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OFFICES: 253 ST. IAMES ST MONTREAL, Que.

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VOL. XLVI. NO. 43.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1897.

To be Held at the Victoria honey, Jurous Street. Skating Rink First Week of June.

The Committee of Organization Now at Work.

the Donations Already Received.

The Proceeds to be Devoted to the Erection of a Memorial of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Dedication of the Church and to Inaugurate a Fund for a High School for English-Speaking Catholic Boys.

For more than a month past the ladies of St. Patrick's parish have been busily engaged in organizing a grand bazaar to be held in the Victoria Rink, Drummond street, during the first eight days of June. As 1897 is the golden jubilee of their parish the ladies of St. Patrick's, and in fact the parishioners at large, aim at establishing some lasting memorial of the occasion.

They are ambitious enough to hope that sufficient may be realized to give an effective impulse to their cherished project of a High School to be built on the beautiful site in Belmont Park, acquired for this purpose some three or four years ago.

St. Patrick's Church was opened for public worship just fifty years ago, and the ladies entertain the hope that their funds from the bazaar may enable them glass.

D. W. Karn & Co., piano stool. to erect some monument in the Church itself, as an altar or memorial window, commemorative of their jubilee. Already they have met with substantial proofs of good will from all classes. The project of a High School especially recommends them to the kindness of all to whom they apply, for all seem to realize the importance and urgent necessity of such an institution. It is not a little remarkable that English speaking Catholics have no school of this kind throughout the length and breadth of this Province of Quebec. Surely it is more than time that our people should awake to their interests in this direction and should make a united effort to give practical shape to what all acknowledge to be a crying want.

Donations to the Bazaar. The following list of donations has been handed in by Mrs. Robert Warren:-

LINEN TABLE. Willis & Co., plush piano stool.
A Friend, plate doylies. A Friend, tidy. Mrs. D. Mullin, plush piano cover and pair lace curtains. A Friend, sideboard scarf. Miss King, fancy tray cloth. Mrs. John Warren, pillow shams. A Friend, toilet mats.

A Friend, five o'clock tes cloth. Mrs. King, laundry bag. A Friend, sideboard scarf. Miss Warren, towels. Miss Campeau, five o'clock tea cloth. A Friend. tray cloth. Miss K. Warren, plate doylies. Miss Mullen, doylies.

Miss B. Mullen, fancy doylies and cushion to match. Miss C. King, pillow shams. Miss Finan, fancy tie sachet. A Friend, dinner mats.

Miss Barnett, toilet mats.
Mis. Chas. Casey, tea cosey.
Miss Milly Casey, fancy five o'clock
tea cloth and doylies.

ARIICLES DONATED TO THE ROSARY TABLE. Silver watch and gold chain, Mrs. W. O'Reilly, St. Dominique Street. Gold ring and pair of silver earrrings,

Miss Ann Marshall, Cadieux Street. in artistic colors, and book, "Half Hours and watchful care and nursing of her with the Servants of God," Miss Kate kind Sisters in religion, she gradually Burns, Sherbrooke Street.

Pin cushion and china lamp, brass mounted, Miss E. Haneberry, Stanley

Mohogany rocking-chair, Miss Mary and Maggie Maloney, Peel Street. Handsome drawn Quilt and cut-glass water-craft, Miss Mary Cristina McDon-ald Mountain Street

ald, Mountain Street. Handsome parlor lamp, Mrs. Green, Sherbrooke Street.

Handsome lace curtains, Mrs. P. Ma-

Large picture of the "Holy Face" and lot of fancy cushions, Miss Mary Mc-Grath, Cadieux Street.

Pair of jartinières, Mrs. J. O'Connor, Aqueduct Street. Jardinière, Rae & Donnelly. Handsome glass globe of flowers, Miss Kate Stafford, Alexander Street.

Lot of bed-room slippers and babies' booties, Miss Annie Mullin, Peel Street. Handsome picture-frame, Miss B. Hart,

Sherbrooke Street.

Handsome cushion, Miss Katie McDonald, McGill College Ave.

Pincushion, Miss Highland, Mansfield

Pictorial Lives of the Saints, Miss M. Henebery, Stanley street. Handsome pincushion and two silk

work bags, Miss Kate Mullin, Stanley Holy Water Font of oxidized silver, picture of the Nativity, and pincushion,

Miss Dunn, Beaver Hall. Handsome large doll, Mrs. Clayton, Chicago. Two pictures, fifth and tenth Stations

of the Cross, morocco photograph trame, Miss A. Cassidy, St. Alexander street.

Toy, Tottie Graham, Mansfield street.

Fancy egg-holder, Miss Maggie Boach, Souvenir street.

Walnut fire screen, Mrs. T. Brennan, Osborne street. Linen apron, Mrs. Terry, Hermine

Picture of Holy Rosary, Miss Markill, Guy street. China lamp, Miss Catherine Mc-Donald, Metcalfe street. Handsome picture, Mrs. Higginson

Cadieux street. LIST FROM MRS. T. J. MAHAR, 33 M'GILL

COLLEGE AVE. Henry Morgan & Co., 1 lamp and

Mesars T. W. Boyd, a Crescent bicycle. Mr. Edmond Hardy, a handsome mandolin.

Mr. Sadler, a pair of very fine candlesticks. Mr. Wilder, mahogany table.

Renaud, King & Patterson, a handsome chair. Alpha Rubber Company, 1 doz. of hot water bottles.

F. E. Phelan, inkstand. F. X. Cousineau & Co., two cushion

John Watson & Son, fine Venetian W. Scott & Sons, a picture.

L. G. St. Jean, a picture. J. H. Blumenthal & Son, 1 boy's suit. Cole & Thompson, 1 boy's suit. Jas Patterson, 1 pair of boots. S. E. Short, one pair of shoes. French and Smith, successors to Burt

& Packard, one pair of slippers. Walter Baker & Co., large box of cocoa. Mr. Duffey, coffee. R. A. Dickson, handsome bread basket. Charles Sanborn, coffee.

Honig & Strifman, P. & D. corsets. Alexander, ice cream. H. A. Nelson & Sons, one doll.

Haycock & Dudgeon, six doll pin

SISTER ST. JOSEPH OF NAZARETH DEAD.

She was the Superioress of Good Counsel Academy.

Reverend Sister Saint Joseph of Naz areth, Superioress of Good Counsel Academy (St. Mary's), whose illness has been already announced in our previous issues, died Saturday morning, May 8th, at the Mother House of the Congregation Notre Dame, St. John Baptist street. Sister St. Joseph's name before she took the veil was Mary Ann Cullen. She be longed to a well known family in Quebec, where she was born in the month or May, 1843. She received her education at the Congregation of Notre Dame convent, an institution known to fame, owing to the fact that the daughters of most of the leading families of Canada received their education in it. She subsequently entered the Order of the Congregation N. D., and taught in the Convents of Kankakee, St. Albans, U. S., and St. Patrick's, Montreal. In 1890 she was named Superioress of the Convent at Summerside, P.E.I., where she was esteemed as one of the most zealous workers in the cause of education. In 1896 she became seriously ill and it was only after six months of continued suffering that she recovered sufficiently to be able to come to this city for special treatment. In August 1896 she was appointed Superioress of Good Counsel Academy (St. Mary's). On February Stb, she was again in failing health, and, acting on the advice of her medical attendant, she removed to the Mother House. But notwithstanding all the skill and careful attendant. Handsome plush mantle drape worked ance of the physicians, and the devoted sauk, and on Saturday morning at one o'clock peacefully passed to her reward, fortified by the rites of Holy Church which were administered by the Rev. Father Levielle, Chaplain of the Community. His Lordship Bishop McDon-ald. of Charlottetown, P.E.I., and the priests and sisters with whom she came in contact, always recognized her as an exemplary religious,

and her life was certainly an edify-

ing one. She possessed many noble qualities; was very cheerful, obliging and charitable, winning the love and esteem of all those over whom she was placed as Superior. On Monday, May 10th, a High Mass of Requiem was celebrated at the chapel of Our Lady of Pity, the celebrant being the Rev. Father Fallon, assistant at St. Patrick's. Rev. Father Shea, of St. Mary's, and Rev. Father Levielle, chaplain, occupied seats in the Sanctuary. Besides the Reverend Sisters of the Mother House, who attended the funeral rites, were the Superiors of the Academies of the city, the Sisters and pupils of Good Counsel Academy, the pupils of Villa Maria Boarding School, and a number of ladies of St. Mary's parish. The relatives of the deceased present were the Misses Cullen, of New York and Quebec, Mr. and Mrs. Cullen of Montreal; Hon. Justice Pur-cell, the Misses Purcell, Mr. Daly and the Misses Daly of this city, and many other friends and acquaintances. After the singing of the "Libera" and the "Benedictus" by the assembled Sisters, the remains were removed to the vault in the basement of the Chapel—the sacred resting place of many a noble, tru- and devoted religious. The TRUE

THE CATHOLIC ELECTORATE ON THE CONTINENT,

WITNESS extends sincerest sympathy to

the relatives in their hour of sorrow and

asks the prayers of its readers for the

happy repose of the soul of the deceased.

Requiescat in pace.

And Their Attitude During the Recent Elections,

The Faithful Children of the Church Achieve Brilliant Victories - The Policy of the Holy Father Described as Giving Social and Democratic Stamp to Catholic Action.

A correspondent of the Catholic Times, liverpool, Eng., writing in reference to the policy of Catholics on the Continent

The legislative elections in Italy, Austria and Holland mark a stage in the historical progress of the Church and the Papacy; the first because in it we have witnessed the triumph of the Vatican's policy of "watch and wait;" the second because it has resulted in the victory of Slavism and Catholicism; the last because in it we see Catholics and earnest Protestants collaborating for the same social objects. All three elections appear to justify the directions of a social and democratic character which, have emanated from the Vatican Palace, shedding light afar like fixed stars, the rays of which are all the more certain and intense because they penetrate slowly the successive layers upon which

they fall. In the issue of the Italian elections, what has long been looked forward to with confident belief has come to pass after forty years' waiting. How often have we not heard the impatient and timid accuse the Pope of a retrograde spirit, and of sentiments both antisocial and contrary to patriotism for having insisted on the observance of the well-known maxim of "Non expedit." The less violent declared that it would give a lasting stamp to a policy of re-tirement, from which the Papacy could not subsequently escape, and which would lead to its renouncing its power in the matter of arbitration, and its faculty of utilizing advantages that might arise, of adapting itself to public movements and of giving an impress to new rigimes and different historic events. But now

POLICY OF ABSTENTION HAS BORNE FRUIT. Furthermore, there are hopeful signs in the horizon. Although we have not yet been afforded the means of knowing what the figures were exactly, it is certain that never has Italy listened with such respectful obedience to the directions of the Sovereign Pontiff. Nowhere did the number of those who voted exceed half the electors. Scarcely a third of the electors voted in many places, such as at Bergamo, where seventy-six per cent. abstained. Moreover, whilst on former occasions certain groups in Rome, Bologna and Milan exercised pressure alike on the Pope, the Bishops and the electors, with a view to removing the existing discipline, not a discordant voice was heard this time. The attitude of Catholic Italy resembled that of Dante's lion, "Quandi si posa." The general abstention and compliance with the Papal wishes and the absence of the disputes and wrangling which were evident in the past are symptoms of the times. They are facts which of themselves have a certain positive significance. Taken in connection with the condition of affairs in the country, the changes or humiliations of which Italy is the theatre, they constitute one of those revelations of public opinion which have an effect for generations. They afford a proof that the people have no faith in the Resorgimento, such as it has been; they testify unmistakably that Catholic Italy regards itself, and is regarded by the entire country, as the national reserve, who, with pure con-sciences and clean hands, will restore Italy's good fortune; lastly, they are a challenge, at once decisive and inevitable, to the "third Rome" which had been dreaming of binding together anew,

across twenty centuries of Christianity,

At St. Francis de Sales Church. Gatineau Point.

The Blessing of the New Bell Presented by Lord and Lady Aberdeen-His Excellency Delivers a Sympathetic Address.

Last Sunday the village of Gatineau Point, Ottawa, was the scene of a beautiful ceremony. The occasion was the blessing by Archbishop Duhamel of the bell presented by Lord and Lady Aberdeen, in grateful recognition of services rendered her ladyship a year ago, when her carriage was accidentally driven into the Gatineau river, and she was rescued by Captain Sinclair, Governor General's secretary, who was assisted by some residents of the point. His Excellency the Governor General, Lady Aberdeen, Lady Marjorie Gordon, Captain Erskine, Governor General's secretary; Captain Wilbertorce, A.D.C., Dr. Sherries, and Mr. W. P. Hewitt, private secretary. composed the Government House party. Hon. Mr. and Madame Laurier and

Ottawa attended the ceremony.

The large church of St. Francis de Sales was handsomely decorated with evergreens, flags, bunting and a profusion of flowers on the altar, the whole presenting a very beautiful appearance. The bell itself, mounted on the scaffold, which was draped in white, was placed in the centre of the chancel and covered with a Gordon plaid, which was removed just before the blessing took place and disclosed the following inscription: "Gratias Domino Aberdeen, Ishbel Aberdeen, John Sinclair, 22nd April

about five hundred prominent ciuzens of

THE CEREMONY WAS VERY IMPRESSIVE,

and on its conclusion the cure of the parish, Rev. Father Champagne, presented an engrossed address in French to His Excellency, expressive of the thanks of the parish for the generous gift of their excellencies. Father Champagne added a few words in English.

His Excellency replied in both French and Faglish. In the course of his remarks, he said: "We thank you warmly for the address, with its kindly and cordial sentiments, so gracefully expressed. It will, indeed, form a valued souvenir of this occasion. It is an occasion both solemn and glad. Your bell has been blessed and dedicated to its sacred purpose. And it is not only on that account that it has a religious meaning, it is a thanks offering. Those who have gifted it declare their recognition of the good hand of God at a moment of alarm and danger. The bell itself, in letters that cannot be effaced, hears the record that this is its meaning and purpose. "Gratias Domino." "To the Lord let thanks be rendered," and then follow the names of the persons who offer their thanks and present this gift. But why is it placed in this parish and given to this church. Not merely because it was near this spot that the accident took place, but because it was the people living in this village and belonging to this church

WHOSE WILLING HEARTS AND HANDS WERE SO READY

to help at the time of need. Ready and more than ready; but I use that word because they were prepared to do even more than they had opportunity to do, for in the first instance it was promptitude and self-command which. at the critical moment, averted a fatality
It is not necessary, indeed, it would hardly be possible for me to speak in public of the feelings with which I contemplate the fact that my closest friend was, humanely speaking, the means of saving that other life which was imperilled. None the less do we recognize and remember the eager help and sympathy that followed on the part of the villagers. Nor do we the less appreciate the ready and effective help given to the young man who was with the party, and who, like others in our household, I am glad to say, has been with us almost since childhood. And so the bell has a history, which, perhaps, will sometimes be brought to your minds when its mellow tones invite you to the house of God. But not to you only will it speak.

WHEN ITS VOICE IS SOFTLY WAFTED across to that dwelling on the further side of the Ottawa river, it may well awaken memories and thoughts devout and thankful. Nor is it to you and to us only that those tones may appeal. The sound of the church-bell is a sort of emblem of divine charity, It recognizes no restrictions, no limitations. On every side, so far as its tones can reach, whosoever will may hearken to its voice and have his thoughts uplifted, his aspirations stirred. The idea has been brought out by a most gifted French painter in an exquisite picture entitled "The Angelus," and what does he depict?
A church with a bell swinging in the steeple? No; ne shows us two peasants at work in their fields. The sound of the Angelus is heard softly stealing from afar across the landscape. The hat is removed, the head is bowed. The bell has given its message. May it be sometimes so with this bell. May it sometimes inspire thoughts of piety, of peace, and especially of kindliness and good will to one another, no matter what our creed or race may be. Again we express thanks for the kindness and sympathy manifested by so many twelve months I tent of about \$75,000.

ago, and, as it were, connfirmed and rauned by the presence of this large and representative assembly to day. And we shall never forget the folk, the church the curé and the bell of Gatineau l'oint.'

DUC D'AUMALE'S DEATH

THE RESULT OF THE SHOCK CAUSED IN LEARNING OF THE PARIS DISASTER.

The news comes from Paris that the Duc d'Aumale expired on Friday morn ing in his villa at Zucco, Sicily, of car diac apoplexy. Death was caused by hearing of the death of the Duchesse d'Alenc in, one of the victims of the Charity Bazar fire.

The attack which caused the death of the Duc d'Aumale only lasted a few moments, and he expired without suffering The Princess Clementine of Orleans, wife of Prince Auguste of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and sister of the Duc d'Aumale. at whose villa at Zucco she has been staying for some time past, is very ill. The Princess is eighty years of age, and the shocks caused by the sudden death of her brother, following closely upon the tragic death of the Duchage d'Alen on, wife of the second son of Prince Louis Philippe d'Orleans, Comte d'Un, the elder brother of Princess Clementine and of the Duc d'Aumale, may prove fatal.

Upon bearing of the death of the Duc d'Aumale, President Faure sent an aide de camp to inscribe his name at the residences of the late Duc d'Aumale and the Duc d'Alengin.

The funera of the Compesse de Hunolstein, sister-in-law of the Duchesse d'Uzes, took place at the Church of St lotilde. The Russian and German Am bassadors were present at the services and delegations from all the charities supported by the Comtesse followed the ligion and her ministers. He had no Charity Baz car fire,

HANCOCK POST, G. A. R.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLLINCE PASSED TO THE FAMILY OF THE LATE THOMAS LYMAN.

At a regular meeting of the Hancock Post, No. 105, G.A.R., resolutions of condolence were passed with the family of the late Thomas Lyman, a prominent member of the organization.

A letter from Dr. Leprobon was also read at the meeting, in which the writer paid a high tribute to the memory of the deceased.

The Charter of the post is to be draped in mourning for a period of three months as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS.

DIVISION NO 2 OF THE A O. H. PASS RESO-LUTIONS IN FAVOR OF AMNESTY.

Ata meeting of No. 2 Division, A.O.H., held 21st April, it was on motion, duly seconded, unanimously resolved: -That the members of this division here assembled do heartily endorse the action taken by St. Patrick's League, with reference to the petition to be presented to the Queen, for the release of the Irish political prisoners at present confined in British prisons; that the Secretary of the League be notified accordingly, and that the above be inserted in the Press.

A BOY'S BRAVERY.

HE SAVES THE LIVES OF MINERS AT THE

RISK OF HIS OWN. Houghton, Mich., May 7.—With a box containing two hundred pounds of dynamite on fire ten fect away from him, John Thomas, a boy who runs a compressed air hoisting engine in the Tamarack Mine, stuck to his post and saved the lives of the men at work in the mine by his wonderful bravery. Ten seconds after Thomas had hoisted the men to the level the dynamite exploded, smashing the engine to pieces and doing other damage, but the men and the boy to whom they owe their lives were in a place of safety.

PERSONAL.

Mr. William H. Dunn, the well known manufacturers agent, of Montreal, has secured the agency for this district of the celebrated establishment of the Cooney Manufacturing Company of Dublin, Ire., for glue and mustard. Mr. Dunn has now in active operation many other foreign agencies.

The pupils of the schools and convents of Montreal, to the number of more than 5,000, assisted at a special ceremony held in Notre Dame Church, on Friday, in honor of the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Rev. Abbe Daniel, SS. The choir gallery was occupied by the girls of the establishments of the Congr gation of Notre Dame who rendered the musical portion of the service, under the direction of one of the nuns, in a beautiful manner.

Friday of last week the fifteenth anniersary of the consecration of Rt. Rev. Sicholas A. Gallagher as Bishop of Galveston, was celebrated by Solemn Pontifical High Mass at St. Mary's Cathedral.

The wholesale clotning establishment of Messrs. E. A. Small & Co., at the corner of Beaver Hall Hill and Victoria Square, was damaged by fire, smoke and water on Saturday afternoon to the ex-

MEMORY OF O'CONNELL.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

His Eminence Cardinal Logue

Indican Letter to Hold a Commemorat tion Service at Mt. Patrick's Cathedral, Armagh

His Eminence Cardinal Logue recently ssued the following letter, which was read in all the churches of the archdiocese of Armagh :-

Rev. Fathers and Dearly Beloved Brethren.—The approaching 15th o May will be the fiftieth anniversary of the death of O'Connell. Arrangements are being made at Rome and Genoa to celebrate this anniversary with special solemnity. On this fact becoming known to the Holy Father, he expressed, proprio mote, a wish that similar celebrations should be held in Ireland. No one who has had the privilege of hearing His Holiness discuss Irish atbairs could fail to be struck by the respect and admiration with which he cherishes the name of O'Connell. No doubt the Holy Father in his wisdom wishes to keep prominently before the eyes of our people the example of a great leader who knew so well how to unite the love of faith with the love of Fatherland, the most

TENDER PIETY WITH THE PUREST PATRIOT-18M.

ilial obedience to the Church of which he was such a fearless detender, with the most earnest, sustained, and uncompromising devotion to the cause of a country which be fervently loved. In his view the regeneration of the nation was not to be worked out by the ostracism of res coffin. She was one of the victims of the faith in dissevering two influences which should mutually sustain and assist each other-the influence of religion and the influence of patriotism. To their union is due everything of value which har been achieved for our country in the past. To their union we must look for the only hope of seeing our aspirations crowned with success in the future. As Christians we cannot believe that the true interests of our country will be promoted by the pursuit of political principles which savour more of the maxims of paganism or modern materialism than of the sublime inspirations of the Gespel. Such is the truth which O'Connell has proclaimed by word and example. It is well therefore that, by reviving his memory,

THE TEACHING OF THIS GREAT CATHOLIC LEADER

should be deeply impressed upon the minds of our people. Unfortunately when the wish expressed by the Holy Father became known, sufficient time was not left to organize throughout the country a general movement for the solemn observance of the anniversary. Mere local celebrations are the most that can be expected in the circumstances. Hence it occurr d to me that at least in the Cathedral of St. Patrick's ace some effort should be made to honor the memory of a s n of St. Patrick, who, by his untiring energy and transcendent genius, worked out the emuncipation of millions of his Catholic tellow-subjects. As the date of the anniversary falls upor Saturday, an inconvenient day, espe-cially for the clergy, I find it necessary to hold the anniversary commemoration on Wednesday, May the 12th. Therefore on Wednesday, the 12th May,

A FOLEMN REQUIEM MASS

(coram pontifier) will be celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Armagh, commencing at 12 o'clock noon. The panegyric of O'Connell will be preached by the Very Rev. Dr. Kenne, O.P. It is hoped that the Chapter of the archdiocese, as many of the clergy as can conveniently come, and a large body of the laity will be present to do honour to the memory of the great Irish Catholic leader, whose noble example has within the past fifty years inspired many a successful struggle for religious freedom in every part of Christendom. Such of the clergy as intend to be present should notify their intention to the Very Rev. J. Quinn, Adm., at least a week beforehand, in order that suitable choir accommodation may be prepared for them in the cathedral.—I am, rev. fathere and dearly beloved brethren, yours faithfully,

† MICHAEL CARD. LOGUE: THE PREMIER'S STAFF.

Ottawa, May 8 - (Special.) - It is understood that the official list of officers who will go to England in connection with the Diamond Jubilee will include five members of Parliament, viz., Lieut. Colonels Domville, Tisdale, Prior, Tucker and Tyrwbitt. The others are:-Lieut. Col. O'Brien, ex-M.P.; Lieut. Col. the Hon. J. M. Gibson, Provincial Secretary; Col. Munro, Woodstock; Col. Burland, Major Herbert, Montreal; Col. Mason Toronto; Col. White. Quebec; Col. Longworth, Prince Edward Island; Dr. C. W. Wilson, Montreal; Captain Henry Bate, A.D.C., Ottawa; Lieuts. Courtney and Borden, of the Royal Military College, Lieut. Col. La-belle, 65th. and Pinault, 9th, Lieut. Col. Gregory, British Columbia, and Captain Thompson, 37th Battalion.

The officers who have been notified to go to the Jubilee celebration in London. England, will sail by the Vancouver on the 5th of June, and will return from England on the let of July, by the Scoteman. They will be allowed transport to and from the steamers on each side as well as the regular regimental pay. The British Government is expected to pay board and lodging while in England.

THE PARNELLITES' NEW PROGRAMME.

The Conference and Public Meeting at Dublin Under the Chairmanship of Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P.

Full Text of the Resolutions Adopted—The New Organization to be Known as the Irish Independent League-Mr. Harrington, M.P., Declares the Movement to be Injurious to the Cause of Hom . Rule-Mr. John H Parneli's Letter, in Which He Earnestly Pleads For Unity.

A Convention to be Held in October.

OR some time past there has been | ferring the power of it from Mr. Harringa good deal of discussion going ton was declared carried on a simi ar inon in regard to the Conference of dication. the Independent section of the Irish party, which hal been summoned by Mr. John E. Redmond, M. P., to take place in Dublin. The meeting was held on the 20th ult., in the Oak Room of the Mansion House. We take the following report of the proceedings of the Conterence held in the morning, and the public meeting which took place in the evening. from the Dublin Freeman:-

MORNING CONFERENCE.

Mr. Redmond, who was elected chair man, explained the object of the meeting, and said that in consultation with his friends he had come to the con clusion that the National League was a morrhand organization, and that it was necessary, in the interests of the forward movement which he favored, that an er ganization not purely agrari in should be started which would enable Nationalists of every class to lend their support to the movement. He proposed that a new organization be started under the name of the "Irish Independent Longue," and that it be offi cred and worked by triends of the for ard movement.

Mr. P. H. Meade, Mayor of Cork, seconded the resolution in a speech agree

ing with Mr. Redmond
Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., then proposed an amendment, asking that the decision grievance under the Union. (t) Amnesty of the conference as to changing the name and work of the National League should be postponed till after consultation with the League branches throughout the country, and he read a letter from Mr. J. H. Parnell, M. P., favouring

Mr. Harrington said that for over fifteen years he had always as secretary of the National L ague been consulted as to any programme or meetings in connection with the organization which Mr. Parnell entrusted to his care, but on this occasion he had received no intimation nor had he been consulted in any way as to the objects of the meeting.

Mr. Redmond, interrupting, said be had consulted him come days previous- tive.

Mr. Harringt m said he had only been ton said that he knew the forces which lave held it is that it can were sought to be placeful, and me for one at least would be vertered himself to an effort to fight Irela d's cause o acr than by rational means. He appeal of lowed the true principles of Nethard lexitaction

against many with the men who her we cas. graved Parnell.

Mr. Michael O'Brien Dalton said that he agreed with Mr. Harringt n as to the will state them if they or for had r 18 d, in the city of Waterford, by Charles m cossity of whiching carefully the will state them changing of the organization, and said good to mys If.

Fir Governcy, of Carlow, followed on good in the past for a new idea which

had not been consulted on this change. consultation with his branch.

Mr. McInerney, Chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians, said, like the other celegates, he had no intimation of his friends.

Mr. J. F. Riordan, solicitor, Delfast, said he came to the meeting ignorant of all classes and societies, we only have the intended change of programme, and he opposed it, believing that it would tinue divided, while for Unity and an not be in the interests of the National cause in the North. The National League had emancipated them in the of twenty to one. That is the general North, and they did not care to change opinion of the world. The other party it for a new organization which they had to take on trust.

Mr. Doyle, Limerick Leader, supported Mr. Harrington's amendment, and Mr. Louis Smyth, Magherafelt, said they should be careful about changing the my brother's own party than any other. name of an organization that had done | His policy is mine. I believe now either so much for the people.

Alderman Mead, P.C., opposed Mr. Harrington's amendment, and asked what security the Parnellite Party had that unity would conserve their position and

Mr. Lambe, of Newry, opposed the the cause. In my opinion, it must be amendment in an anti-clerical speech of fight now by the Independent party, some length.

He was followed by Mr. Power, of to unite with all. Waterford, on somewhat similar lines,

Mr. Harrington and his friends then left the meeting and the further business was the naming of a Central Executive to promote the new organization throughout the country, the names of many men being placed on it for which no authority had been received.

"Thited Ireland's" Report

of the closing of the payring Conference says :--Mr. Red mond closed the debate y another speech, in which he made a personal appeal to his triends at the Conberence to support the proposition he need submitted, declaims that it was a cultion of the ladependent movement ing on or coming than abrupt end.

In the division which tollowed 22 and in favor of Mr. Harrington's membrant, and the Chairman declared Pst and the original resolution carried ome of these who has taken part in me debate on Mr. Harrington's side let the room before the division.

The official report gives the resolution assed by a majority as follows .--

If that an Association of Independ to Nationalists be now formed to obtain for the Irish people the following objects -- (a) Nati nal Scii-Gavernment; (b) ful Civil and Religious Liberty; (c) Independence of all British Political Parties; (d) Manhood Suffrage; (e) Immediate redress of Ireand's Financial or all Political Prisoners; (g) Land Law Reform and the development and encouragement of the Labour and Industrial Resources of Ireland.

The following resolutions were als: --: betqobu

2. That the name of the Association he the Irish Lalependent League ; that it consist of Branches and a Central Executive.

tive be now elected.

4 That this Executive be entrusted with the duty of preparing rules for the the influence of British of formation and government of the in this country (uppleuse). branches of the Association, and for the annual election of the Central Excent dependence was to-day at a lower chi-

of That a Convention of Tederendent time during this generation (hear, hear) told that the name of the organization Paraell Analysis are Ormanstration in was changed. Continuing Mr. Harring Origin, a Start the Provisional Execu-

Mr. John H. Carnell's Latter

Mr. thannat of M.P., coning to el To the meeting to support him in this points of the specific to keep the flow driving when har good a least to keep the flow driving when har good a least to keep the flow driving when har nell gave into the core of these should be M.P., trops water we have he having

I am in ly o have a fundament of the Captain Toole, of Waterfield, if H will propose to the community of the co of the Miles and C. W. come in the property of the large

I am for expense over tree, extending security, remain their character English than may not have all moviews but I in too more a due yorks used in declary, with state of the property.

You all know, as my brigher's retre the lesire in his part of the country were producted in his part of the country were indeadledly in havor of unity on home the relative in this country, has I know the later than we have been supported by the country. my brother better then a common living Imperial prerogative, for a Pain about or dead. I consider I could to show we must have that will be supreme with what he would do under the same can regard to Irish questions (applause). similar lines, and asked the meeting to distinct the same of the same of the same of the pause before getting rid of an organization of self-firs in Treinid, and that I We will have no English veto. No English to the pause before getting rid of an organization of self-first training and that I we will have no English veto. No English to the pause of the tion and men who had done so much | bave a fittle right to give my numble | lish veto in the appointment of your views for the good of Ireland.

Taking the same views which my the country had not been consulted upon. Taking the same views which my Mr. Whelan, speaking on behalf of brother would take, and the same views the Sarsfield League, Limerick, said they of our Independent Party, I am ready to question is simple and plain. It is now had not been consulted on this change, continue the fight out to the end if the known to all men that what we want and he could not approve of it till after | Independent people mean to fight by backing us up to the end, and to decide restored to us the elected representa-that short light at the next elections. restored to us the elected representa-tives of our people shall have power But if the Parnellites of Ireland will not back us up to the end, why, I say, then, the change of programme, and he could | that, for the general welfare of all, a not approve till after consultation with | change is absolutely necessary. Ireland cannot go on in disgrace.

While our Party has the sympathy of the sympathy of one in twenty to conundivided Independent Party under Mr. Redmond we would have the sympathy would only have the sympathy of cer-tain classes, and therefore would never be as strong as ours.

I need not say I am confident Home Rule would be further assured under in fight or uniting of all parties, but the success at the outcome must be assured. Ireland will never bave again that enthusiastic sympathy she once had with a united party, unless she becomes once more united. It she becomes once backed up to the teeth by her people, or

The final struggle must soon come, and then Mr. W. A. MacDonald, ex-M.P., and it is the duty of all Parnellites to supported the resolution. After some heated discussion, Mr. Red- fight if we get an army of Parnellites to

Marie 18 January 18 Marie Lander Comment of Control of the Control of Control of the Control of the Control of

sympathy I would say Unity of all parties under my brother's original Inde pendent policy.

I honestly think if my brother was here to-morrow he would say the same, and he would even force it, and throw aside all injuries inflicted on himself

and Ireland for the good of Ireland Why cannot we do what he would do? It is my opinion even if our party did turn out every member of the other we would only conquer in name, not in reality. It would not bring Unity; the same had feelings would remain. Why not uproot those bad :eelings by conditional Unity? My brother's name would be best vindicated by that Unity.

THE PUBLIC MELTING,

In the evening a public meeting was held in the Round Room Rotunda. The platform was occupied by Mr John Redmond, M.P.; Mr William Field, M P; Mr. J. J. Clancy, M P.; Mr. Patrick O'Brien, M. P.; Mr. Leany, B. L., and other prominent Parnellite supporters. Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., was not present, although he attended the conference which was held carlier in the day. On the motion of Dr. Joseph Kenny, Mr. John Redmond, M.P., took the chair. The following report is also taken from the Dublin Freeman:

The Chairman, who was loudly cheer ed, said: The conference of Independcut Nationalists which was held at the Mansion House that day, and this meet ing: were good evidence of the fidelity, strength and confidence in the future of the Parnellites of Ireland (applause). The conference was the most representa-tive of the Parnellites of Ireland that he

had had the honor of presiding over (hear, hear). And although at that gathering there were upon some minor matters differences of opinion he had no hesitation in saying that upon the one great vital issue, namely, the necessity of continuing the fight on independent principles in Ireland, there was practical mammity-almost unity-and to fur ther that policy a new Independent organization was started (hear, hear). The National League, which had filled a large place in the recent history of Ireland, and had achieved valuable results for the people, was in the main an agrarian movement. It won for the tarmers of Ireland the most valuable benetits, and yet, notwithstanding, it was indisputably true that the great bulk of the farmers, forgetful alike of gratitude and of visdom (applause) deserted that organization of the National League when in a moment of crisis that organization took its stand upon the side National independent principles. The Irish Independent League, which the altered circumstances of public life in the country made necessary, was founded upon a wider base, and he believed that large sections of Irish Nationalists who held aloof from the National League would feel justified in supporting and in aiding the new organization (near, hear). A political party without an organization behind it

was powerless, and indeed was little short of an absurdity. To night he appealed to the Independent Nationalists of Ireland and to their fellow country 3. That a Provisional Control Execution across the Atlantic to give them such an organized force at their back as would enable them to effectually stem the influence of British opinion movement for Irish National inthan he believed it mad been at any and yet he believed there never was a time more opporture for entercing that movement (hear, hear). The compremese of Obselvence (growns) of 1556 and 1896 and to on sparing lev Floriand, Gladscone impsecting disappeared, and his secretary in England had openly ropped II we kine for Irsland from poors by an inner and had substituted er, here eme of leder dieta ar round - trey care it, and the s room thing menders held me their hands and gave no may be more up their man sealing average with state of respective mental a parently who to well be recome and 2 to the man, the first trace of man, the light of the complex by the man to the first participation. humbirate a state of affilis Stewart P and (apparence) - We want a Porliment with bull powers to mensee Irishaa a without trenching on the Imperial acceptance for a Pain disent leader nor on the laws that you shall make, because that would destroy the Parliament in two years. The Irish known to all men that what we want is that when our Parliament has been

> by the crown as it is in the Imperial Parliament." The Chairman continued to say that in 1893 Mr. Gladstone warned the House of Comm ns that if his bill were rejected that the demand of the Irish members might become a demand for Repcal of the Union, and he (the chairman) on the same occasion said—"We in Ireland may have to fall back upon the argument of the invalidity of the Act of Union and on the necessity of repealing the Union instead of accepting this or any similar compromise" (applause). The Parnellite party had a great mission before it. They might be in a minority in Ireland; but how often in the history of Ireland had minorities been wrong?

to make laws for Ireland, and that there

shall be no English veto on those laws

except the constitutional veto exercised

A Voice-Never (a laugh). The Chairman was convinced that if they had here as across the Atlantic manhood suffrage, and could count head for head they would not be in a minority to day. They could maintain the brave struggle of the past few years in favor of absolute freedom of thought and action in political matters in Ireland (hear, hear), and thereby they could prove to their Protestant fellow-countrymen that they should be assured of their full and fair share in the future of a free country (applause).

conference of Independent Nationalists that shall carpet the earth with vernal held this day in the Mansion House, and loveliness before the passing of many especially of the resolve to found a new days. National organization and to make the main plank in the platform of that or ganization the demand for the restoration of Ireland's historic right to an In-

dependent Parliament."
The Mayor of Cork, in seconding the resolution, said that this new movement would not have dictation from any quarter. He believed the present was a most opportune time to launch this new organization. They had been told by Mr. Harrington-

The mention of Mr. Harrington's name was received with prolonged cheers, and some growning.

The Mayor of Cork—We have been told

that the National League is dead, and therefore it it is dead let us build on its ruins a new organization. I can say for the Nationalists of the South-A Voice—Three cheers for Harrington

(loud cheers and some groans.) The Mayor of Cork (warmly) And three cheers more for Redmond (cheers). Gentlemen, it is to be regretted that anything like that should be introduced at any meeting of the Independent Nationalists of Ireland. Mr. Harrington

has done his duty.

The Mayor of Cork concluding said they had not met there that night to find fault with any man, but to build up a new organization to carry on the fight for Ireland.

The resolution was adopted. Mr. Louis Stuyvesant Caanler, of New York, next addressed the meeting, and said that he was there speaking on behalf of the Parnellites, because he believed that the platform read that night introduced the principle of American freedom. He believed that when affairs became stagnant a change was good, and if they started a new move-ment on the old lines their organization would be watched with interest in America.

Mr. Elmund Leamy, ex M.P., supported the resolution.

The resolution was put by the chairman, and was met with loud cries of "Aye" and some cries of "No, no."

The Chairman-Passed unanimously. Dr. Kenny said that the conference had set at rest that Irishmen meant by unity a unity that would be a strength and an honour and not dishonour-a unity that would put before everything the freedom and the happiness of Ireland, and that forever there was an end to the cry of a union which would mean dishonour, as would a union if they associated themselves with the murderers of Parnell, whether these murderers walked the daylight in the dress of laymen, or whether they were clothed in the sacred garb of the cleric. Rev. W. A. McDonald, ex-M.P., second-

ed the motion. The motion having been passed, Mr.

Redmond nodded his thanks, and the proceedings ended.

OUR PHILOSOPHER

Indulges in a Spring-time Reverie.

The Devotions of the Month of May-"Ave Maris" the Grand Sweet Song.

WHITEN FOR THE COST WITNESS BY ALL O'SHOEN. " \ UΓ from the snows and frosts of heavy-last a clearly that shorten. ed the hours of sunghine, on through the rellicking breezes of March and the lickle moods of wavering April, we have burden it beers is "A & Maria!" energed, at last, into the clear, bainy Tis the R sary lear and Mary's chil the rollicking brokes of March and the amos, here of the May-time; and we r vol in the organient of its soft delictens sales, and the building because of

trees and surabs. The may be shave towed asi let're little only ed cops and kept turn site during wroter's regularous the maschievare id the a theorem is the ingere; the coesticuts have cast off their brown, garant, wraps, and the willow is weaving a delicate tringe to cover its boughs; with the leauty of May. Every branch and twig has stretched its rigid joints. and suppled its stiff and wiz ned sinews in hearthful sun-baths and softening showers, and now they wave their merry salutations with the pliant case and

vigor of youth. The maples are tipped with the pale green points of the folded leaves that peep out in a coy but timid fashion as if learful of the wondrous vision of earth and sky that is now so new to them; but soon the brightness of the sunshine, the influence of gentle showers and per-sussive wind-whispers will lure them forth, and when they have outgrown their first tawny frocks, they will learn to shake out out their folds of their green silken gowns and flaunt them with pride as they dance above us in the gentle zephrys of summer. The chestnut, more courageous than the beautiful maple, displays conspicuously its sturdy

CREAM TINTED BUDS

that look, at a distance, like the clinging leaves of the blighted beach in autumn; but very soon it will set up its tall spires of feathery bloom and the air will be fragrant with the breath of these pink-tinged, creamy flowers.

Even the sombre, mysterious evergreens that are constantly murmuring and sighing a plaintive chant, and whispering weird messages, like those of the Sea, to all who stray among their rustling—even these forget their solemn dignity in the glad joyous May-time and hasten to follow the fashion of their forest friends by brightening their dull attire, and every branch and twig pushes forth a dainty tassel of tender green, and up from the crest of spruce and pine, cedar, tamarac and hemlock, goes the lengthening loveliness of the

NEWER GROWTH.

Out in the country the heavy, brown is designed on the most improved methmold of the farmer's field, that has bared ods with regard to strength, and will ne mond put the amendment of Mr. Har located lost on a limited of the general welfare of Ire contains and with regard to strength, and will not back us up. If not my idea woud be for rington, which he declared lost on a immediate Unity under Mr. John Rediction of hands, and the resolution mond. For the general welfare of Ire characteristic is bosom to receive the precious seed, consists the use of no less than forty the one true blood purifier. This medical contains and the resolution mingles with glimpses of copse and millions of pounds of metal. It will cine has power to make rich red blood mingles with glimpses of copse and millions of pounds of metal. It will cine has power to make rich red blood mingles with glimpses of copse and millions of pounds of metal. It will cine has power to make rich red blood mingles with glimpses of copse and millions of pounds of metal. It will cine has power to make rich red blood mingles with glimpses of copse and millions of pounds of metal. It will cine has power to make rich red blood mingles with glimpses of copse and millions of pounds of metal. It will cine has power to make rich red blood mingles with glimpses of copse and millions of pounds of metal. It will cine has power to make rich red blood mingles with glimpses of copse and millions of pounds of metal. It will cine has power to make rich red blood mingles with glimpses of copse and millions of pounds of metal. It will cine has power to make rich red blood mingles with glimpses of copse and millions of pounds of metal. It will cine has power to make rich red blood mingles with regard to strength, and will ne copse and mingles with glimpses of copse and millions of pounds of metal. It will cine has power to make rich red blood mingles with glimpses of copse and millions of pounds of metal. It will cine has power to make rich red blood mingles with glimpses of copse and millions of pounds of metal and the red blood mingles with regard to strength, and the resolution for the citizens of the citizens of the citizens of

that shall carpet the earth with vernal

Down from the clouds that flit and wheel above us in strange, fantastic shapes, and form in cumulus masses from whence the vivid shaft of the lightning flies and the grumbling voice of the thunder mutters and roars its angry defiance, comes the gentle, pattering shower, falling, falling—like the dew of God's mercy on a darkened soul-until every root and rootlet is refreshed with a nourishing draught from the generous skies; and when the sun comes out again from his tapestried retreat, every little bit of vegetable life lifts up its fresh washed face to smile a greeting to the monarch of the skies.

SPRING FLOWERS.

What a freshness and growth seems to have overspread the earth during that brief spring shower! All the watering-pots and fertilizers, irrigating ditches and patent sprays could not accomplish in weeks what Mother Nature attains in the beneficent sprinklings she gives her broad kingdom.

Not alone is the earth endowed with new or expanded forms of beauty but even the skies after the clouds dissolve are sometimes lit with a subdued golden haze and the magnificent rainbow shines out and spans the golden glory with its arch of blending hues that cast their radiance far over sky and field and flood: reminding man anew of the the new structure will have double tracks ancient promise made by a loving for both steam and electric cars and

THE MONTH OF MAY.

But all the beauty of budding May, with its later glory of wildwood bloom and blossoming lawns, seems as maugh but a crown or garland wreathed by Nature's own hands, as a tribute of love o be laid at the shrine of Mary, the Virgin-Mother of God, the protectress of our souls and the glorious Queen of festal May.

Like unto her who walked the earth n all the leveliness of an unsulfied soul, fresh as the dew of the morning, and humble and meek in her mien, though radiant with the plenitude of grace that was lavished upon the creature of Divine predilection who was chosen from out he ages as the Mother of Jesus, the Redeemer of men-like unto her whom Wordsworth, the Protestant poet, in a burst of cloquent admiration for the sublime beauty of her immaculate loveliness, has called "Our tainted nature's solitary boast"—like unto Mary, in her mortal sphere, is the simple loveliness, the innocent, quiet, unsuffied, inspiring and life-giving charm of the month of all months that has been dedicated to Mary by Christian piety and devotion. Bird notes sound clearer and church

bells ring sweeter in the atmosphere of May; and thoughts of freaven and God, and that blessed link, His Mother, who seems to draw earth and its children to the very gates of the abode of bliss, swell and surge through the mind that contemplates the wonderful works of God, as witnessed in the quick trans formations of the spring time. Lite is everywhere. Dormant atoms are resus citated and revivified; and out from the crumbling tenements of withered bulbs shoots the bright-painted cup of the fulip, the starry, oder as narcissus, the yellow head of the daffodil or the heavyand the tangled mat of bleached and ing—which in itself will weigh zen faded grass stretches out its buried roots, and soon its bunches of narrow green signed to carry a train on each track, ribbons peep out of the mold to gladden moving in opposite directions, at the the eye.

winter, our from the shadows of and its presence thills us; our hearts are filled with bigger hopes, and premor praise ere struck from their innermost charls and listening to the swell of that

dren knied before her sirine, brillians with the given of wexen typers, and sweet with the about and tragrams of the insternal entering into the constructhewer- and every amoning agare the relift a wail be subjected to the most set re is wearing a wrinto of spiritual roses as their simple books and the noise of tacir hears wells form in the marmared "Ave Maia!" way's grand, sweet

May we, when our time comes to drive and fade and pass from life, and our worn out bodies are hidden away in the | and Bridge Company. Both contract is kindly shelter of the carth's bosom, find our immortal souts blooming anew like lies, and fully able to carry to a success the May-time flowers in Mary's heavenly garden, for who would not be glad to be even a half-forgotten little violet there?

THE VISTORIA BRIDGE.

Contracts for the Remodelling Process Awarded.

Some Details of the New Structure, Which Will be Completed Within a Year.

There is a movement now going on in the direction of modern improvements in this district, which, if rumors may be | length, gigantic size and stability renrelied upon, will sweep away many of the old structures used by the public during the past quarter of a century, which, when erected, were regarded by the citizens of that period as extraordinary undertakings. Some time ago we referred to the proposed change to take | painting was no sess than 32 acres. place in that immense product of engineering skill in 1852, the Victoria Bridge, which spans the St. Lawrence river. We give our readers some further details of the work, the contracts for which have been recently awarded.

The new Victoria bridge in many respects will be very different to that of the old one, and as the latter was regarded as a monument of engineering skill of forty years ago, so the proposed steel structure will embody the best practice of the present time. The whole is designed in such a manner that each part will bear its proper share of the great weight to which it will be subject-

THE NEW BRIDGE

of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are mar. velous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsapa. rills the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made—cures of scrofula, salt rheum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver

troubles, catarrh - cures which prove Mood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills take, easy to operate, as

had only a single track, with no provision for foot or other traffic, while facilities for foot passengers and vehicles. The present dark iron tubes will give way to open steel lattice work trusses. Between these trusses the railway tracks will be placed, and outside of them, carried by extensions of the floor beams, will be the driveways and footwalks.

The masonry of the eld structure will not require to be replaced, as the substantial manner in which it was designed and laid make it serviceable by the new bridge. A small increase of six or seven feet in the length of the upper part of the piers is all that is necessary to carry out the new superstructure. This increased length will be obtained by building up from the saddles or the top of the cut-waters, which will not, however, be reduced in height or offici-

The piers, whose stability stands an enduring monument to the skill of the engineers who superintended the work of construction, are of blue limestone, each containing about 8 00 tons, or a total of about 220 000 tons for tion twenty seven piers, and rise to a height of on feet from the water. The building was a work of no little difficulty. Not only had the swift waters of the river to be contended with, but means had to be devised to withstand the ice snoves, with a pressure of millions of tons.

THE BUILDING OF THE OLD VICTORIA AS HOE

occupied five years. The new bridge will be completed in less than one. The new superstructure will consist of twenty-four steel spans, each 251 feet long, between centres of end pins, and one span of 348 feet in length. The width, in the clear, between the trusses, will be 28 feet, and the width over all about 65 feet.. The clear height from the rafto the strutts of the overhead bracing will be not less than 22 feet.

In addition to the weight of the floorpounds per lineal toot-each span is derate of 45 miles an hour, each trata c asisting of two consolidated locomotives coupled together, each weighing 254 000 pounds, tellowed by a train weighing ion) points per tineal test; also de che trains, weighing 1460 pour de per alorat fool, maxing at 25 miles an in the and crowled roadways and tootwalks.

For the strains can ad by wind the sale stid a vari ti sa od gemperature (d.) digress tall adowance is also made. All tosas le toze le mig necepted.

THE CONTRACTS AWARDED.

The contract for the irm work this been let by the management of the Grand Trunk jointry to the Dominion Birdge Company and the Detroit Ich ar smeatantial and responsible compact ful conclusion the work they have contracted for. The result will be a monament to the ir skill and to the enterprise and progress of the Grand Trank-the pioneer rout of Canada."

The old Victoria Bridge was completed in 1860, five years and a half after its commencement in July 1854. Its formal opening took place on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to this country, on August 25, 1860. The Prince Iaid the last stone and drove the last rivet, and the day was celebrated in a suitable manner throughout the city and prov-

Perhaps no railway bridge ever built created at the time such universal admiration for its noble proportions and the skill displayed by its engineers as did the Victoria Bridge in 1860. Its great dered it one of the great engineering feats of the century, and it was built, in many of its important details, with no existing precedent for its construction. The iron tubes are a mile and a quarter long, the weight of each being 9044 tons. The area of surface requiring More than 3000 men were kept steadily employed in its building, and its total cost exceeded \$7,000,000.

WHAT WE INHERIT

We are not to blame for. We cannot be held responsible for the dispositions and tendencies which we derive from our ancestors, nor are we responsible for the germs of disease which may manifest themselves in our blood as a heritage from former generations. But we are responsible if we allow these germs to develop into serious diseases, which will impair our usefulness and destroy our happiness. We are responsible if we transmit to our descendants the disease germs which it is possible for us to eradicate by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, old bridge | disease.

pelivered by Rev. Father Therney at

the Cathedral in Cork, Irc.—A Splen-

did Tribute to the Zeal of the

Nembers of the Order.

O'Callaghan, Bishop of Cork, Presided, ard there was a very large congregation.

The rev. preacher took for his text the words, "Strive for justice for your souls even unto death; fight for justice and God will overthrow your enemies for you," words taken from the 4th chapter you," words taken from the Book of Ecclesiastics, 33rd verse, of the Book of Ecclesiastics, 33rd verse, He said the cause he was to I lead before them that day was one that commended itself to the best and holiest and most sacred instincts of his audience. They knew the Christian Brothers, and to know them was to love them. Many causes had combined to give them the hold that they undoubtedly had upon the hearts of the Irish people. Old associations, memorics of happy days spent under their loving care, tender recollections of a time when life was all one summer day, and the world, with all its chances and changes, spread itself out so invitingly before them. Things with many of them, perhaps, had not proved as they had once fondly hoped; but through all life's journey they ever cherished for these devoted men whose lives were spent for theirs a tender remembrance, strong almost as that which bound their hearts evermore to the home of their childhood and to those that sat around its hearth. The success of the Christian Brothers—a success great beyoud all hope—and a success repeated year after year, had been like personal triumphs to the Irish people. They had read of them, they had spoken of them. and their hearts had been stirred by them. They had been grateful to those good men, because in their hands the fair fame of their grand old city by the Lee had not been allowed to suffer either diminution or eclipse; it rather had been made shine out more brightly than ever before. Their hearts had been rejoiced to hear from unwilling lips the praises of those men who set them selves to do God's work and secure the judgment of "Well done thou good and faithful servant," and well had they DONE GOD'S WORK AMONGST THE PEOPLE OF

If to day Cork was one of the most in-"honour to whom honour was due," and it was but right that the honour and love which followed the footsteps of the appeal rather to the principles that were | Prevost, and J. McParland. deeper and more enduring than any sentiment. Their hearts were already which the Christian Brothers had taken up on that great question they were but There was a large congregation present dren according to the dictates of their own consciences in a manner not opposed to the commands or even the counsels of the Church; he was combating one of the many injustices which our country longed the care of their children and

THE DUTY AND RIGHT OF EDUCATING THEIR

CHILDREN. was a proposition condemned which bore directly upon this question, which asserted the very opposite to that which the Christian Brothers now asserted and maintained. That proposition condemned by the Sovereign Pontisi himself, was that Catholics could never approve of a system of education which looked of their welcome and their remembrance first or exclusively to secular knowledge, of him during his absence. He conand which gave God and God's truth cluded by expressing his gratitude to either no place at all or only a secondary place in the education of Christian youth. Owing to the loyal co-operation of most of those in loyal co-operation bishop then intoned the "Te Deum," of most of those in whose hands the system of National Education had fallen and congregation. The music was very in this country, the Bishops of Ireland had been able to avert the disastrous consequences it was calculated to bring about. They had been able to a great extent to neutralize it allowers and thurning allowers and thurning allowers and thurning the standard to the stand extent to neutralize its disadvantages. illuminated with flowers and thurning But what do they say about it? In the tapers, the work of the Sisters of the letter which they issued from the Synod | House of Providence. The choir front | an hour. at Maynooth they said :- "As for our and organ were also handsomely decorat-

The state of the s

clear duty, as it is our fixed determination, never to desist from our exertions until Catholic education shall have been placed on a firm and permanent basis in the country. We have not read the history of our country's struggles for Catholie Emancipation without fruit. We know that the constitutional battle against Protestant ascendancy had to be maintained for more than one generation, and we know a generation has scarcely passed since Emancipation was won, and not only has Protes tant ascendancy disappeared, but the The Annual Charity Sermon in aid of Protestant Church, which gave it consistency, has been disestablished by the a follows: the sentence British Cook, was prinched Legislature. Even should our struggle for religious advantioned our struggle Christian of the North Cathedral by mixed system last as long, we will not on Summer. The root, C.C., SS. Peter and flinch, for on our steadfast perseverance Paul's. His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. depend the religious destinies of our country and the fate of millions yet un-born." The Christian Brothers then were voicing the sentiments of Our Holy Mother the Church. They were not giving expression merely to their own views or those of any body of men, but they were giving voice to the Church's commands. It was owing to their generous self-sacrifice and extraordinary devotion that our bishops had been enabled to bring within the reach of so many in our poor country the blessings of religious education. And it is owing to them and

THEIR DEVOTION AND SELF SACRIFICE

that they were now within measurable distance of seeing swept out of their Catholic land the system that could only be satisfactory to the consciences of in-tidels and atheists. They could not be indifferent to the struggles of the Christian Brothers. It was for the people they were fighting, and they had given up much for them. Many thousands a year they might easily obtain if they would be but silent. But no; in the name of the Church they protested and would ever protest till they had secured for the Irish people the rights to which they had referred. That the education imparted by the Christian Brothers came up to the Church's ideal he need not say; it was because it was so Catholic that he was compelled to plead on their behalf that day, and in conclusion he asked his hearers not to measure their generosity that day according to the force of his public advocacy, but rather by the nobility and greatness of the cause the good Brothers defended.

ARCHBISHOP CLEARY

Returns Home and is Welcomed by the Clergy and Laity of the Archidiocese,

Thursday afternoon, says the Canadian Freeman, Archbishop Cleary arrived home, after spending the past few months in search of health. At the outer depot he was met and greeted by Mgr. tensely Catholic cities in the world, Farrelly, Vicars-General Kelly and Gauthier, Dean O'Connor, Dean Masterson, Rev. Fathers Hogan, T. O'Connor, Mcpriest in Ireland should be reflected on Donough, Neville, Kenoe, Murtagh, P. those who had been the priests' most McDonough, Killeen, Hartigan, O'Gorefficient helpers in the advocacy of the man, D. Twomey, Walsh and O'Rourke. Lord. That day, however, his appeal | The laity was represented by Hon. Wm. would not be to sentiment, however legitimate or good, or noble. He would J. J. Behan, T. J. Leaby, A. Hanley, Z.

After tendering the Archbishop a hearty greeting, the clergy and laity rewith him, and there was no need to win | turned to the city on the suburban train, them. But he would endeavor to show the Archbishop driving in to the Johnston even the most hard-hearted and least street station, where a large number of St. Mary's Co by the voice of duty, which was the | and tendered His Grace a warm welcome. voice of God, to come to the assistance | From the station the clergy and memof the Christian Brothers in the struggle | bers of the laity in carriages drove toin which they were engaged, for in pleading the cause of those whose place in their hearts was already assured, he was also pleading a wider, grander and purer cause. He was pleading the cause of religious education itself. He would endeavor to show that in the attitude which the Christian Brothers had taken

voicing the sentiments of Our Holy in the evening at St. Mary's Cathedral Mother the Church, striving to obtain to take part in the service of thanksfor the Catholics of Ireland rights which | giving and praise to God for the safe arthey were bound on the peril of their rival home and the restoration to health souls to maintain, and helping them to of His Grace Archbishop Cleary. All discharge the awful obligations that the priests of the diocese were in atrested upon the shoulders of Christian tendance. His Grace presided on the parents, and to escape the woe which throne, supported by Vicar General the Apostle had pronounced against Gauthier, Brockville, and Vicar General those who had no care of their own, and Kelly, of Kingston. Rt. Rev. Mgr. Farespecially of their own household. In relly, Belleville, officiated at the Benepleading the cause of the Christian diction of the Blessed Sa rament, as-Brothers he was striking a blow for the sisted by Fr. O'Brien, as deacon, and liberty of Catholics to educate their chil | Rev. Fr. O'Connor, as sub-deacon, Fr. Neville acting as master of ceremonies.

HIS GRACE DELIVERS A TOUCHING ADDRESS. He expressed his joy at being home among his people again, and referred to had to bear. The rev. preacher then his severe illness while in the sunny gave the principles that should govern south. He felt that the prayers of his Catholic judgment upon the great edu- faithful priests and people to the throne cational question, which was the great of God had been answered. They had question of the day, for upon its practical solution depended the safety and the Mass and in their evening orisons, well being of countless souls of genera- and Jesus had answered their supplications and generations yet unborn. The tions. Prayer was the golden key by first principle was that of the law of which heaven was opened to them. nature, that to parents primarily be They should seek Jesus and he would answer them. If their prayers were sometimes not answered it was because they had not asked in a proper spirit or because what they They could not disregard the voice of asked would not be for their the Church in this matter and still re- eternal welfare. They should seek Jesus main Catholics. There was no doubt as always. While not a thoroughly strong to what the mind of the Church was on man, he said he felt God had given him the question of mixed or Godless educa strength to come back to do the work he tion. In the Syllabus of Pius IX. there | had been appointed to do some seventeen years ago. There is much work to do in the diocese, and even in this city. Please God he would start to do this next week. He further expressed his pleasure at again being with his people, and he thanked the pupils of the convent and their teachers for the sincerity

ers and Miss Brophy, assisted by Mr. La-Rose. At the conclusion of the service the Archbishop held a reception in the sanctuary. The vast congregation knelt and each one kissed his episcopal ring, the symbol of his authority over them. The Archbishop was greatly touched with the cordial reception tendered to him by those present.

AN ADDRESS FROM THE CLERGY.

Upon the arrival of Archbishop Cleary at the palace on Thursday afternoon, an address of welcome was presented to him by the assembled priests. It was as

Address of welcome to His Grace the Most Rev. James Vincent Cleary, S.T.D., Lord Archbishop of Kingston, on his return from the south, April 27th, 1897.

May it please Your Grace: It is not a common sentiment of duty which impels us, the priests of the archdiocese of Kingston, to greet our illustrious Archbishop on this occasion and bid him a hearty welcome home.

We have a painful memory of Your Grace's leaving Kingston about two months ago, and we have passed through weary days of expectation and anxiety; for, not only were the warnings of physicians sufficiently alarming, but, further, your own well-known elasticity of spirit and courageous hopelessness began to fail-what wonder, then, if our hearts, too. were weighed with distressing solicitude?

Our hopes were sustaired only by the prayers daily offered throughout the length and breadth of the archdiocese in Your Grace's behalf-our prayers at the holy altar of sacrifice, the prayers of the devoted nuns, the prayers of the faithful laity, and, especially, those holy prayers which fell from the innocent lips of the sinless lambs of the fold—all these earnest suffrages, our faith assured us, would certainly meet with a response ac cording to our hearts' desires. The happy issue proves that our hope was not misplaced; nor our faith truitless.

Our pleasure is shared in by the laity of the archdiocese, and we beg Your Grace to accept the assurance of the universal satisfaction experienced in your return to Kingston with health and strength sufficiently restored to pursue your onerous duties for the religious betterment of your flock.

We would, however, respectfully urge upon Your Grace the prudence of exercising in the luture moderation in your zeal so as not to overtax your strength and thus to neutralize the beneficial effect of your brief relaxation from the grievous burden of your exulted office.

Once more the priests of the archdiocese of Kingston have the pleasing duty of recording the debt of gravitude which they owe to Vicar-General Gauthier, the zealous pastor of Brockville, who has been the companion and solace of Your Grace's sojourn in the south. We thank him for his affectionate sympathy with Your Grace, and the assiduity with which he has fulfilled his responsible office on this present occasion.

In the fond hope that God will further and favorably listen to our earnest and heartfelt prayers, and confirm your improvement of health, that thus Your Grace may be spared to us for many years to enlighten us by your able counsel, to guide us by your undoubted wisdom and ripe experience, and so strengthen unto maturity the noble works undertaken during your magnificent and fruitful episcopate-we ask your episcopal blessing, whilst again we tender your grace a cordial welcome to your home, to your priests and to your

(Signatures of the priests.) At the conclusion of the reading of the address His Grace made a brief and feeling reply.

Experience proves the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures all forms of blood diseases, tones the stomach, builds up

FOR BEGGARS AND BICYCLISTS

An important meeting of the Police Committee was beld last week when two by laws of much interest to the citizens were taken up and passed through the preliminary stage. The first was an old friend, the by-law relating to begging and mendicants generally, and which us amended in committee, reads as fol-

Section 1.-No person shall, without a certificate signed by a priest, clergyman or minister of the Gospel, the Mayor and the Superintendent of Police, wander about and beg or go about from door to door or place himself or herself in any street, highway, land, passage, or public place in the said city to beg or receive alms.

Section 2-No deformed, malformed or diseased person shall expose himself or herself or permit himself or herself to be exposed in any of the public streets, lanes, highways or public places of the city to excite sympathy or assistance from general of public charity.

Section 3-No person under 21 years of age shall be allowed to beg in the street or public places in the city or go about from door to door to receive alms.

As the city clerk did not think this clause could be legally nassed by the committee it was referred to the city attorney for report.

Any persons who shall offend against any of the provisions of the present bylaw, and refuse to obey the orders of the police or of the Recorder in connection therewith may be condemned to a line not exceeding five dollars, and in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding eight days.

A LAW FOR BICYCLISTS.

The following is the by-law concerning bicycles :--

All persons riding upon bicycles, tricycles, or any other vehicles of that nature, shall not be allowed to ride thereon in the streets, squares or highways in the city unless they shall comply with the following conditions:—

1. Not to ride faster than eight miles

2. Have attached to their vehicles a selves, dearly beloved brethren, it is cur ed in a tasteful manner by Mrs DesRoch- suitable alarm bell adapted for use by I

the rider, and be held to ring the same at all street corners, as well as a lamp to be lit after aunset.

6 Not to ride faster than a horse can walk at the intersection of streets, or when turning from one street to another.

4. Every rider shall at all times | ave full control of their vehicles through the pedals and handle-bars.

5. No bicycle or other vehicle of that nature shall be ridden on the sidewalks

6. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to engage in racing with bicycles or tricycles, on, over, or through any street, lane highway or alley within the limits of the city of Montreal."

Both by-laws, with the exception of clause 3, as mentioned above, were referred to the council, with the recommendation, in the case of the latter, that the bicycles be purchased for the use of the police to assist them in capturing persons violating any of the conditions of the law.

FIFTIETH ANNUAL MEETING

Of the City and District Savings Bank, Held on Tuesday Last-A Successful Year's Business.

The 50th annual meeting of the Shareholders of the City and District Savings Bank was held at the Head office on Tuesday afternoon, May 4.

Sir William Hingston, cheirman, presided, and the others present were Sir Adolphe Chapleau, the Hon, James O'Brien, and Mosars M. Nolan de Lisle. Robert Mackay, E. J. Barbeau, W. R. Miller, R. Bellemare, M. Burke, F. T. Judah, Q.C., and Herbert Molson.

The secretary, Mr. A. P. L'Esperance, read the notice calling the meeting. Sir William Hingston then read the

fiftieth annual report as follows : Gentlemen,-The Direct as beg to submit to you the result of the operations of the Bank for the year ending 31st of December, 1896, and to give you a general statement of its afficirs

The net profits of the past year were \$115 678.09, which, added to the balance at the credit of the Profit and LOBE account of last year (\$156.024.56), bring the latter to \$271,702.65. From this two dividends have been paid, and the amount at credit of Profit and L ss is now \$191,702,65 the reserve fund continuing at \$400 000 00.

Money has been in good demand during the year, and fairly remunerative rates of interest have been obtained. The volume of business transacted

during the year amounted to seventyfive million dollars. The increase over last year in the amount due depositors is \$212 346 64.

The average amount due each depositor is \$188.16 as against \$188.75 fer last

The number of open accounts on 31st December last was 50 877, or 1,284 greater. than in the previous year

Your directors have had to deplore the death of their esteemed colleague, Sir Joseph Hickson, who, by his wise and prudent counsel, was of valuable assist ance to the bank. The vacancy on the Board has been filled by the election of Mr Robert Mackay. As usual, frequent and thorough in

spections of the backs were made during the year. The report of the auditors and the

balance sheet accompany this report. You are invited to select directors and auditors for the current year.

WM. H. HINGSTON.

Statement of the Affairs of the Montreal Ci yand District Savings Bank.

On the 3st December, 1889. A APRILITADA. Amount due Profit and Loss Account.
Amount due Reserve
Fund 62,472.18191.502.65400,000,00

Amount que Stock..... 600,000,00 \$11,100,617,0 ASSETS.

Number of Accounts Open..... Average amount due to each depositor, 31st December, 1899......

H. BARREAU, Manager, Audited and found correct.

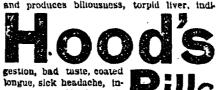
G. N. MONCEL, Auditors. Sir William Hingston moved the

doption of the foregoing, seconded by Mr. Bellemare. This was carried. Mr. Nolan de Liste moved a vote of

thanks to the president, directors, manager, and other officers of the bank. He expressed great satisfaction at the result of the year's operations. He pointed John Hackett, financial secretary; out that the amount of \$191 (800, cred. Charles Dalton, treasurer; J. Affect out that the amount of \$191 000, credited to profit and loss account, would shortly bring the reserve up to \$600 000, an amount equal to the stock. Mr. de Gaudet, A. J Bernard, Dan'l. O'Brien,

Constipation Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It

retains the digested food too long in the bowels

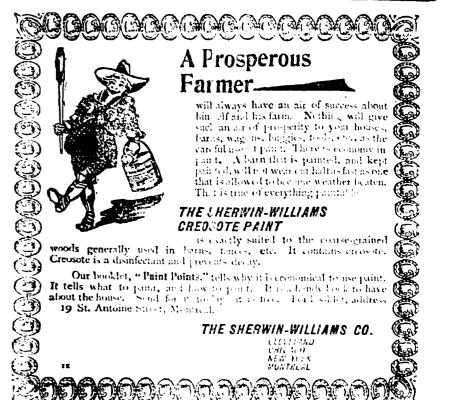


sounda, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and the results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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Liste also made a feeling reference to the session was outlined and discussed with oss sustained by the bank through the vigor. The following others were thetdeath of the late Sir Joseph Hickson, elected for the ensuing year: Presi-He also drew attention to the increase in dem. J. J. McLean, first vice-presithe volume of business done by the bank | dent. J. J. Foley; second vice president, during the year. It indicated a nurther innorovement in the trugal habits of our population, which could not but be en- Power: collecting treasurer, Chas. J. e uraging to those sugaged in financial operations. On motion of Mr. Molson, seconded by

Mr. Burke, Messrs. Tasker and Moncel were reappointed auditors.

Messrs, Miller and de laste were then appointed scrating rs.
The following Bores of Directors was

The Hen. Sir W. H. Hingston, M.D., Mr. R. Bellemare, the Hon. James O Brien, the Hon, Judge J. A. Onimet, Mr. E. J. Barbeau, Mr. F. T. Judah, Q.C.; Mr. John H. R. Molson, the Hon, Sir J. A. Chapleau, Mr. Medmel Barke, and Mr. Role et Mackay.

Mr. L'Esperance moved a vote of thanks to the emirman which was ear ried. Sir William Hingston replied briefly and the proceedings terminated.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Dramatic Section of St. Danstan's Hold a Successful Performance-New Branch of the C.M.B A.

SEMMERSIDE, P.E.L., May 6th, 1897.-On Monday evening last, the St. Danse Prayer Books, tan's College Dramatic Club presented Whate Coversar No. -1,00, \$1,00, \$1,0, \$2,005 and softmach. the fine new dramm, "College Boys," in the Opera House, Unarlottetown, to a large and very appreciative audience. " College Boys " is a new four act drama. written by Rev. A. L. Grace, and it deals largely with College life, the principal scenes being laid in Virginia and Maryland at the time of the civil war. Its plot and situations are most interesting and at times thrilling, and the dialogue is pleasing. The play was well staged by the St. Dunstan's boys, and excellently rendered, the cast being as follows:

Horace Benton Frank G O Neill Alfred Quimbey......lohn Campbell Professor Beckwith.......P. F. Doyle Harry Fern.....lohn J. McGowan Jimmie Spencer James E. Flemming Benton, 8r......lames D Campbell Quimby, 8r......Duncan A McAulay Col. Fitz Fox..... Edward Ryan William (butler)......Joseph Refferty Tammany (colored s-rvant)......

.....Joseph O. Parent Students, soldiers, etc.

Most of those named have had considerable experience on the amateur stage, and all gave a good interpretation of the parts assigned them, Messis. O'Neill, Campbell, Doyle and Parent coming in for special praise. Vinnicombes' orchestra furnished the music for the occasion. The Club repeat the play at Souris this evening, and are sure

of a crowded house.

Mr. S. M. Bent, Grand Deputy of the C.M.B.A, organized a new branch-No. 281-of this splendid fraternal order, at Tignish, on Tuesday evening last, with seventeen members, and the following officers: - Rev. D M. Macdonald, spiritualadvicer; Dr. P. C. Murphy, president; Jos. John Arsensult, 1st vice president; Peter Robert Kinch, 2nd vice president; Jerome Buote, recording secretary ; John Brennan, marshal; Hubert Gaudet, guard, Trustees; -F. J. Buote, John B Wm P. Callahen.

The new branch, which meets Friday evenings, starts under very tavorable suspices, and with the prospect of a rapid increase of membership. Tignish should have the largest branch on the Island, and no doubt it will ere long, as the members are enthusiastic and will make vigorous C.M B.A. workers.

BARNEY O'REGAN.

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Young frishmen's L & B. Association, held on the 5th instant, was a very enthusiastic one. There was a large attendance of men.bers and the work of the summer!

banes S. McCarrey : treasurer, Jan. Me-Grace: assisting collecting treasurer Juo E. Slattery; librarian, R. P. Bennett: assistant librarian, W. J. Murphy marshed, F. Loye. It was decided to have an outing to Highgate Springs, Vt., under the auspices of the Association, on the 24th of May next. A smoking concert will take place in the rooms of the Association toward the end of the

First Communion.

PICTURES FOR PHIST COMMUNION FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

First Communion Rosaries.

In Mother of Pearl Silver Chain, \$1,00 each and upwards. In Mether of Pearl Silver plated Chain, 250 one hand upwards.
Imitation Pearl Bands, The one, \$1.00 and \$1.25 per doc.
White Bone Beads, the suc and \$1.25 per doc.
Red Bone Beads, the \$1.00 and \$1.25 per doc.
Plate Wood Bonds, the \$1.00 and \$1.25 per doc.
Plate Wood Bonds, the \$1.00 and \$1.25 per doc.
the per doc.

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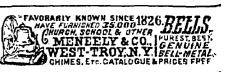
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WEDNESDAY......MAY 12, 1897.

O'CONNELL.

Irishmen of Montreal will have their hearts touched by the jubilee of O'Connell's death. It is nearly a quarter century already since we did honor to the centennial anniversary of his birth. Some of us may be able to recall the time when the mournful news caused profound sorrow on both sides of the Atlantic. It was a year of sorrow, as we know, for the Irish of the Old Land and of the New World. Indeed, deeply as the Irish race had reason to deplore the loss of O'Connell, the hand of affliction weighed so heavily upon them at that time that countless private bereavements robbed the death of the Libertor of some of the importance that belonged to it. Another circumstance mitigated the sense of loss in the minds of the thousands for whom O'Connell had toiled and fought so long. Politically his day was ended before the night closed around him. Duffy and Dillon and Davis and the other adherents of the Young Ireland party had captured the hearts of the bolder spirits, and, though at first the Nation supported O'Connell and published contributions from his pen, he soon saw clearly and not without natural bitterness that his influence, if not his popularity, was doomed. He who had been accustomed to unhesitating obedience now saw his utterances and actions criticized by young men who had been children when he won his greatest triumphs. O'Connell had, inleed, his revenge, but in that revenge his own cause suffered no less than that of his rivals. Neither did he live to see the retribution that overtook those who rejected his advice and followed, with headstrong obstinacy, the path against which he warned them.

The Young Ireland movement, conceived and carried out by men of true patriotism, of !dauntless courage, having the vision of the past and the spirit of the soldier, was destined to have results that far transcended the mere matter-offact records of the contemporary historian The songs of the Nation, had it yielded nothing else, wrought a revolution wherever the chiefs and followers of the broken and scattered band found a refuge. They gained the sympathy of be denied the ministrations of the priest. thousands who had never troubled themselves before with Ireland's grievances. And, although the leaders of the movement outgrew. for the most part, the warlike fervor that had led them to abjure O'Connell's safer and more fruitful plan of agitation, none of them forgot the land of their love, and even in exile the abler Young Ireland champions found opportunities of advocating her rights and of rendering her real service. Smith O'Brien, Martin, Meagher, it said, the work of men who profess Mitchel-in devotion to their country allegiance to the Church and some of these men were as passionate as O'Connell himself. It fell to Sir Gavan Duffy to write the history of the movement, and one of his faithful friends found a home and a reputation in Canada.

The events that intervened between the disruption of the physical force party | ity to assure that journal that the condiof 1848 and the centennial of O'Connell's | tion of things in Manitoba which it has birth were of two kinds. There was on the one hand a somewhat feeble attempt | disappeared by the restoration of the at the amelioration of the condition of the Irish tenant and this was followed by another movement of which Canada should be misrepresented. Why does had indirectly a share of the excitement | not the Nation raise its voice against On the other hand, there was, on the part of really earnest Irishmen, a feeling that without persistent agitation in Parliament no boon worth having would be secured. In the organization conpeived by Isaac Butt in 1869, and which Parnell was afterwards to strengthen and them? Those whom Messrs. Devlin It labored under great drawbacks, including false friends as well as open enemies, but, notwithstanding, it won with no man strong enough or trusted there is always, whatever the Nation

had an O'Connell in his prime to raise a voice of power that would quell all the factions and rivalries that postpone the day of promise! It is when we look around us to day, or when we look back over the fifty years that have passed away since he met his death in a strange city that we realize O'Connell's greatness. The efforts to belittle his gifts and character have failed as they deserved. He was a true son of Ireland, a true Celtic leader, a genuine orator with all the old Galic passion of conviction, an obedient child of Mother Church, a man of genius, and, what is still greater, a man of principle. For this reason his words had weight both with the multititude, with the common sense hearers of the British Parliament, and with those select circles that weigh the meanings of words and put an estimate on style. O'Connell was not only rarely gitted; he was a patriot and a great man, and if to-day there is any native of Ireland or descendant of Irishmen that withholds honor from his memory, he is unworthy of the name he bears and of so illustrious a compatriot.

THE 'NATION'S" WRATH

That the name of the Dublin Nation should be associated with utterances such as the comments on Irish immigration to Canada that appear in that paper's issue of the 1st inst., is sadly significant. It it a pity that newspaper writers, dealing with serious questions, should ever take pen in hand without some knowledge of their subject. But such ignorance as the writer in the matter has displayed concerning Canada is a sur-The Nation says that Manitoba is "a

kind of Siberia!" it has growing weather for only three months in the year; that there are no markets and therefore no prices for agricultural produce, no manufactures and industries. Would it not be well for the Nation to ascertain whether these stale slanders are based on anything more than hearsay or prejudice before giving them a place in its columns. That any newspaper office in the United Kingdom can be so poorly provided with books of reference as to leave its editors without the means of avoiding such mistatements we cannot believe. What the Nation says of the religious condition of Manitoba is more excusable, and those who sent Messrs. Devlin and O'Kelly to Ireland cannot wonder if their school policy has caused misconceptions even as to the social situation in the prairie provinces. But the Nation's account of that situation is so exaggerated as to be a mere travesty of the truth. The doings of designing politicians have not yet, happily, caused a state of war between Catholics and Protestants in any part of Canada. It is true that in Manitoba the Protestants are in a large majority and it is also true that, instigated by a wicked agitation introduced from without for ends o personal revenge, they have behaved ungenerously to their Catholic fellow-citizens. But the Catholics are not without friends among Protestants - even in Manitoba-nor is their case by any means so hopeless as the Nation represents. As for the ministration of religion, we cannot conceive how the Nation could have ventured on such a statement as that in some districts no Mass was said for six months. Such an assertion is an outrageous slander on the Archbishop of Saint Boniface, his zealous clergy and their predecessors for three generations. The Nation need not fear that in Manitoba the sick or the dying among the Irish immigrants will As for the parallel that the Nation has instituted between Manitoba and Ire land of the penal laws, thank God, it is utterly without foundation. Catholic worship is in the Dominion as free as air and, as it happens, the Church's only assailants at this moment are, we regret to say, to be found among professing Catholics. The document sent to Rome inveighing against the interference of the clergy in politics was, to their shame be whom have in the past been loud in the

defence of the Church's liberties. We await with some anxiety the reply of Mesers. Devlin and O'Kelly to the onslaught of the Dublin Nation. We hope that those gentlemen will obtain authorso grossly exaggerated will soon have status quo. We are not of those who, out of partizan zeal, are willing that Canada the long depopulation of Ireland for the benefit of the United States? And why does the Nation forget the kindly treatment that Irish immigrants have always received in Canada from their fellow-Irishmen who had the means of helping extend, this aspiration had its fulfilment. and O'Kelly may induce to seek a new home in Canada will, the Nation may be sure, receive the best advice, sympathy and help, and they will have no reason great victories. Then arose divisions to regret the step they take. Emigration conquer lost ground. Oh! if only we some right to a share of that emigration. Canadian shores. The proposal of Mr. started a yearly journal called "The better things for Ireland."

A CANADIAN "CENTRE."

trist party, after the model of the German Centre. Our Quebec contemporary Bishops would be relieved of the reproach of mixing in politics. There are | Liverpool between January and May, certain questions, such as that of the bearing with them the seeds of disease Separate schools, which, being religious, the Bishops cannot neglect without in- and close on 90,000 to Canada. Of these, curring the risk of leaving their flocks course they may take is utilized by some | towns to which they repaired. In Ireparty for its own aims-mainly the at- land, says Mr. Ryan, the priests acted tainment of power—and thus the Bishops | nobly in those days of sore affliction, and are open to the charge of interfering in | in Liverpool their conduct was no less politics, which was in ro wise their in- noble. tention. "If," urges the Vérité, "we had a Catholic Centre party, composed of thoroughly disinterested men who would willingly renounce the hope of personal recompense, and would bind themselves not to accept the advantages of powerthe Bishops could by means of this disinterested group act efficiently on political ground without arousing recrimination, jealousy, hatred. There would not be even the semblance of a pretext for ac. cusing them of favoring the material interests of one party to the detriment of the other."

The Review finds this argument clear and convincing and thinks it must make a strong impression on every Canadian Catholic who has the welfare of both his religion and country at heart. We are afraid it would, in the first place, be difficult to find public men of the stamp described; and, if they were forthcoming, it would not be easy to ensure their election in numbers large enough to be of any service. Again, if there were enough of such disinterested Catholics to form an influential group elected to Parlia ment, would they not be simply looked upon as the nominees of the Bishops? Moreover, such a group would he sure to provoke the formation of an opposing group, a Protestant anti-Centrum, which would be the nominee of all that is most fanatical in the provinces where the Protestants preponderate. We are afraid the plan would not succeed. We hardly think that their Lordships the Bishops would approve of it.

A SUCCESSFUL INSTITUTION.

Elsewhere in this issue we publish the eport of the 50th annual meeting of the shareholders of the City and District Savings Bank. This institution is one of the oldest in the district of Montreal and is noted for the particularly marked measure of confidence that the working classes and small traders have during the past half a century manifested in it. The volume of business transacted has institutions. The directors entrusted with the administration of its affairs are all citizens who have achieved success in their undertakings, and the manager, Mr. Henry Burbeau, is a man well fitted in every way for the high and responsible position he occupies. He has had a long experience in the affairs of the bank and possesses in an eminent degree the confidence of shareholders and depositors.

MARTYR PRIESTS OF LIVERPOOL.

The acts of heroism that mitigated the terrible sufferings of the poor fever stricken Irish emigrants, of fifty years ago, were not confined to the new world. Some time ago we had occasion to refer to the devotion of a London priest of Irish origin, during the cholera epidemic of 1832. Some of our readers may have some recollection of the self-denial of the noble band of Irish priests who ministered to their plague-stricken fellow country people in Liverpool half a century ago. Mr. M. P. Ryan, of Weaste, Manchester, England, recently wrote to the Catholic Times in order to remind the readers of that paper of the martyr spirit evinced by those noble men, ten in number, who gave their lives to God in trying to relieve the suffering victims while alive, and to take care of their emaciated and infection-fraught bodies after death had overtaken them. According to Mr. Ryan, the full history of those valiant soldiers of Christ ought to be given to the world. "Shall men of such nobility," he asks, "be forgotten?" In Liverpool their memory is still dear to all who can appreciate the highest type of Christian courage, and especially to the children and grand-children of those whom they saved from death or laid in the grave with their own hands. Ten such priests perished nobly during that terrible visitation. We must remember that the epidemic in Liverpool was a part of the same wide-spread feverscourge that carried off so many victims in Quebec, Montreal, and elsewhere on this continent—those who, were first seized being left behind to die or recover. It is quite possible that some of the sick who were tended by those brave Liverpool clergymen were relatives of those Church has made the instruction of who crossed the ocean to be tended in deaf mutes possible. The Sisters in enough to restore harmony and re- may do to prevent it. Surely Canada has turn by priests no less zealous on these charge of the Ephpheta School have just by the past, we may prudently hope for

Ryan, therefore, that the Catholic Chronicle should publish a full and accurate The Review of St. Louis has taken up account of the Liverpool epidemic and the suggestion of the Verité of Quebec, the ten priests who, after almost superthat the Catholics of Canada form a Cen- human exertions, succumbed to the dread destroyer, ought to be approved by us Irish in Canada. In that year-"the is of opinion that, in that way, the black '47"-according to Mr. Ryan, thousands of Irish emigrants landed in and death. Many fled to the United States 6000 perished on the voyage, 4000 on arwithout a case guide. But whatever riving, 5000 in hospital and 2000 in the

FLOURISHING SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

A report in the Guelph Mercury of the last meeting of the Separate School Board, held in the Council Chamber on Tuesday evening, the 4th inst., is full of encouragement to the advocates of the Separate School system, and contradicts, so far as Guelph is concerned, the prejudiced statements that certain editors and correspondents are never tired of making. Among those present at the Board meeting were Messrs. McElderry, Doran, Doyle, Downey, Ryan, D. Keleher, Frank and F. Numan. Of especial interest to all who are interested in Catholic education is the report of the inspector, Mr. J. F. White. Therefrom we learn that the organization and the discipline were set down as "good classification, admirable order." That rating could not well be surpassed. The classes examined were "rated generally as good and excellent." The school buildings were said to have been "improved during the year and kept in excellent condition." The class rooms were described as "large, clean, neat and attractive, being models of what all school rooms should be." That is no common praise. Under the head of ventilation the Inspector reported that suitable means were provided." equipments there was said to be "a proper supply," and the new slate boards were specially commended." The following general remarks were added: Both for the excellence of its work and for the admirable spirit and deportment of its pupils this school deserves to rank among the most successful in the Province.

The Inspector's remarks on the girls' classes gave credit for organization, proficiency, accommodation and equipment, which were said to be equal to those of the boys' school. "Very material improvements," continues the report, were made since last year in the school building. The trustees deserve much steadily increased year by year, until at | credit for the way in which they look present the bank occupies a foremost after the accommodations. The answerposition in the circles of sound financial ing of the classes shows that the year's work has been very successful and fixed their standing in many subjects decidedly above the average."

> Rev. Father Kenny, S.J., whom those in this city who delighted to hear his eloquent discourses nave not forgotten, gave the following report of the attendance in April :—

Boys' Classes-On roll, 222; average,

Girls' Classes-On roll, 173; average

It seems to us that, apart from the evidence that this satisfactory report supplies of the successful working of the separate school system in Guelph, it also conveys a lesson. If all priests, trustees, teachers, parents and pupils took as much pride in the efficiency of their educational work as those who are conconnected with the admirable schools that we have been considering, it would be absolutely out of the power of faultfinders to vent their spleen, as they are so ready to do whenever the least occasion offers. There ought to be an esprit de corps among Catholic teachers and all who are in any way concerned in Catholic education which would lead them to aim at the highest attainable perfection. If that were the case, departures from the standard of the Guelph schools would be the rare exception and the cavillers would be silenced.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

In Montreal the cause of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind has long been dear to us, and the Catholic Church has furnished devoted workers in that cause. We do not find it hard, therefore, to sympathize with any movement, which has the Church's sanction, for the relief of those sadly afflicted and sometimes sadly neglected fellow-creatures. The Ephpheta Union of the Sacred Heart of Jesus has just put forth an appeal on behalf of the Ephpheta School for the Deaf, St. Joseph's Home, 409 South May street, Chicago, the Sisters in charge of which (Daughters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary) have the fullest approval of the Most Rev. Archbishop Feehan and the Rev. Clergy of Chicago. Through more than one of her sons the Catholic

Voice of the Deaf," a beautifully illustrated publication, full of instructive and interesting reading. On the title page is a fine picture of Christ uttering the word of power that opened long ago the lips of the dumb, and which the Union has fitly taken for its name and hope. It also shews the processes and subjects of instruction. The work and its voice are dedicated, among others, to St. John of Beverley, to St. Francis de Sales and to St. Anne of Jeaus. A picture of St. Francis and his dumb visitor occupies the centre of the page of dedication. For fuller particulars inquirers should address Madame Ellen M. Coughlan, Superioress of the Mission, 409 South May street, Chicago.

IRISH COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

Among several good things in Donahoe's magazine for May is an article on "Irish Cottage Industries" by Mr. Joseph J. Sharkett, which is of historical as well as of economic interest. Among the curious inconsistencies that have marked poor Ireland's annals there is one which has a certain pathos and to which Mr. Sharkett incidentally refers in the beginning of his article. "Had Ireland," he says, "been permitted to carry on her national manufactures which were in such grand swing at the time of the commonwealth; had the nefarious Navigation Act of Charles II., restricting and ultimately destroying Irish export trade with the colonies been withheld; and had the final blow, levelled at the woollen industry in the reign of the Third William, been averted, Ireland would now be numbered amongst the opulent nations." It certainly seems anomalous that Irish industries should thrive under a tyrant like Cromwell, yet there seems to be no doubt that under his despotic rule industrial prosperity made at least a fair start. "But," as Mr. Sharkett continues, "English jealousy and tyranny triumphed; the looms of Munster were stilled, while the early Stratford planters carried on, in undisturbed security, their linen factories in the North." The consequence of this unjust discrimination was that the Irish people were forced to depend on the soil, and when the crops failed, famine was wide-spread. Thus in the wet Summer of 1845 were sown the seeds of triple disasters, the potato discase, with famine, pestilence and depopula-

It was in order, as far as possible, to

prevent the recurrence of such a crisis

by making the people independent of

Countess of Aberdeen founded the Irish Industries Association. A locality in McDonald, G. Gearcy, F. Cabill, D. Dol-South Donegal was chosen as the starting point of the Cottage Industries, and Division with his presence and the en the Association, aided by the Congested thusiasm displayed by his appearance Districts Board, at once supplied looms showed the high esteem in which the and spinning-wheels with the best modern appliances on the half-yearly payment system; teachers were supplied and the manufacture of homespuns | their chaplain. The ovation which he began. A ready sale was found in the received at the end of his discourse fully co-operative stores in London. Among kindly advice. the illustrations to Mr. Shrkett's article is a capital picture of an old lady at an old-fashioned spinning-wheel. An interior view of the Linen Factory at Skibbereen is also given. This estab. lishment is conducted by the Sisters of for the excellent manner in which they Mercy. Some beautiful specimens of Irish lace, flat point lace from Youghal, Rose point lace from Innishmacsaint, a Limerick lace scarf, an Irish crochet lace collar. Carrickmacross fan of combined applique and guipure and flat point border from Kenmare, disclose what the trained fingers of Irish girls can accomplish. A view of a corner of the Foxford Technical School and of the prize winners of the TO HOLD ITS FIRST PUBLIC SOCIAL ON MON-Foxford district are also among the illustrations. There is just one, more and it is the first on the list, though it of the A.O. H., will hold its first annual reveals rather a state of things that Irish Cottage Industries are intended to abolish than an institution normally associated with them. This is an eviction scene Let us hope that the day is coming when such scenes will no longer blot the fair face of Ireland. Certainly, if the other scenes that Mr. Sharkett so vividly describes can be taken as the basis of a forecast for the whole country, a new day has already dawned for Ireland, the noontide of which will be as sickness or distress, is a laudable one glorious as her most cherished past. It and should receive the measure of supis of special interest to know how large a share the Convent schools have in this industrial revival. And what makes this revival especially welcome is that the efforts of the energetic and devoted ladies who are conducting it are gradually effecting the most beneficent revolutions by bringing into existence a trained industrial class, and by inculcating in whole communities habits of observation, of order, of assiduity and independence. "The movement," Mr. Sharkett concludes, "is well initiated. Looms and spinning wheels are becoming busy once more and homespuns are beginning to hold their own again in the Irish markets and in those of other parts of Great Britain. We wish success to Lady Aberdeen's Association, to the Convents and other bodies who are interesting themselves in Irish industrial affairs; and if the future can be judged

MR. JUSTIN McCARTHY.

Montrealers, whether they w re privileged to meet Mr. McCarthy during his visit to our city some dozen of years ago, or knew him only by reputation, will be sure to rejoice at the prospects of his recovery. Mr. McCarthy's fame as a literary man has perhaps, in the minds of some persons, tended to overshadow his long and faithful servicees to the cause of Ireland's independence. An article from the Boston Republic, which is reproduced in our columns in this issue, will reveal to such persons the character and extent of Mr. McCarthy's patriotism, He has been a true Irishman from his boyhood, and his patriotism is not the less fervent because he is a modest man and shuns that noisy reclame by which too many patriots try to keep themselves before the public eye.

St. Patrick's Society, the parent Irish national organization of the district of Montreal, has decided to hold its annual picnic and games on the splendid athletic grounds of the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association. This is a move in the right direction and one which should be supported by all the Irish societies. The directors of the S.A.A.A. who evinced the spirit of enterprise and courage to face obligations amounting to nearly fifty thousand dollars to equip an athletic grounds which is a credit to the Irish people of Montreal, should not only be encouraged but also supported in their work.

HIBERNIAN NIGHT

HELD AT ST. GABRIEL HALL, POINT ST. CHARLES.

A reunion of the members of No. 2 Division, A O.H., and their friends was held in St. Gabriel Hall, on Friday evening, 30th ult., in commemoration of the fourth anniversary of the organization of the Division.

The chair was taken at 8.15 by President Bro. Dunn, and with him were the following officers:-Bro. M. Lynch, Provincial Vice President; Bro. T. N. Smith, Provincial Secretary; Bro. G. Clarke, County President; Bro. H. McMorrow, President Div. No. 1; Bro. McGrath, Vice-President Div. No. 1; Bro. L. Breen, Vice President Div. No. 2: Bro. J. Dodds, Secretary Div. No. 1, and Bro. Col. B. Feeney; Bro. Dr. J. J. E. Guerin, M.L.A., was also present.

The Chairman having made a few remarks anent the organization and successful growth of the Division, the entertainment opened with a selection of Irish airs by Davis' Orchestra. The following took part in the programme arranged, and great credit is due them for the manner in which they acquitted the effects of bad harvests that the Mitchell, Bro. J. Dodds, Bro. E. Cullen, Bro. C. Macauley, Messrs. T. Mullins, J. oreux and the Mines Brothers.

Rev. Wm. O'Meara also favored the demonstrated the appreciation of his

Speeches were also delivered by County President Bro. Clarke and Bro. B.

Feeney

Credit must be given to the Committee, with Bro. C. McAlear as Chairman and Bro. J. A. McGinn, jr., as Secretary, worked to bring the entertainment to such a successful issue.

After the singing of the National Anthem, "God Save Ireland," the members dispersed to their homes thoroughly pleased with the amusement afforded them and wishing "Old No. 2" success and prosperity.

THE LADIES' AUXILIARY OF THE A. O. H.

DAY NEXT.

social gathering at St. Patrick's hall, Alexander street, on Monday evening next. Rev. Father McCallen, SS., will deliver an address, and an excellent programme, in which the dramatic section of the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association will take part,

has been arranged. This organization, which is the outcome of a general movement in the United States and Canada having for its aim the betterment of women in the circles of trade and commerce, and in social life, and to assist each other in port which such a praiseworthy undertaking deserves.

The president of the local organization is Miss Sutherland, a woman of excellent administrative ability, and full of enthu-siasm in her work. We have no doubt whatever about the success of the first public appearance of the Ladies' Auxiliay. That a large and enthusiastic audience will be present on the occasion is foregone conclusion.

THE WOLFE TONE MONUMENT.

Subscribers to the Wolfe Tone Monument should bear in mind that no subscriptions larger than five cents from any one individual will be received for that purpose, but each member of a family is entitled to give that amount. This is in conformity with the appeal issued by the Irish National Ailiance, and in accordance and by the advice of the Central Council of the '98 Anniversary Association, in Dublin. All subscrip tions for the present should be addressed to James McGovern, 48 Iberville street; the same will be duly acknowledged and list of names published monthly in THE TRUE WITNESS.

Notes on Springtime.

The Saster Holiday Fashion—Book Stalls and Their Trade at the Seashore.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT) PHILADELPHIA, May 8, 1897.

"Thee must never set out thy flower until after the 12th of May."

So used to say the wise old Quaker ladies I knew in my girlhood, and that hit of wisdom has lingered in my memory when greater and more profound lessons faded from its tablets, When I heard that gentle charge I had no special interest in plants, useful or ornamental, nor for many years later did their helpless beauty and unobtrusive charms win my attention and be guile my busy hours to care of them. Now, I recognize the truth of the implied uncertainty of Philadelphia's climate. Already we have had it warm enough to set every drop of sap rushing like a torrent, and to flush every swelling bud with color, but such days have been sucover cold chimney-tops and unys that cowered behind closed doors and jealously guarded windows as in mid-winter. Some few flower-lovers-as ever !-having forgotten former seasons, set forth their tenderly cherished house plants to the sunlight and the warm dews only to mourn blighted foliage and vanished hopes. The same thing must have occurred in other districts, and the quaint speech of my grandmothers would re mind many of the wisdom of having a date and holding to it. Smile the sun never so kindly; let that day pass before trusting the signs of springtime. Changes of temperature are among the many things that keenly affect us and yet leave no trace. It is almost impossible to recall to mind whether it was warm or cold "this time last year." and those who keep an exact record of the weather are always surprised at their inexact impressions of the past. But the 12th of May is now so near we may believe in springtime. Rare indeed are winter visitors after this time.

It is the habit of many of us here in Philadelphia - and the fashion of someto take an EASTER HOLIDAY DOWN BY THE SEA,

and usually at Atlantic City. Whether or no the breezes are really balmier there than elsewhere, as they are declared to be, it has the advantages of every luxury and every convenience, and of every odd, fantastic, amusing seaside diversion, as well as the contrasting and far rarer advantage of every facility for Catholic devotion. Besides a fine church of St. Monica, not long since burned to the ground, the Augustinians have in the very heart of the city both a large and handsome church and a beautiful little chapel, where they dispense a most cordial and fatherly hospitality to the stranger, and where they have the beautiful custom of "evening prayers," a simple service of a short reading and a few prayers every night in the year. The number of people who come to them is surprising when one recalls the bent," and not of marked piety at any time. The sea side life is always entirely different from the home life of the inland dweller-and hence its beneficial effect—so that it is more apt to interrupt than to promote devotional practitices, but in Atlantic City, although the boardwalk is crowded, the Church is not deserted. And it is well there is thus preserved a certain balance on the serious side of life. Idle, curious, lazy days they are one spends where everything is prepared that man and woman may take their ease in their inn. The the rea, and its land side is fringed and bordered with stores, eating booths, shooting galleries, shows, dairies, candy stands, theatres, all sorts of amusing and some beautiful wares for sale. Rolling Chairs are provided, and here an endless stream of invalids, semi invalids whimsical, and very lazy people, are pushed up and down for hours, while twice as many more pass and repass on foot. Nearly every woman carries one book at at least, and some are burdened with deveral. No one ever reads, however. They skim the pages, drop the book to watch the crowd, and even at this early date, fall asleep in the chairs of the pavillions.

BOOK STALLS ABOUND.

For five and ten cents there are countless volumes heaped up at every corner, and here and there are better bound, better printed, but usually less moral works than the cheap books, at much higher prices. I say this from my own observation, for I stopped at several bookstands, and turned over their stock. The cheap books were for the most part hamless and childish, very good, or the old and really fine writers in cheap reprints. The more costly books were the questionable, the suspicious, or the downright bad "book of the day." The only one offered to me by the attendants, and it was preased upon my notice every-where, was the horrible Italian monstrosity-no! I will not name it. There are some who have read of it in reviews and book-notices enough to place it, and for those who are ignorant, I remember just in time that I might save myself the regret of having called their attention to it. They have lost nothing, It is stupid and heavy, affected and overstrained, I am sure without opening it, for to-day's French and Italian novels are all these to the matter-of-fact American, even when they are good as literature, which this is not. It is encouraging beyond my expectations to find that the cheap books which go everywhere are not meanly conceived, nor poorly executed. Cheap books on the bargain counter we expect to find good, but paper-covered novels on the side-walk might be very naturally "anything," as they delicately and comprehensively express it. They are generally Edns Lyall's, it. They are generally Edna Lyall's, Rosa Nouchette Cary's, the Waverley

a book as they get beyond the impospossible to us, we are certainly grateful for small lavors when we are glad to find the contents of the bookstalls harmless. But we are glad, and here is reason for it. The wandering public buy these books. They are not in the state for anything that calls for study. They are often an anxious, fearful, harassed public, as well as a wandering one. It is something that they do not seek for reading matter more highly spiced, more revolutionary, more despairing - something to be deeply thankful for now and always. Apropos of this harmless literature, there is some of it much better than harmless. Edna Lyall's stories are lessons of valuable meaning, notably the "Autobiography of a Slander," wherein is well told the evil that might be wraught by an idle speech. Of course, "everybody knows that," but it they do, it is not often brought home with such telling power. This story of hers is less known than the others, because it was her first, and, perhaps, because it has something of a political be ring that may have demanded its suppression in countries less free of speech than ours. But it is very fine indeed, and original in the conception and in the treatment. I think it would be a good thing in many ways it comment and criticism could be held off for ceeded by nights that hung shuddering a year or two, and the books read first and properly estimated. Less money might be "made off them"—wherever it is made !-but the reader and the bookbuyer would "get more for their money," and a writer's best would survive. The only test of a book's worth is the memory it leaves, and the result of its first impression, not the impression itself.

THE QUARER'S STYLE.

In case it should occur to some readers that I am not correctly reproducing the Quaker speech in my opening sentence, would say to those readers that the language of the "Friends" has its own variations. In and around Philadelphia, where there a stronghold of them, they "spoke as above." They used "Thee" in the place of "thou"—incorrectly, to be sure, but with an intonation so winning and so softening as to endear it ever after to those who heard the provin-cial substitution. This matter of speech and dialect has been of more importance than it should, and there have been many ignorant writers of the many different styles. Quaker, Southern, negro and foreign. No one should attempt any with which there is not perfect familiarity-the familiarity born of early and long association and actual use. Otherwise, there is sure to be failure and awkwardness to the familiar ear and

SARA TRAINER SMITH.

THREE YOUNG IRISHMEN

new church now building to replace the Pass Away to Their Reward Last Week,

Well Known in the Business Community and Highly Esteemed in the Circles of Irish Catholics.

- MR, JOHN MORGAN.
- MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, MR. BERNARD TAYLOR.

For some time past we have been callfact that the visitors to Atlantic ed upon to announce the death of a number of young Irish Catholica. In this issue it is our painful duty to record the death of three very well known young men, whose future in the business community was most promising. In our last issue we briefly referred to one of the number, Mr. John Morgan, who passed away to his reward at the Hotel Dieu after an illness of six months. Mr. Morgan, who had occupied the position of leader of St. Ann's choir as well as holding a prominent boardwalk stretches for miles close to place in the councils of St. Ann's Young Men's Society, was a young man of many talents and imbued with a spirit of enthusiasm to awaken among the rising generation of Irish Catholics a love for literary exer-cises and other good works. He was a man of gentle disposition and fascinating manners, who won the respect of all those with whom he associated during his long residence in St. Ann's parish. His funeral, which took place on Friday, was largely attended by all classes. A Solemn Requiem Mass was sung at St. Ann's Church, where he so long presided over the choral services, and the sacred edifice was filled by the parishioners. Rev. Father Strubbe, who was a warm personal friend and admirer of the deceased, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Scanlan and Flynn, as deacon and sub deacon respectively. The Choir of the Church, reinforced by a large number of the members of other Irish choirs of this city and the pupils of St. Ann's school, under the able direction of Prof. P. J. Shea, rendered Perrault's harmonized Mass with orchestral accompaniment in a most impressive manner, Mr. W. J. McCaffrey filling the position of leader. At the close of the ceremony

> cemetery for interment. After the funeral ceremony the mem-bers of St. Ann's choir held a meeting and passed resolutions of condolence, and decided to have Masses said for the re-pose of the soul of the deceased every week for the period of one year.

> the remains were taken to Cote des Neiges

Mr. William O'Brien.

Mr. William O'Brien, only son of Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien of Wellington street, and brother of Miss Katie O'Brien, well known as a contributor to the True Wir-NESS under the nom de plume of "K. Dolores," passed away to his reward on Sunday morning. Mr. O'Brien had been ailing for nearly a year from an illness which had its commencement in what was considered only a slight cold. Complications, however, set in during the past three months, and despite all that the best medical skill could do he succumbed.

The deceased was for many years in the head office of the Royal Electric Novels, etc.,—the books women buy, Light Company, where he held the reand boys who are just learning to like sponsible position of chief accountant. arrangement.

He was a clever business man, and the sible adventure and the improbable manner in which he discharged the improvage. With all the wide and glorious portant duties of his position was highly flights into the realms of literature appreciated. In the circles of young appreciated. In the circles of young appreciated. Irish Canadians, Mr. O'Brien won hosts of friends by his genial manners and kindly ways. He was the moving spirit in the social reunions of young men. He was respected by young and old, and it is no exaggeration to say that during his career he never made an enemy. His funeral, which was held on Monday afternoon, was attended by a large concourse of citizens of every class and

Mr. B Taylor,

in their bereavement.

The True Witness offers to the family

the most profound feelings of sympathy

the well known grocer of Point St. Charles and nephew of Ald. B. Con naughton, is another young Irish Catholic with a future full of promise who passed away last week. Mr. Taylor was prominently connected with the Grocer's Association, the C.M.B.A., the St. Gabriel's T.A. & B. Society and Shamrock A.A.A. He was an energetic and suc cessful business man and highly esteemed in the circles of Irish Catholics of this

The funeral, which took place on Sunday, from his late residence, was one of the largest which has been witnessed in Montreal for many years, the members of the various organizations with which the deceased had been identified being present in large numbers together with prominent citizens of different creeds. Mr. Taylor leaves a wife and child to mourn his loss. The TRUE WITNESS offers to them its sympathy in their sad loss.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

The Catholic Electorate on the Continent.

the traditions of the city of the Casars. Hence the uneasiness of the Quirinal and the inspiriting hopefulness of the

THE AUSTRIAN ELECTIONS

tend to complete the proofs of the growing ascendancy of the policy recommended by the Sovereign Pontiff. The success which has crowned the efforts of aportles of social activity brings into strong relief the practical character of the teachings of Leo XIII. In 1895. when the Court of the Emperor of Austria, supported by four Govern-ments and by Roman coteries, desired to secure from the Holy Father a condemnation of Dr. Lueger's party. Leo XIII., withstood their powerful influence. According to his view the Liberal parties on the Continent are reduced to a state of exhaustion, if not of bankruptcy. The Catholics slone, who interest themselves in social work and hase their labors on the broad doctrine of the Fncyclical " Rerum Novarum," are capable of staying the march of the revolutionary Socialists. Without them the slow-going Conservatives and the discredited Liberals would soon be the prey of "the new Attila." Society would undergo one of the greatest and most dangerous crisis recorded in nist ry. But if the Catholics enter enwist ry. But if the Catholics enter enwire wm. Booth, "ergetically on the path of social reform, Mrs. McCarthy, " ergetically on the path of social reform, and know how to satisfy the just aspirations of "the fourth estate" and the demands of the era through which we demands of the era through which we have to society its state of equilibrium, to civilization its glory, and to the ever salutary teachings of the Church and the Gaspel the most inestimable service.

The result of the Austrian elections Thos. C. Collins has proved a strong stimulus to con-stancy and fixity in this policy. The Liberals did not dare in any instance to F. McGale enter into a struggle with the Socialists. Indeed in Vienna and elsewhere they struck up an alliance with them out of hatred to the Catholic manifesto. But, despite the combined opposition, the Christian social workers, the faithful children of Leo XIII.,

GAINED BRILLIANT VICTORIES.

Without this activity, Socialism would be master of the situation; thanks to their zeal, the Socialists obtained only thirteen sears out of seventy-two which were lost to the cause of the Catholic social reformers.

These are incidents the importance of which cannot be diminished. The aged Pope, the object of so much hatred and criticism, enjoys the happy privilege during his lifetime of seeing the seed he has sown germinate and give promise of a rich harvest.

There is reason to believe that the out come of the elections in Holland will amply fulfil the expectations of the Catholics. By the advice of the Pope the Conservatives and Christian Demo-crats have united in drawing up a social programme in conformity with the Labor Encyclical. The social and educational policy of the Protestants differs on some leading points from that of the Catholics, but it is probable that both parties will join in success and in the enjoyment of power. Whatever happens, the unity which the Holy Father has brought about proves that the Papacy is more and more inclined to give a social and democratic stamp to Catholic action. In the breast of Leo XIII. the conviction seems to grow stronger that if Christianity is ever to make great conquests amongst men, it will be in the sphere of social reform which has become for Europe the question of questions.

The Catholic Order of Foresters of the Province of Quebec will hold a grand demonstration in this city on the 13th of June.

There is a wonderful model at Windsor Castle which shows the whole of our system, with the celestial poles and the sun. There is a tiny model of the moon, which revolves about the earth, and all the planets with their satellites are properly represented. It shows our earth turning upon its own axis, and moving around the sun. This ingenious piece of mechanism gives a perfect idea of the relative positions of the ordinary of the relative positions of the ordinary planets, and it is worked by a clock-work amount, both an honor to the giver and thirds of the stockholders were representations arrangement.

Subscriptions received by the Treasure -The "Weekly Boquet" in reference to the Undert-king.

His Grace Archbishop Williams.

A few friends per Sir Wm. Hingston Rev. Father McKinnon, Crysler, Ont.... Rt. Rev. R. A. O'Connor, Bisnop of Peterborough..... Ven. Archdeacon Casey, Peter-1 00 1 00 Mrs. M. P. Ryan, Montreal......... Rev. H. J. McRae, P.P., Brechin, 10 00 Ont...... Rev. John J. Chiaholm, "Stella

Rev. Hugh F. Lilly, New Haven, Conn..... Rev. J. Quinlivan, S.S., St. Patrick's, Montreal..... Rev. Charles H. Colton, St. Stephen's Church, N.Y..... Measrs. Benziger Bros., N.Y...... 100 (0)

Joseph A. Kernan, 51 Chambers Dale, Conn.... Rev. P. P. Denis, S.S., St. Charles College, Ellicot City, Md......

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His Gr ce Archbishop Elder, Cin-10 00 Mrs. Edward Murphy, Montreal.. 10 00 50 00

treal..... Thomas Addis Emmet, M. D., N.Y.... Sir William Hingston, Senator, Dugald Macdonald, Montreal..... P. McCrory, Joseph Quinn, *****

St. Mary's College, Emmetts-burg, Md., per Antigonish Casket.... Rev. David Hennessey, C.R., St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Ky. Richard O'Gaibhtheachain, Mon-

treal..... Mrs. M. Eitzgibbon, Montreal.... Judge Purcell, Montreal..... Mrs. William Selby, Montreal..... Hon. C. J. Doherty, J.S.C., Mon-

Rev. Francis Laslow, Flintville, Wis Mrs. Chas. Cusack, Montreal..... James Riley, Weekly Bouquet, Boston.... Mrs. P. Ryan, Montreal..... 15 00

Michael Feron Cash Mrs. Thos. C. Collins " " 11 F. McCabe Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, Solicitor-General....
TRUE WITNESS Subscriber, Cam-

real......A Friend, Montreal..... B. J. Coghlin, Montreal..... Mrs. Thos. E. Burtsell, Montreal. 25 00 E. J. C. Kennedy, M.D., Montreal 5 00

Professor Fowler, Montreal..... REV. FATHER HACKETT'S LETTER. SOUTH HADLEY FALLS. Mass. May 4th, 1897.

MR. M. BURKE, Montreal:

Dear Sir,—Please find enclosed \$10.00 for Mrs. Sadlier Testimonial. Mrs. Sadlier by her writings has merited the gratitude of the people of Canada and the United States.

Sincerely yours, (Rev.) J. P. HACKETT, South Hadlep Falls, Mass.

The Weekly Boquet, of Boston, in a recent issue, makes the following reference to the Sadlier Testimonial:

For some time the question of a testimonial to the eminent Catholic writer, now advanced in years, Mrs. James Sadlier, has been going the rounds of the Catholic Press. This gifted woman coming to the New World fifty years ago, has, since then, in Canada and the United States, followed the life actions of two countries as they affected her race and Faith. She has done this in books that have been read and re read, until her name has become a hoousehold word in tens of thousands of Catholic homes. It would not seem, with all this for a reason, that any effort but the asking and telling where to send subscriptions was required to advance this testimonial to the author of "Bessie Conway." "Aunt Honor's Keepsake," "Con O'Regan," "The Confederate Chieftains," and scores of other works, each of which written with a direct object, left its lesson for good upon the reader's mind. But earthly recompense in the field of Catholic literature is, alas! uncertain, while its need is ever certain. So it is that this gifted and devoted woman, with her years and honors thickly upon her, is to be the and brightest lights. For surely it is an ferred to the excellent prospects for honor, and a duty, too, it would seem, grand opera which existed at the opento be privileged to remember materially one who has remembered and honored us all, her race, faith and humanity as well, in her life work,

QUEBEC ELECTIONS.

50 00 The Liberals Achieve a Sweeping Victory.

5 00 Their Majority Now Estimated to be More Than Thirty-Montreal City Districts Elect Only One Conservative.

> The elections held in this Province yesterday resulted in a sweeping victory for the Liberal party. In this city in the eastern districts, where the French Canadians are largely in the majority, the Conservative candidates were defeated by large majorities. In the western portion, where the battle was waged between English speaking candidates, there was one Conservative elected, and the majorities for the successful standardbearers of the Liberal party were small.

As we go to press the following reports received show that the standing of the parties in the new Parliament will be as follows:-

Seats in the Legislature..... 74 Liberals elected..... Election to be held...... 1 by electoral districts:

Argenteuil......W. A. Weir Arthabaska...... J. E. Girouard Bagot.....J. B. Blanchet Beauce.....H. Belland Beauharnois......E. 11. Bisson Chambly.....Ant. Rocheleau Compton......Jas. Hunt DrummondW. J Watts Hochelaga Jer. Decarie
Huntingdon G. W. Stephens
Iberville F. Gosslin
Jacques Carties J. N. Chaurest
Kamouraska Rudolfe Roy
Laprairie Come Cherrier
Lavia F. V. Laprairie Levis F. X. Lemieux
L'Islet F. G. M. Dechene
Lotbinier E. H. Laliberte
Maskinonge H. Caron Matanel. F. Pinault MeganticG. R. F. Smith Missisquoi..........J. C. McCorkill Montmagny......N. Bernatchez

Montreal, No. 1.......Dr. Lacombe
"No. 2......Lomer Gouin
"No. 3......H. B. Rainville No. 5......R. Bickerdike No. 6......Dr. Guerin NapiervilleCyp. Doris Pontiac......D. Gillies Portneuf......J. Tessier Quebec Centre.....Am. Robitaille " East.....Jos. Shehyn County...... V. Garneau Richelieul. P. P. Cardin 100 St. Johns. F. G. Marchand St. Sauveur. S. N. Parent

Yamaska.....V. Gladu CONSERVATIVES ELECTED. 2 00 | Champlain......Dr Grenier

Charlevoix......P. D'Auteuil Chicoutimi-Sag'nay...H. Petit DorchesterL. P. Pelletier Gaspe E. J. Flynn 2 00 Joliette..... J. M. Tellier Lake St. John.....Jos. Girard L'Assomption..... Jos. Marion Laval P. E. Leblanc Montcalm.....O. Magnan Montmorency E. Bouffard Montreal, No. 4 A. E. Atwater Richmond.....Jos. Bedard Rouville.....A. N. Dufresne Sherbrooke.....L. E. Panneton

Wolfe.....J. A. Chicoyne LIBERAL GAINS. According to the above, the Liberals have gained the following 28 constituencies: Argenteuil, Bagot, Besuce, Berthier, Brome, Chambly, Chateauguay Compton, Drummond, Hochelaga, Jacques Cartier, Kamouraska, Laprairie, Levis, Megantic, Missisquoi; Montreal, Nos. 1 2, 3 and five; Ottawa, Quebec Centre, Richelieu, Shefford, St. Hyacinthe, Temiscouata, Two Mountains.

Vaudreuil. CONSERVATIVE GAINS. Conservative gains have been two, Charlevoix and Rouville.

GRAND OPEKA

N NEW YORK AND CHICAGO—THE RESULTS OF THE BEABON SHOW A DIFICIT OF \$80,000.

The stockholders of the corporation of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, Limited, held a meeting last week at New York, and decided to give up all idea of operation business for the future, to release Maurice Grau and John B. Schoeffel from their obligations not to enter the business on their own account, and to concentrate "the energies of the company toward managing and eventually making the best possible disposition of the Tremont Theatre, in Boston." The meeting was held in the offices of the company, at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Edward Lauterbach, Robert Dunlap, and John B. Schoeffel of the Board of

ing of the last season, and laid much of the subsequent ill fortune to the deaths of William Steinway and Henry E. hhay, and the loss by the illness of Melba and Eames.

"Notwithstanding these misadventures," says the report, the company closed the New York sesson showing a fatr profit. However, the Chicago engagement, immediately following the New York season, proved so unfortunate from the beginning that without aubstantial financial aid the company would have been obliged to close the sesson at that time."

The report shows an excess of liabilities over assets amounting to nearly

OBITUARY.

MR. DENIS M'CAFFREY.

We regret to announce this week the death, at about seven o'clock last Monday evening, after a brief illness, of Mr. Denis McCaffrey. Deceased was one of the best known and most prominent members of St. Mary's congregation; was a devout and practical Catholic, whose daily life was a preparation for death. He was an active member of the Holy Name Society of St. Mary's and one of the first members of St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society. He was prominently identified with several local charitable organizations, and was an active promoter of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. There are few people in the East End who have not experienced practical kindness from him in the hour of need; there is not a poor person in St. Mary's Ward who was not the recipient of his generosity, from time to time, and there is not one in the town, of whatever creed or class, but will sadly The returns show the following result miss his line cherry presence, and deploy electoral districts:

LIBERALS ELECTED.

WHATEVER CLEEK OF PROSERVE AND ADDRESS, BILL WILL SELECTED.

WHATEVER CLEEK OF PROSERVE AND ADDRESS, BILL WILL SELECTED. one of the most charitable ladies of St. Mury's, who is greatly affected by the loss she has sustained. The funeral will take place Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, 128 Amherst street, to St. Mary's Church, whereiis venerable form was seen almost laily before one of the altars. Mr. Mc-Cathrey was 65 years of age, and was the father-in-law of Mr E. R. Gunning, of Ekers & Co., and of Messrs. Murdock and C. Crossin of this city, to all whom the TRUE WITNESS tenders its sincerest sympathy in their heavy loss.

NEW CONCERT HALL

TO BE ERECTED ON ST. CATHERINE STREET.

BETWEEN PEEL AND METCALFE STREETS. D. W. Karn & Co., Piano and Organ manufacturers of Woodstock, Ont., have within the last month bought out the well-known firm of pipe organ manufacturers, Messrs, S. R. Warren & Sons, of Toronto whose business has been established since 1836, and who have some 1,200 of their instruments at present in use, a number of which are in the principal churches of this city. Mesers. Karn & Co., opened their retail branch in Montreal, in September, 1895, and the steady increase in their business since that date makes it absolutely necessary for them to move into more roomy and imposing quarters, Mr. E. A. Gervais, their Montreal manager, states that arrangements have been completed for the erection of a new building on the south side of St. Catherine Street, between Peel and Metcalfe. The building will contain three stores, three stories high. The ground floor of the east store will be occupied by Mr. Alexander, confectioner, and the centre store by Karn & Co. The upper portion of these two stores will be made into a concert hall, in which there will be placed a large and expensive pipe organ, with all the latest improvements, the rear of the hall immediately under the gallery will be divided into studio rooms for the use of the musical profession. It is estimated that the hall will have a seating capacity for somewhere between 400 and 500, and in its construction care will be taken to see that it has proper acoustics.

It is the intention of Messrs. Karn & Co. to have the place ready for occupation on or about November 1st. All lovers of music will wish this enterprising firm every success in their new venture. Mr. A. F. Dunlop is the architect of the new building.

DIED.

O'BRIEN—On the morning of May 9, at the residence of his father, 919 Welling-ton street, William J. O'Brien, only son of Michael O'Brien, at the age of 27 years. [Interred in Cote des Neiges Cemetery, Monday afternoon, May 10.

Philip Sheridan, B.G.L.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER & SOLICITORS MONTREAL, P.Q.

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THE NATIONAL UNION OF GATHOLIC TEACHERS OF GREAT BRITAIN

Hold Their Sixth Annual Conference at Liverpool.

The President Delivers a Spirited Address — A Resolution Protesting Against the Recognition in England of the Certificates of Teachers from Ireland Passed.

HE sixth annual conference of the National Union of Catholic Teachers of Great Britain was held recently at Liverpool. Mr. M. O'Neill, Salford, presided at the opening of the proceedings, and he was supported on the platform by Messrs. J. Dorans, treasurer (Wigan), C. A. Farnell L. Conway, general secretary (Liverpool), Fox, Murry, Coxe, O'Loughlin, Pye, Corrigan, Sullivan, M. Conway. Delegates: Miss Pye, Miss N. Brady (New castle-on-Tyne), Messrs. J. J. Donnelly (West of Scotland), De Rome and Conway (Bradford), Moon, Sedgewick, Mc-Namara, Kilgarry, and Miss Bolger (Salford). Formal business, and the appointment of officers for the purposes of the conference having been disposed of, the minutes of the Manchester conference were confirmed.

The new president, Mr. R. W. Burton, of Stratford, London, was then installed in the chair, and on the motion of Mr. C. A. Farnell (Wigan), seconded by Mr. Fox (Liverpool), a vote of thanks was given to Mr. O'Neill for his services to the Union during his year of office.

Mr. O'Neill, in reply, said that he had done nothing worthy of mention during his term, with the exception of being instrumental by virtue of his office in restoring to his place a young teacher who had received notice of dismissal.

PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL.

The President then proceeded with his inaugural address. He condemned what he called the wretched inadequacy of the financial aid provided for Voluntary Schools by the new Education Bill, and stated the teachers' view of the present financial position. The points to which he would direct their attention as teachers were-(1) What Catholics as a body wanted from the present Government as a full measure of justice; (2) what they have received towards this full measure of justice; (3) what they hoped for from future legislation; and (4) what could be done with the instalment just accorded. Dealing with the first of these points, he stated briefly the Catholic demand. It was that the State, which demanded certain educational benefits, which it knew to be necessary for the which it knew to be necessary for the general good, and, recognizing the fact that the that there have benefits were to be obtained £1 16s. 8½d. This showed that the shtaine from two different sources, should see that one source should be left as unhampered, and should be assisted, so long as it produced what was demanded from it, to precisely the same extent as the other source. (Hear, hear.) If a certain amount of public money was necessary for the easy and effective production of what the public good required in the case of Board Schools, the same amount was necessary for the same easy and effective production in the case of Voluntary schools Their demand, as simply and unambiguously put forward by the Cardinal and the Bishops, was that every penny of money neeeed for main tenance purposes in their schools, as the expenses were incurred for the public good, should be chargeable upon the public purse-(hear, hear)—whether upon rates or lic that not a single farthing from the public purse should be used for any other purpose than that intended by the public. (Hear, hear.) But that guarantee was

NOT SUFFICIENT TO SATISFY THE NON-

CONFORMIST CONSCIENCE, that conscience which seemed to inspire its owner with the noble principle, "All for me; none for you"-and could suggest no better opposition to their claim than raising the bogey of "denomi national endowment." (Hear, hear.) Those who were guided by that conscience wanted more; they wanted a guarantee that the Catholics' right to give religious teaching should be filched from them. That right of freedom in religious training was one which they could neither yield nor compromise upon. (Hear, hear.) For that right he, and those associated with him, had fought and sacrificed, and rather than yield that point they were prepared for the same sacrifices and the same hardships that they had endured in the past. (Hear, hear.) The Catholic body offered to bear the expense of putting up and maintaining buildings, and the expense of administration of their schools—in return for what? The simple right that parents who wished might use the schools in which their children could have—in addition to the same secular instruction as was given in Board schools -instruction in the Faith which they held so dear and prized above all else. (Hear, hear.) That meant, of course, that the right of appointing teachers suitable for carrying out this religious instruction must remain in the hands of the Catholic body. (Hear, hear) But the telchers, under any conqualifications as secular teachers to exactly the same extent as the teachers in Board schools. Now, speaking not as a teacher, but as a Catholic ratepayer, he claimed that he had an equal right with his fellow ratepayer who was a believer it is the One True SLOOD Purifier.

Mr. Fox (Liverpool) supported the resolution. He looked upon the states

Investigation.

Mr. Fox (Liverpool) supported the resolution. He looked upon the states

Cases called hopeless. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. BOOK of the states of the states of the symptoms are removed. BOOK of the states of the symptoms are removed. BOOK of the states of the symptoms are removed. BOOK of the states of the symptoms are removed. BOOK of the ditions, must, as now, first satisfy the Education Department of their

in the Board-school system to share in the benefit of the public rate, of which he was legally bound to pay his share. As a Catholic parent living in a land en-joying the blessings of religious tolera-tion he claimed

THE RIGHT TO HAVE HIS CHILDREN BROUGHT UP IN THE FAITH

which his convictions pointed out to him as the true one, without those chil dren being handicapped in the battle of life because he, as a Catholic, insisted upon that right. (Applause.) Reducing their demand to matters of money, what did they require of the Government in order to give Catholics that measure of justice? From the Blue Books he gathered that in Board schools the cost for maintenance per head of each child in average attendance for England and Wales was £2 10s. 1 d. To produce the same efficiency as in these schools a like amount should be spent upon each child in average attendance in Catholic schools. Of that amount the Board schools obtained £2 9s. 1d. from public funds, whereas the Catholic schools received from public funds only £1 85. 11d. per child. That was to say, Catholic schools received from public funds 21s. per child less than was received per child in the Board schools. The average attendance in Catholic schools throughout the country for the last year was 230,392, and multiplying £1 1s. by that number they got £241,519 less. But instead of being given £1 1s. per head they were to be given 5s. per head as the Catholic share of the new grant, namely £57,598. ("Shame.") What did the Catholics still want? Simply the remaining £183,921. (Hear, hear.) Now what, it might be asked, could be done with what they had got or were getting? They had a perfect right to infer that the Government was of the same mind as it was last year, and that the new grant was meant for improving the state and position of the school staff. (Hear, hear.) The Catholic teachers were always willing to take their share of the financial burdens of the maintenance of their schools, but they claimed that their salaries should be brought up to as near the market value of their services as could possibly be done. (Hear, hear.) Assuming that the salaries in Board schools were the nearest approach

RECOGNIZED MARKET VALUE OF THE TEACH-ERS' SERVICES.

there was a strong contrast between these and the salaries of Catholic teachers. The average salary of the Board school headmaster (for England and Wales) was £162 11s.; the average of the Catholic headmaster was £117 3s. 3d., and one-third of the Board school headmasters lived rent free, whereas but one ninth of the Catholic headmasters did so. The average for Board certificated assistant masters was £103 6s. 4d.; for Catholic certificated assistant masters it was £79 1s. 7d. The Board headmistress received an average of £114 4s. 3d., whereas the Catholic headmistress received £66 14s. 4d. Board certificated assistant mis tress averaged £81 14s. 6d., and Catholic certificated assistant mistresses averaged £52 12s.5d. In London the salary of the Catholic headmaster averaged less than £110, while the headmaster under the London School Board received an average of £286 15s. 3d. Other grades bore correspondingly unfavourable comparison with the Board school teachers. He pointed out that the cost for maintenance per head of each child in aver age attendance in Board schools was £2 amount spent per head in Catholic schools was 13s. 5\d. less than in Board schools. In Board schools £1 18s. 2d. per head was devoted to salaries, and in Catholic schools £1 4s. 8d.—a difference of 13s. 6d. per head. Other charges in Board schools took up 11s. 11 d. per head. and in Catholic schools 12s Old. per head. He wished to emphasise the figures just quoted; they showed that the amount of money per head used for expenses

OUTSIDE SALARIES WAS PRACTICALLY THE SAME

in Catholic schools and in Board schools. The difference between the Board school expenditure per child and the Catholic school expenditure per child, say, id more, was borne by the teacher in the shape of a loss of salary to the extent of that difference. Those figures made clear the claim of the Catholic teachers upon taxes he did not stop to discuss. Every the State for work done for the State's guarantee was offered to satisfy the pubgood, and until that difference was en tirely wiped out the Catholic teacher would be more or less a dissatisfied indi

vidual. (Applause)

The president having been thanked

for his address, Mr. Donovan (London) moved, and Mr. A. O'Neill (London) seconded, the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—"That no Government scheme for the relief of Voluntary schools can be considered satisfactory by Catholic teachers which does not secure adequate salaries to teachers in voluntary schools, enable the management to fully staff and equip the schools, and place the finances of Voluntary schools in precisely the same position, as far as maintenance charges are concerned, as those of Board schools."

Mr. M. O'Neill (Salford) proposed :-That this conference respectfully tenders its best thanks to the Hierarchy for its effective advocacy of the claims of Catholic schools, resulting in the aid grant which we acknowledge as an instalment of justice, and that we look forward hopefully to the Low Week meeting of the Cardinal and the Bishops to establish such principles for ils distri bution as will lead to its being applied to the levelling up of the salaries of the Catholic teachers, as the chief means of securing the efficiency of our schools, as contemplated by the new Elucation

Mr T. Corrigan (Manchester) seconded. He said that he had been attending conferences of teachers all his lifetime. and at every one of them the question of salary had come up. Was it not time that that haraseing question was removed from their path, and that the Catholic teachers should be relieved from the embarrasing penury to which they had

men of both political parties in this country as unpatriotic, factious, narrowminded, and mean; otherwise they would see that every child in this country had a chance of getting the best possible education that that child was

capable of. (Hear, hear) Mr. De Rome (Bradford) also supported, and the resolution was passed unanimously.

After some discussion the following resolution was passed:—"That, in view of the immediate

FORMATION OF FEDERATIONS OF SCHOOLS, some scheme of graded salaries be formulated, having as a basis the status and length of service of the teachers, and the size and situation of the schools. That these salaries should be approximate generally to those obtainable for similar services and qualifications in the principal Board schools of the country; that in all schools with an average attendance of 200 and upwards, sufficient staff should be provided to allow the head teacher to be free for the purpose of general supervision." Mr. T. Corrigan moved, and Mr. Kilgarry (Salford) seconded, 'Turt every year the Education Department should cause to be published in the B . e Book a detailed account of the expediture under the Education Act, 1897." Mr. Donovan (London) moved, and Mr. Murray, (Liverpool), seconded. Mr. Murray, (Liverpool),
"That this conference

Montreal expresses its deepest regret at the increasing number of mistresses in charge of boys' schools, and again records its conviction that such appointments are detrimental to the best interests of the children, and in addition constitute a grave injustice to certificated masters." Mr. M. O'Neill supported, and the

esolution was adopted. On the motion of Mr. Keeley (Liverpool), seconded by Miss Sullivan (Manchester), it was resolved "That infants mistresses be paid at the same rate as

mistresses in girls' schools. The conference resumed its deliberations on Tuesday, April 20th. The president, Mr. R. W. Burton, of London, occupied the chair.

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS WERE ELECTED

for the ensuing year:—Vice-president, Mr. T. Corrigan (Manchester); treasurer, Mr. J. Dorans (Wigan); general secretary, Mr. J. Kilgarry (Salford); execu tive committee, Miss Pye (Liverpool), Miss Sullivan (Manchester), Miss Brady Newcastle-on-Tyne), Messrs. J. Coxe (Liverpool), M. Conway and R. De Rome Bradford), J. P. Donovan (London), B. Fox (Liverpool), J. Murray (Liverpool) A O'Neill (London), M. Power (Wigan) and J. Sedgewick (Manchester).

Mr. De Rome proposed:—"This con-

ference is of opinion that the Catholic associations (or federations) formed under the Voluntary Schools Act shall consist of at least one third representa tive laymen, including teachers." He said that it would give the public great confidence in the dis-tribution of the funds if there were an admixture of laymen on the bodies that were to be entrusted with the administration of the grants. He knew that in the minds of some of those outside the ranks of the Catholic, there was some degree of distrust in a body composed exclusively of clerics having the distribution of money. Another reason why he proposed th resolution was that he thought laymen ought to be brought into closer contact with the schools than they had hitherto been. He thought it would have a good effect generally, and in the proportion asked for

Mr. Conway (Bradford) seconded, and Mr. Murray and Mr. Corrigan, was

adopted unanimously.
Mr. Coxe proposed:—"That the interests of education, and consideration for serv ces faithfully rendered to the public, demand that adequate provision should be made by the State for the retirement of teachers incapacitated by age or infirmity." He said that many teachers had reached the age at which they ought to be relieved from their labours, but who, unfortunately, could not retire owing to their poverty. The Catholic teachers were never able to save any thing, since their incomes were scarcely enough for their wants, and therefore the necessity was all the greater for providing them with a superannuation allowance. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. L. Conway seconded the resolution, and it was passed unanimously. Mr. Dorans moved :- "That this conference protests against the recognition

THE IRISH CERTIFICATE IN ENGLISH

SCHOOLS. and considers that only those teachers should be recognized who have obtained the certificate of the Education Department." He explained that the motion did not object to Irish teachers by any means, because about 90 per cent. of the Catholic teachers of this country were Irish; but they objected to having any more backdoors opened to entrance to

You may get over that slight cold all right, but it has left its mark on the membranes lining your throat. You are liable to take another cold and the second one will hang on longer than the first. Scott's Emulsion is not an ordinary cough specific, but it is "the ounce of prevention." It builds up the system, checks inflammation and heals inclamed membranes. "Sliglt" colds never bring serious results when it is promptly taken.

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RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFYS THE HAIR CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALP KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL IS NOT A DYE, BUT RESTORES THE HAIR NATURALLY

IS A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING FOR LADIES HAIR. RECOMMENDS ITSELF, ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING.

IS THE BEST HAIR PREPARATION IN THE MARKET IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FALLING OF HAIR DOES NOT SOIL THE PILLOWSLIPS OR HEAD-DRESS. PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER.

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- R.J. Devins, GENERALAGENT, MONTREAL.

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their profession. (Hear, hear) He understood that there was a clause in the Education Bill under which Irish certificated teachers would come to this country and enter upon the work of teaching. That clause was described as a sop to the Cathelic Hierarchy, but he could not see it in that light He did not think there was any immediate fear of the teachers coming over, because they were better off in Ireland than the English teachers were here, and, in addition, they had a pension when they retired, which Engish teachers had not.

Mr. Donovan seconded the resolution. saying ne objected to this further Irish invasion on the ground that it opened another door to the easy entrance to the

Mr. Coxe said this feared incursion of Irish teachers was not likely to happen, for the simple reason that the

TEACHERS WERE BETTER OFF IN IRELAND than they would be in England. An Irish teacher would be of but little use in an English school, as an English teacher would perhaps be in an Irish school.

Mr. O'Neill thought it would be ungracious on their part to pass the resolu tion, for which he conceived there was no necessity.

Mr. Fox and Mr. M'Namara opposed the resolution, which, being put to the meeting, was declared carried.

Mr. Donovan proposed, Mr. Keeley seconded, and Messrs. De Rome, Corrigan, and other delegates supported, the following resolution, which was passed with only one dissentient :- "That this conference respectfully submits that the time has arrived when the inspection of the Catholic schools may be substituted he hoped that teachers would be included | for the present system of religious ex- | ishing condition of the library and readamination, us such a change will con- ing room. duce to a sounder and more rational re-

proceedings to a close.

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Cote des Neiges Cemetery.

La Fabrique de Notre Dame takes this opportunity of informing parties interested that the removal of bodies from the vaults will take place as soon as the ground is ready, and all such should be removed not later than May 20th. In future La Fabrique de Notre Dame will not take care of any family lots, without an order from the proprietors defining work to be done. Office of La Fabrique de Notre Dame, 1708 Notre Dame

OTTAWA IRISHMEN.

St. Patrick's Literary and Scientific Society - 1 Proposal to Er et a Hall for the Organization.

The regular monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's Literary and Scientific Society of Ottawa was held last week in the premises of the organization on Sussex street. The annual reports of the work carried on during the past year were presented, showing that the society was in a flourishing condition. Mr John Heney, during the progress of the meeting, made a spirited speech in favor of erecting a hall for the purpose of more effectually carrying on the work of the society. We take the following report of the meeting from the Free Press:—

The committee's annual report was read and adopted. It stated that the committee had been opposed to the change from the old quarters at the cor ner of Rideau and Sussex streets to their present rooms. The move had been a retrogressive one, but they would have to remain until their lease expired The question of securing new quarters was also advocated. The excursion to Mont real under the auspices of the society had been a very successful one. The concert on St. Patrick's Day had been the most attractive and successful ever held by them. The committee called on the members to show more energy both individually and collectively to advance the interests of the society and also to foster a unity of spirit.

The librarian's report was a very extensive document and showed the flour-

The treasurer's report was not preisented owing to the illness of the tres Votes of thanks to the chairman and surer, Mr. J. J. Finch. It will be others brought the public portion of the brought down at the next meeting in PRICE OF SCRIPS 10 CTS June. It is confidently expected by the members that his report will show the society to be in a far better condition financially than it has been for some

It was moved by Mr. V. McCullough, seconded by Mr. Burns, that President P.A. Eagleson, John Heney and F. B. Hayes be appointed a committee to call a public general meeting of the city Irishmen for the purpose of helping the Home Rule movement in Ireland. Be sides the Home Rule question, others of great importance to Irishmen generally will be before the meeting for discus-

A PROPOSAL TO ERECT A BUILDING. Mr. John Heney, in an enthusiastic speech, advocated the erection of a hall that would be a credit to the society, in a central portion of the city. He showed the society's need of permanent quarters and stated that without doubt they vould receive the hearty co-opera-tion of the other Catholic organizations of the city. In a very little town in Ireland there was a national hall for Irishmen, and Mr. Heney would like to see the Capital on equal footing with

The idea is to erect a large building similar to the O.A.A.C., with gymnasium and all the other requisites of an athletic club. Besides this there would be a number of meeting rooms, where the different societies could hold their gatherings.

this place.

The society has been offered the loan of some \$15,000 at a low rate of interest to carry the project through. Over \$2,000 will be forthcoming from the members

The society has now a membership of 200 and it is expected that by the time of the next meeting this number will be increased to 300.

LOCK THE DOOR Before the horse is stolen. Purify, enrich and vitalize your blood and build up your physical system before disease attacks you and serious sickness comes. Hood's Sarsaparilla will make you strong and vigorous and will expel from your blood all impurities and germs of disease. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

Hoop's Pills are the favorite family cathartic. Easy to take, gentle, mild.

IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL TO CONSTRUCT A SUBMARINE TUNNEL DEWEEN THESE COUNTRIES.

There is a rumor current in New York that the British government now has Telephone 1182. under consideration a plan for the greatest submarine tunnel which the mind of man ever conceived. It provides for i

a passageway, to be lighted by electricity, beneath the Irish sea, or the North Channel, as it is called, from a point in Scotland just north of Point Patrick to a point in Ireland just west of Carrickfergus and several miles north of the arm of the sea stretching up to Belfast, which is known as Belfast Lake. The total estimated cost is \$35,000,000, and the plan which the government is considering is that submitted by a syndicate, which agrees to bind itself to bring the project to a successful accomplishment.

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THE FASHIONS.

Among the pretty gowns seen last to which a little washing soda had been week green seemed to be the predomin- added keeping them periectly sweet. ant color, although grey and blue and brown were the colors of many. One simple but very tasteful dress was of a green and black woolen brocade. The skirt was of the popular untrimmed style; the waist was decorated with a straight front of black satin laid flat and straight from the same was a straight from the glass were larger. held in place a tiny ruftle of chiffon several shades lighter than the green of the dress material. The jet was carried around to the back of the waist, where it was hidden under a large bow of black sitin ribbon. The sleeves were finished with the same edging of chiffon and jet and a small knot of chiffon and ribbon and with a butterfly puff at the top. The collar was a band of black satin ribbon caught in the front with a large jet buckle, and at the sides and back were broad outstanding pieces of the dress material edged with the ruftle of chiffon and the jet.

A pretty hat worn with this simple dress was of dark green fancy straw, somewhat bigh-crowned, and trimmed corf whitel bows of ribbon woven in shot cificts of green and purple and tangled clusters of wild-pea blossoms.

A cape that was also a part of this costune was of the dress material, lined with sitk that exactly matched the ribbon of the hat. Underneath the back of its high slashed collar were placed two large rosettes of black satin ribbon and their long ends reached nearly to the bettem of the cape.

A VISITING COSTUME.

A lovely grey visiting gown was made with a skirt, with box-pleated back, and decrated with two herizental bands of grey sating ribbon, one placed a few inches above the foot of the skirt, and the other a wide space above the first Each was headed with a narrow line of a pink and pearl passementeric trimming. The waist was a full front of the softest shade of shell pink silk and a short Eton jacket of the grey cloth, with wide revers, faced with pink silk and edged et i perland pink trimming. A broad In ed such of the silk went around the waist, and at the side a large orna ment similar to the fancy trimming was alipped over it, and in it were clasped a few scattered violets.

The hat was merely a crown of cream roses tinged with pink, and at the back an upstanding cluster of pink buds and foliage that secured to be held in place by a knot of narrow pink velvet ribbon. that rested on the hair, completed the decoration of this small head-dress.

A cape, that was another access ry of this toilette, was of heavy grey silk, with rays of pearl trimming spreading out from the heavy roff of grey estrich feathers that encircled the throat, and reaching down to a deep frill of dotted gr; chall a that finished the bottom of the spec. The lining was pink silk.

A BLACK SILK TOILETTE and two long ends of broad black satin at thing from the waist line nearly. Let of the skirt, where they were a barge, how and held in place Terrament. The back of the years are piece, zathered into construction which have a salid original can should as so now released. the retaining stit has. The and no finals were religid with renot be of black here, neaded by a spect steel termining and need one made lighted apple stryte. disita a bill dripery of care in . a rotor. The colfar was torns of wa lanako, black eith ev r er cel tilmmitte, wie and the properties of the first of the first of The first of the second of the restor in Long of The sermination is proproved the first to below the collar, and to be come the politician to a of two factors lower. A light of ist, deep and full, encircled the

in we not veible behind. 53 W MATERIALS.

Beautiful granadines are now shown. and they bid fair to outrival the musbut the younger folk, and those who desire to appear young, will favor the material that seems to give a grace and artless simplicity of youth to the werrer. Fine black grenadines, covered with conventional designs, are very fascinating when spread over a colored silk, and prove a strong temptation for even the most practical shopper. There are others in navy-blue that are pretty over fawn or pale shades of green, and If you prefer light shades as well as light textures, you may choose from the lovely grays, pinks, fawns, greens, blues and yellow that may be obtained in our city stores. A dove-grey crepon, with a 30ft satin stripe, and the rest of its texture as thin as the finest grenadine, auggested all sorts of modes of adaptation that would make of it an elegant toil-

The new capes have only one feature to attract momentary attention to them -they are expensive but not particularly new or beautiful. If you want a new cape, buy your materials and let your dressmaker fashion it.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

THE WHISK BROOM.

A housekeeper who is noted among her friends for the scrupulous neatness of her establishment down to the smallest detail says that she has discovered that the best sort of dish-washer is a whisk broom. This she esteems far above the ordinary soft dish-cloths, or the twisted cord ones sold in the housefurnishing shops. Two such brooms, kept, respectively, one for plates and pottery, the other for metal dishes, al ways hang over the sink in her kitchen, and are in daily use. An especial recommerd tion is the ease with which they are kept clean, a momen's holding under the running faucet washing away !

every scrap which may cling to them, and an occasional dipping in hot water

TRAINED NURSE SPEAKS.

A trained purse advises that the thirst of a sick child, which it may not be well to satisfy wholly, is most comfortably assuaged by giving the drink very often in tiny glasses. The child will drain the conterts each time, as it would do if

LAUREL AND SUNFLOWER.

The suburban resident may find the reminder useful that laurel and surth werare best to plant about houses which are damp because of proximity to undrained land. These plants act as efficient agents in relieving the soil of undue moisture. MOCK CREAM PIE

What is called muck cream pie is

usnally much liked by children, and is certainly very harmless. Stir together and one-half teasphonfuls of baking There were no Catheires reported present powder, and bake in a deep tin; when at the "threetran," which occurred at done cut off the top, scoop out the inside, and fill with a cream made from one pint of milk, three tablespoontels of

SECOND HAND TURNITURE.

with powdered sugar.

flour, five of sugar, and two eggs, all boil-

ed together replace the top and sprinkle

A second-hand furniture shep is always an interesting place, and one where often great bargains may be obtained. Secondhand stuffed print precarries with it its own risk of contagion and spreading dirt, but this danger looked after, often beamiful antiques are secured. A massive arm chair was seen not long ago at such a shop, whose sole orninentation in the way of carving was two brase rung' heads which capped either arm. The whole was unique and fine in effect. and yet the chair could be had for here than forty dollars.

A SUMMER BLVERAGE

A delightful drink, the receipt for which may be filed away tor the now not distant cherry time, is called Course Mabel. Stone the energies and put them in a jor which rests in a pot of boiling water. The water boils around too cherries until the juice is extracted; strain the juice and to one-half gallonadd two pounds of sugar; boil this until all the scum is taken off throwing in a few whole spices. A tablespoonful of this with a spoonful of raw cream put into a tumbler, which is then filled from a siphon of vichy or soda water, is a retreshing summer drink.

HOUSE DECORATION PANCIES,

I asked a well known house decorator what quality-so far as furnishing goeshe would consider most necessary tor the ideal home. "Simplicity," he said "Simplicity and convenience." "Most tweethe," he continued, waver-load their homes."

"I feel if I could get a vast multitude of family non and women't before 11 Would Stand Phot oprateli a sarinco oco or or usore: tion and tarks. The above planting of the Samuel Sa

Commence that he was a second wealth of the first of the

serviced to purchase a new risk modification of the feet to thomas for production of the state of the

simple of the diameter of the series of in-the family intrody is the series and.

If expense is an object of the neglicity of the series of t economy at the waying and. It is about utely necessary tool for boys and gires of the home should have numbers at: that their trien is should be hespitably entertained, and the table be provided with good, wholescane feed, that the family library and magazine list show honered names.

It is not necessary that the parlor and other rooms be crowded with brackets, etageres, statuary and brica-brac. These things cost money. In cases where the household purse is slim they waste money.

One of the most delightful homes is arranged upon the plan of the utmost simplicity. The parlor and living room have upon the floor neat matting and rugs. The folding doors have inexpensive portieres and the street windows white dotted curtains. There are plenty of chairs of a sensible and pretty pattern -not of the variety for which you pay \$10 apiece. There are a few well chosen pictures upon the walls, with now and then a good plaster head. It is not luxurious, it is well chosen and pretty. A large amount of useless dusting is saved and cleaning of intricate brica brac. The money which might have been ex pended in furniture is placed in bank to provide for some pleasure trip each year;

by the young people; for subscriptions to certain good periodicals. In the dining room the same good taste and moderation are observed—a

for some little dance or luncheon craved

Has your doctor failed to cure you? I am an experienced woman's nurse, and I have A Home Treatment for your weakness which will not fail. I will advice Sick and description upon receiving your with stamp. I wish to reach those women only who require assistance, hence I adopt this method, as I can explain fully by letter the action of Mrs. E. Woods, 578 St. Paul St., Montreal.

little plain silver and class with inexpensive china. It is not ostentatious, but it tultils its usefulness. A few flowers in a vase go a long way toward hiding deficiencies of table gear. And then these monthly bills lose half their terrors.—Com. Advertiser.

MIXED MARRIAGES.

Full of Peril to Catholics-Some Instances Given by an American

Correspondent. The Washington Correspondent of the

Catholic Columbian writes:
A Marriage in 'high lite," at Balti more, has caused some commotion in religious circles. The young man, of mederate fortune, but good professional promise, something also of a politician and decid dly popular in swell circles, was engaged to be married to a belle prospectively rich and among the 400. The gentleman was a Catholic convert, the lady a Protestant. The expectation up to a recent period was that the Cardinal would perform the noptial ceremony. Groomsmen and bridesmaids were chosen from the ranks of our rien brethren. The parents of the lady were willing that the Cardinal should tie the knot but insisted on a Protestant minister. doing likewise. Whereupon His Eminonce retired from the matter, and the certainly very harmless. Stir together tathonic assistants sent in their declin-one cup of sugar, three stiffly beaten ations. The wedding came off, eggs, one and one half cup of their one and the Protestart middless collisited the grand residence. The young man has his hands one and op it ni wife, and at the sacrifice of his faith. He will regret it to his dying day. In the Prividence of God some Lite repentance new rappen, but the chances are that he has taken a farewell of real pappiners and exchanged the greatest treasure this word contains for an empty sundow, it not something worse. Now and then, these marriages, re apparently not desplating and conversions happen all oxiding the resistant the evolutionary ir unit but, as a rule, there is in deduction up in them. Not long 120, a 'rieb ! of mine died, who wrote lad t stare! his fire in such a venture. He was a Cytholic and tried to make an add the vata Company, occuping to up a perward; but it amagic more wreters at per floors of the five story brick and mem ever fixed Lem not aware of the Here satriced to save tweet rise if real street and from each to 11. Reach street, and one of them, and uniter. Totally and byon, brought bermeser but to the live to delt. The loss will probably practice of his religion and saw him die a body death, after years of district. 1. say then, as a rule, the mixed in an age Smill or peral to the Catholic parys and by smole. Tream in John Rheinhardt if some low ear a may be cited where missed is way in leaving the cellar and lait chas not be all stant nostr inratality resultant, there are rare (X > p) trais and not to be counted upon. Lathade mere particularly to the marriages where excommunication is self-inflicted,

HARD STUDY IN SCHOOL.

and where there is no pledge such as tae

Church habitually exacts.

In the explanation Progress

Norwash sample to be one

Land Contract on Leaf on his co-

BRINGS ON A SEVERE ATTACK OF ST. VIIUS DANCE.

ACCNO OHA'S LIFEFOR A TOTAL MADE Cost a Virtues of CO Not Use HER MANIS THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF TAXABLE to the Madelonia

proved quite true, and believing that i recital of the facts of the case would be of advantage to some one who might be similarly suffering I asked permission to make them known, which was readily granted. The young lady is Miss H. M. Gonycu, a general favorite among her acquaintances, and it is thought that her trouble, as is not infrequently the case, was brought on by hard study in school." Miss Gonyou gave the following statement:-"All through the fall of 1894 I had been feeling unwell. I did not speak to anyone about it, for I was going to school and was afraid if I said anything about it to my parents they would keep me at home. I kept getting worse, and at last grew so nervous that I could not hold my pencil. My right side was affected most, though the trouble seemed to go through my whole system. In January I was so bad that I had to discontinue going to school, and I was constantly growing worse. I could not use my hands, because I would let everything drop, and frequently when attempted to walk I would fall.

My brother had been ailing for a long time and was then using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and getting

etter, so I thought as they were helping him so much they would be a good medicine for me. Before the first box was done I was feeling much better, and after using the Pink Pills for about a month my health was fully restored. It is now more than a year since I discon

Kindling. \$2.00. Out Maple, \$2.50. Tamara Blocks, \$1.75 Mill Blocks—Stove lengths—\$1.50.; J. C. MA DIARMID, Richmond, Square. Tel. 8353. after using the Pink Pills for about a

In place of sighs with SURPRISE SOAP. Easy, quick Work--Snow white Wash. tinued the use of the pills, and I have BRODIE & HARVIE'S not had the slightest trace of the malady Self-Raising Flour since. I am satisfied Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved me from a li e of misery, and

lon Wash Day it is the bes

Joy and Smiles >

I would strongly recommend them for

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Dr. Williams, Pink, Pills create new

blood, build up the nerves, and thus drive

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Project yourself from into sition by re-

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Called a compact the DY agong .

Niw York over L-Too large cold

stor as were notice of the Merchalits' Re-

stone building 150 to 163 Chambers

every about the appletely distriged by

consist to over Slowerd. Thirty or

more fremer, who entered the besement,

where their started, were overcome

was in ally taken out une mecions. He

died in an and plance on the way to the

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found the only complete up to date record of patem* granted to Canadian inventors in the following

countries which is specially prepared for this paper by Mosses. Marion & Marion schedulers of patents and ex-perts, band other. Temple Building,

Mestree, from whom all information

18 ANALOS ALOS US.

Moreover for the fine stovening, and the Done Look rt. Termston, which is a North state of the s

Madde William Falstead, Healiota,

H. L. William, Laborstony, but-

The section is a visit, Money d.

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otar di kacamatan at can low to had at

s erosets, an oatre.

A popular resident of Buckfield, Me-

wir I is he is use and all its contents

by fire not tong sin c was liberally sup-

thed with the things needed for home

comfort by his kind hearted neighbors-

somewhat too liberally, in fact, in one

"Look here, Lily! I don't think you

Why? I have returned all the pres-

have acted kindly to my brother Jack.'

back tell him to come and take them.'

ents-and-er-if he wants his kisses

"Norah," said Mrs. Perkasie, to her new cook, "this salad tastes of kero-

was yerself as tould me to put ile on it."

—Harper's Bazar.

"Sure, mum," replied Norah, "an' it

"My face is my fortune, sir," she

"That's plain enough," he replied

abstractedly.

Then it took him three hours to ex-

(Berille Berille Sterile Sterile Berille Berille Sterile

Are You Nervous.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Quiets the nerves and induces sleep.

COR SALE FOR THE MILLION

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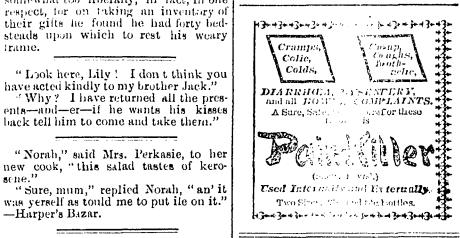
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Forticketeand reservation of berthsapply at 148 ST. JAMES STREET, Orat BonaventureStation.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three fer cent upon the capital stock of this institution has this day been declared for the half year ending 31st May, 1807, and that the same will be payable at the head office in this city on and after the first day of June next. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusion. The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the head office, 183 St. James street, in this city, on Tuesday, 15th of June next, at noon. By order of the Board. W. WEHR, President. Montre il, 21st April, 1807. W. WEIR, President. LA BARQUE JACQUES-CARTIER.

Bank Dividends and Annual Meetings.

LA BANQUE VILLE MARIE.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three I percent for the consent half year, equal to six per cent per annual, upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be may all beautiful at king house in this city, on an latter facely, the first day of June next. in this city, on an latter theology, the first day of June next.

The tray for book will be cheed from the 17th to 3st May next, both days nobusing.

The Annual General Moving at the Shareholders will be held, at the Benhard House of this Institute u, in Montra d, on Wednesday, the 16th day of June 16 vt. The chart to be taken at noon, By order of the Board.

DIVIDEND No. 63,

TANCRUDE BIENVENU,

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CEORGE BAILEY. or Code of t Wood, Have Strow, Oats, Vol. 1, and Propod Have always on Communication of the Code of th

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What peculiar people we are to be sure. Recently we had a lot of splendid ideas and we brought them out of the storerooms of our thoughts and into the light of the daw. We were to have a Catholic Club, an Irish Catholic High School and one or two other things, and now it would appear as if we had forgotten about the great deeds that we were to do. I carnestly hope that some one will stir us out of the present moribund state and force us to live up to the promises of the things that were to be.

With a great show of wisdom, the Police Committee decreed that crippled poor should not be allowed to exhibit themselves in our streets, but strangely neglected to arrange for their future. It is quite right that these unfortunate people should be removed from the streets, but what are they going to do? There is no such thing as a poor-house, and it is not proper that they should be sent to gaol. Or course there are a number of institutions in the city, and doubtless these people will find somewhere to get sheller. At least it is to be hoped that they will.

The large increase in the immigration from Ireland proves conclusively that there is something wrong in the government of Ireland, all declaration from English parliamentarians to the contrary not with standing. By overtaxation agriculture has been brought to such a state that it is almost unprofitable to till the soil. Transportation between Ireland and England is so poor that cat-tle shipped to the latter country suffers much more than cattle shipped from Canada and elsewhere, and is in such a state when landed that the prices realized are considerably less than what they should be. Ireland is an agricultural country, and when that is affected other business must necessarily suffer. There is but one relief, immigration, and that is the reason that to-day there are more Irishmen in America than in Ireland.

Edward Farrer, a Canadian author, on the effect produced in the Province of Quebec by immigration to the North eastern States, the following sentence occurs: "Throughout the Province of Quebec there is n-ow a growing demand that less time abound be devoted to the catechism and more to English and the three R's." I would like to know in what localities ihis demand has been voiced? This is a question that Mr. Farrer cannot answer, for the simple reason that the state of affairs which he in spite of attempted neutralizing influences of irresponsible scribblers, that it acquainted with his religion than anything else. Perhaps it is with Mr. Far-rer, as it is with many others, "The wish is father to the thought."

The Chicago Claizen, of which Mr. J. Finerty is Chief Editor, devotes an article, characteristically vigorous and outspoken, to the criticism of a lecture, editor of the Citizen objects to Mr. Adams' assumption that by the rule of God Ireland was always to be a martyr among the nations solely for the purpose of being a living witness to the faith which it was their mission to spread. "Where all other mations had a material destiny, God decreed that Ireland should have a supernatural destiny,"—"poor blighted Erin was selected by God from the rest as the land that should suffer." These and other assertions the editor of the Citizen pronounces "pious blather," and he denies that God ever intended Ireland to be made a vicarious sacrifice for the spread of the true faith. He considers such a statement an arraignment of God's justice and a reproach to the other great Catholic countries of the world. There are portions of the Citizen's article which appear strange if not unfounded. Among these more specially is the charge that the falling off from the faith of Irish Catholics, in America is appalling and that the change of Irish to non-Irish names is far-extending. If Irish people abandon their paternal names to such an extent as the Citizen would have us believe, why do those bearers of Irish names who became Protestant generations ago still keep up the old names, of which some of them are not a little proud? In England and Scotland there are Irish names in abundance. If in the United States zome Irish names undergo modification, the same thing happens with English, Scotch, Welsh, French, German and Italian names, which are constantly changing through mis pronunciation and mis spelling. Of course, there are Irish people who have changed their mames as there are members of other nationalities who have done so. In a mixed community such transformations are unavoidable. But that the practice is peculiarly characteristic of the Irish I do not believe. On the contrary, I think they are less likely to give up themames they brought from the old land than are the immigrants to the United States. As for the Citizen's charge of, wide spread apostacy nothing but unque tionable evidence would make me believe it. I look upon the statement as a calumny.

Writes the Marquise de Fontenoy in away. the Chicago Record:

Among the most interesting of the foreign delegates to the postal congress at Washington is the Hon. John Gavan Duffy, postmaster general of the Australian colony of Victoria and eldest son of old Sir Charles Duly, the associate of Daniel O'Conneil, and founder of the young Ireland party

Sir Charles repeatedly suffered imprisonment for his services to the cause of Ireland, especially for his revolutionary utterances in his imfluential Dublin newspaper, the Nation. On one occasion Sir Charles and the centire staff of the get Hood's and ONLY HOOD'S.

The second of the second of the

Callan stepped into the breach, established themselves in editorial control of the paper and continued to bring it out day by day, until finally it was suppressed by the British authorities. It is that Mrs. Callan's daughter who is now the wife of cestors, and not less proud of his Irish control control cestors, and Catholic faith. postmaster general.

Sir Charles himself, finding at a given moment that he was no longer in accord with the leaders of the party which he had founded, migrated to Australia, where, after winning fortune at the bar, he entered politics once more and became a cabinet minister. For his services as such on two occasions the honor of knighthood was offered him by the governor in the name of the queen. The first time he declined, but the second time the distinction was pressed upon him in such a manner that he resolved to accept.

Time was, and not so very long either, when the workingman occupied but little attention and was regarded, in fact, simply as a very useful animal but not entitled to any consideration. But now things have changed, and the workingman's place in life is being recognized. This is shown by a proposal that is about to be submitted to the Friday evening. legislature of the Canton of Basle, for the insurance of factory opera-tives and persons engaged in building trades and earth work of all kinds, against being out of work from unavoidable causes. It is proposed that all workers should contribute to the insur ance fund some sum varying according to their wages, from 2d. to 6d. per week. The employers should pay 1d. to 2d. a week for every workman in their employment. The State will bear the cost of administration, and pay a subsidy of £1,000 towards the reserve fund Those who are insured will receive a sum varying from 4s. 6d. to 11s. 2d. per week when they are out of work. Relief cannot be claimed for more than ninetyone days during any one working year No relief is paid upon the first week of worklessness. No relief is to be given to those who are out of work owing to a wages dispute or of dismissal on ac-

count of wrongful conduct.
On the subject of workingmen Mr. d'Avenel has a very interesting article In an article in the Forum by Mr in La Revue des Deux Mondes, in which among other things he says: The wages of French masons have enormously increased. Foremen get £14 a month, and ordinary workmen us. a day of ten hours. These masons, however, are tenacious of their old customs, particularly of the Sunday bath, to which each man takes a couple of eggs, the yolks of which he uses to wash his whitened hair. In England it would be considered absurd to give an Order to a workman, but a foreman named Maffrand was some years ago made a knight of the Legion of pictures does not exist. The Catholic Honour. He certainly deserved some recognizes, and will continue to do so reward, for during his thirty years of service not a single accident had occurred to any workman under his orders, so is of more importance to be thoroughly | carefully had he always arranged his scaffoldings.

A London Police Magistrate, writing in the North American Review on the subject of "Drink and Drunkenness in London," pleads strongly in favour of aud Katie Lewis as well as the violin legislation on the recommendations of Mr. Wharton's Committee in 1893. He is worthy of special note. tells the story of Jane Cakebread and The "Little One's Wishes" and the tells the story of Jane Cakebread and Tottie Fay, and thinks that nothing can delivered by Mr. Henry Austin Adams at | be done unless there is some legislation Hartford, Conn., and of which a synopsis appeared in the Co-lumbian, a Catholic lowing summary of the suggestions of Postland Maine. The made by Mr. Wharton's Committee, which he would gladly see embodied in

(1). That power should be given for the compulsory commitment to a retreat of persons coming within the definition of an habitual drunkard, as laid down in the (English) Act of 1890, on the application of their relatives or friends, or other persons interested in their welfare, such application to be made to any Judge of the High Court, County Court Judge, Stipendiary Magistrate, or Justice sitting in Quarter of Petty Sessions, who shall decide on the propriety of the application. (2) That reformatory institutions should be provided, aided by contributions from imperial and local funds towards the cost of their building and maintenance (as in the case of existing reformatories and industrial institutions for juvenile offenders), for the reception and detention of criminal habitual drunkards, who might be subjected to less rigorous discipline than in existing prisons and to the performance of such labors as may be prescribed.
(3) That magistrates should have the power to commit to such reformatory institutions for lengthened periods with or without previous punishment or imprisonment habitual drunkards (a) who come within the action of the criminal law; (b) who fail to find required sureties and recognizances; (c) who have been brought up for breach of such recognizances; (d) who are proved guilty of ill-treatment or neglect of their wives and families; (e) who have been convicted of drunkenness three or more times within the previous twelve monthe.

It seems to be generally agreed amongst the witnesses who were examined by the committee that it was quite hopeless to effect the cure of a habitual drunkard within a less period than twelve months.

ADMIRAL MEADE DEAD.

Rear Admiral Richard Worsam Meade, U.S.N. (retired), died on Tuesday, May 4, at Dr. Johnson's private sanitarium in Washington, D.C. He had been ill for several weeks. Mrs. Meade was present when her distinguished husband passed

Rear-Admiral Richard Worsam Meade, the third of his name, is one of the most illustrious of a long line of American sailors and soldiers. His ancestor, Robert Meade of Limerick, Ireland, came to America in the early part of the eight-eenth century and settled in Philadelphia. The son of Robert was George Meade, who gave \$10,000 to the fund for the relief of Washington's suffering sol-

THE ONLY True Blood Purifier prominently in the public eye today is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Therefore

paper were jailed by the vicercy. Lord diers, made up by the Friendly Sons of for their expressions of love and homage Clarendon, whereupon Lady Wilde, St. Patrick of Philadelphia, when the and their kind wishes for his future hapmother of the ignoble Oscar, and Mrs. gloomiest.

Admiral Meade is a nephew of Gen. George Gordon Meade, the victor of Gettysburg; but like a true sailor, he is prouder of two generations of naval an-

DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH.

His Lordship Bishop O'Connor Celebrates the Eighth Anniversary of His Consecration,

The Papils of the Order of the Coagre g tion of Notre Dame Hold an Entertainment in Honor of the Occasion.

Eight years ago, Friday, says the Peterborough Review, His Lordship Bishop O'Connor was consecrated Bishop of Peterborough diocese, and the eighth anniversary was observed by the convent the staff of the convent and the pupils of the Congregation de Notre Dame in | for the musical treat provided. He rethe presentation of a delightful programme, presented in the convent hall

That His Lordship is beloved and revered by his people, and more especially by the children of the convent, was beautifully indicated by the sentiments of love, affection and esteem symbolized in the beautiful floral offerings laid at his feet by the bevy of faries last evening, His Lordship virtually reclining in a bed of roses. And the addresses, too, of the little tots all breathed the same kindly sentiments that His Lordship would be long spared to dwell amongst them.

The audience present was a very large one and the following were a few of the gentlemen present:—Jas. Kerdry, M P.; J. R. Stratton, M.P.P.; D. W. Dumble, Hampden Burnham, R. Fair, L. M. Hayes, M. H. Quinlan and Jno. Mo-

Promptly at 8 o'clock His Lordship entered accompanied by the cathedral clergy, after which the following excellent programme was rendered :--

PROGRAMME.

......Moore

The Little One's Wish..... Song-Our Fondest Memories..... Music-Ye Merry Birds.....

Violin Solo—The Harp of Tara..... A Festal Offering to Our Beloved Bishop. Spring Crown of Flowers. Music—Irish Airs..... Vocal Solo—Love's Garden.....

Instrumental Duet—Philomel..... God Save the Queen. The performers in each number ac-

quitted themselves in a creditable manner, but Miss Lottie Bell in her violin number, "The Harp of Tara," carried off the palm of the evening. Her brilliant rendition of that touching Irish melody earned for her a warm encore which was gracefully recognized by the young lady. The vocal work of Misses L. Jackson, Jennie Riley, Annie Simons playing of Miss Pollock and the pianists

PROUD OF HIS LITTLE LAMBS.

programme, cordially thanked the pupils McCarthy.

residence in Peterborough and to the kindly feeling that existed amongst all classes-Catholic and Protestant, and trusted it would continue. He was proud of his little lambs, and urged them to continue in their good course, and be-

come models of modesty and purity.
Mr. Jas. Kendry, M.P., expressed his delight at being present, not only to listen to the delightful programme, but also to congratulate his lordship upon the eighth anniversary of his consecration as bishop He also congratulated the staff of the institution upon the ex-

c :llence of the programme presented. Mr. J. R. Stratton, M.P.P., was pleased to be present to extend his congratulations to his lordship, and endorse what the latter had said in reference to the kindly feeling existing amongst all classes in Peterborough. His lordship, he stated, was popular with all classes, and he further congratulated him upon the successful work accomplished during his

eight years in the di cese. Mr. D. W. Dumble made an eloquent address, in which he congratulated his lordship on his eighth anniversary, and ferred to the beautiful floral tributesin them could be seen the hand or God, but dearer still to his lordship were the young flowers of his flock, who had so beautifully and gracefully acquitted

themselves during the evening.

Mr. J. Hampden Bursham desired to
extend his congratulations to his lordship. It was indeed a pleasure to him to be present, and whilst the musical programme as a whole was for Mr. Burnham a delightful treat he desired to congratulate Miss Lottie Bell on her violin playing, which he characterized as admirable. He referred to the high quality of the teaching imparted to the young ladies at the couvent, and was of the belief that such training would exert a powerful influnce for good in a boy.

Messrs. L. M. Hayes and R Fair also extended their congratulations to his lordship, and expressed themsetves as delighted with the evening's programme. Aiter Venerable Archdeacon Casey had, on behalf of the clergy, congratulated his lordship on the eighth anniversary of his consecration and assured him of their loyalty and devotion, the evening closed with the National Anthem.

PARENTS MUST HAVE REST.

A President of one of our Colleges says: "We spent many sleepless nights in consequence of our children suffering from colds, but this never occurs now: We use Scott's Emulsion and it quickly relieves pulmonary troubles."

The American Senate, last week, by a vote of 43 to 26 refused to ratify the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain negotiated by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote. The rules of the Senate require a majority of two thirds for the satification of treaties. Hence four more affirmative votes would have been required to secure a favorable result. A total of 69 votes was cast, leaving 19 Senators who did not respond.

It is rumored that Mr. Telesphore Ouimet, Warden of St. Vincent de Paul "Spring Crown of Flowers" were two Penitentiary, was suspended from his beautiful numbers—prettily performed functions by the Federal Government on Saturday, as a result of the investigation which is proceeding into the administral and Tea Toweling, extra strong, bright MONTREAL BRANCH: tion of that institution. He has been | yarn, and good value at 14c yard. Our His Lordship, at the conclusion of the temporarily replaced by Deputy-Warden price, 101c.

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