers, and reported the following as the result of the ballot: Rev. President (by appointment of the Rev. Superior of St. Sulpice), Rev. James A. McCallen, S.S.

First Vice-President, Mr. M. Sharkey. Second Vice-President, Mr. John Walsh. Secretary, Mr. Jas. J. Costigan. Assistant Secretary, Mr. M. F. Dolan. Treasurer, Mr. James Tierney. Financial Secretary, Mr. John Howard. Assistant Financial Secretary, Mr. J. I. McCaffrey.

Marshal, Mr. James Milloy. Committee of Management—Messrs. J. J. Bolster, Jas. H. Kelly, J. Barry, Jr., Thos. F. McGrail, James McVeay, Wm. P. Doyle, D. Brown, M. Duran, Thomas R. Stevens, E. P. Ward, T. J. Kavanagh, Jas. J. Walsh, and Mr. Jas. H. Kelly, chairman.

Before the close of the meeting Rev. Father McCallen made a brief address on the duties of the members, after which the meeting adjourned to next Tuesday evening.

## VALUABLE PRIZES.

The Society of Arts of Canada, 1666 Notre Dame Street, has distributed, these last four weeks, prizes worth \$40, \$50, \$100, \$250 and \$500, to the following parties: E. Beaudry, 1297 Notre Dame Street; H. B. Cohn, 117 McGill College Ave.; A. J. Bowden, 152 Cadieux Street; P. Ponton, 1114 St. Antoine Street; P. Dugal, printer, Quebec; J. A. R. Bastien, 378 Logan Street; C. Beausoleil, jr., 201 St. Hubert Street; Arthur Tremblay, Mount Pleasant, Quebec; Jos. Rochon, 937 de Montigny Street; G. Billalouette, Quebec.