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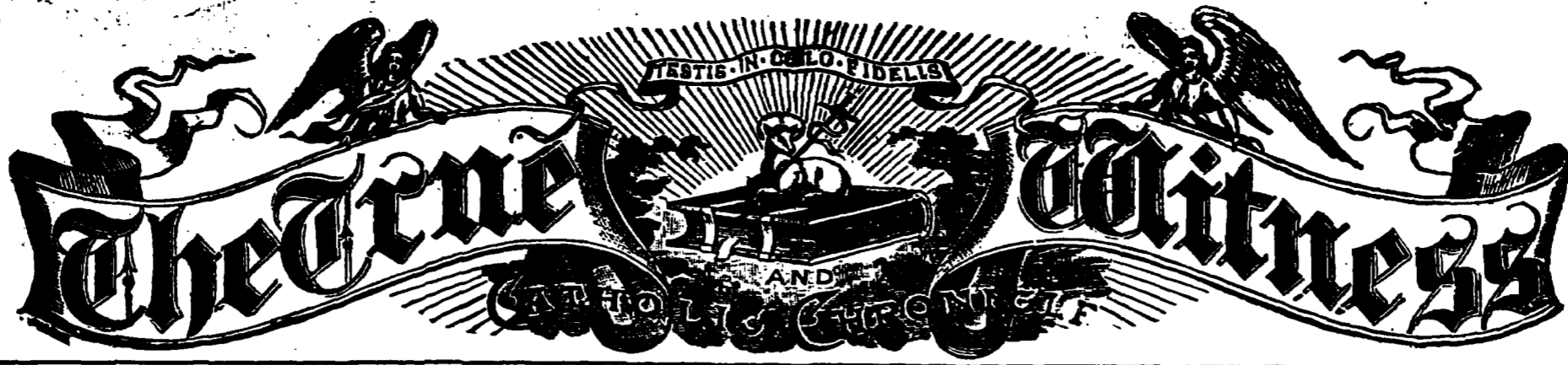
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ST. PATRICK'S JUBILEE BAZAAR.

To be Held at the Victoria Skating Rink First Week of June.

The Committee of Organization Now at Work.

Some of 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.

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 fifty years ago, and the ladies entertain the hope that their funds from the bazaar may enable them 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 doilies. 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 tea 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 doilies. Miss Mullen, doilies. Miss B. Mullen, fancy doilies and cushion to match. Miss C. King, pillow shams. Miss Finan, fancy tie sachet. A Friend, dinner mats. Miss Barnett, toilet mats. Mrs. Chas. Casey, tea cosy. Miss Milly Casey, fancy five o'clock tea cloth and doilies.

- ARTICLES DONATED TO THE ROSARY TABLE. Silver watch and gold chain, Mrs. W. O'Reilly, St. Dominique Street. Gold ring and pair of silver earrings, Miss Ann Marshall, Cadieux Street. Handsome plush mantle drape worked in artistic colors, and book, "Half Hours with the Servants of God," Miss Kate Burns, Sherbrooke Street. Pin cushion and china lamp, brass mounted, Miss E. Haneberry, Stanley Street. Mohogany rocking-chair, Miss Mary and Maggie Maloney, Peel Street. Handsome drawn Quilt and cut-glass water-craft, Miss Mary Cristina McDonald, Mountain Street. Handsome parlor lamp, Mrs. Green, Sherbrooke Street.

- Handsome lace curtains, Mrs. P. Mahoney, Jurors Street. Large picture of the "Holy Face" and lot of fancy cushions, Miss Mary McGrath, Cadieux Street. Pair of jarrinières, Mrs. J. O'Connor, Aqueduct Street. Jardiniere, Rae & Donnelly. Handsome glass globe of flowers, Miss Kate Stafford, Alexander Street. Lot of bed-room slippers and babies' bottles, Miss Annie Mullin, Peel Street. Handsome picture-frame, Miss B. Hart, Sherbrooke Street. Handsome cushion, Miss Katie McDonald, McGill College Ave. Pin cushion, Miss Highland, Mansfield Street. Fictorial Lives of the Saints, Miss M. Henebery, Stanley Street. Handsome pin cushion and two silk work-bags, Miss Kate Mullin, Stanley Street. Holy Water Font of oxidized silver, picture of the Nativity, and pin cushion, Miss Dunn, Beaver Hall. Handsome large doll, Mrs. Clayton, Chicago. Two pictures, fifth and tenth Stations of the Cross, morocco photograph frame, Miss A. Cassidy, St. Alexander Street. Toy, Tottie Graham, Mansfield Street. Fancy egg-holder, Miss Maggie Hoach, Souvenir Street. Walnut fire screen, Mrs. T. Brennan, Osborne Street. Linen apron, Mrs. Terry, Hermine Street. Picture of Holy Rosary, Miss Markill, Guy Street. China lamp, Miss Catherine McDonald, 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 globe. Messrs 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 covers. John Watson & Son, fine Venetian glass. D. W. Karn & Co., piano stool. 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. Duffley, 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 cushions.

SISTER ST. JOSEPH OF NAZARETH DEAD.

She was the Superiress of Good Counsel Academy. Reverend Sister Saint Joseph of Nazareth, Superiress 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 belonged to a well known family in Quebec, where she was born in the month of May, 1842. 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 Superiress 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 Superiress of Good Counsel Academy (St. Mary's). On February 8th, 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 attendance of the physicians, and the devoted and watchful care and nursing of her kind Sisters in religion, she gradually sank, 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 Leveille, Chaplain of the Community. His Lordship Bishop McDonald 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 edifying one.

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 Leveille, 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 Purcell, 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, true and devoted religious. THE TRUTH 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.

THE CATHOLIC ELECTORATE ON THE CONTINENT.

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 says:

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 anti-social 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 retirement, 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 regimes and different historic events. But now this

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, "Quanti 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 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 consciences 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,

AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY

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 Dubamel 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 Wilberforce, A.D.C., Dr. Sherris, and Mr. W. P. Hewitt, private secretary, composed the Government House party. Hon. Mr. and Madame Laurier and about five hundred prominent citizens of 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 G.ordon plaid, which was removed just before the blessing took place and disclosed the following inscription: "Gratias Domino Aberdeen, Ishbel Aberdeen, John Sinclair, 22nd April 1896."

THE CEREMONY WAS VERY IMPRESSIVE,

and on its conclusion the curé 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 English. 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, bears 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

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 WAFFED

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; he 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 kindness and goodwill 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

ago, and, as it were, confirmed and ratified 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 Point."

DUC D'AUMALES 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 morning in his villa at Zucco, Sicily, of cardiac apoplexy. Death was caused by hearing of the death of the Duchesse d'Alençon, one of the victims of the Charity Bazaar 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 Sax-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 Duchesse d'Alençon, wife of the second son of Prince Louis Philippe d'Orleans, Comte d'Uxelles, the elder brother of Princess Clementine and of the Duc d'Aumale, may prove fatal.

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

The funeral of the Comtesse de Hohenstein, sister-in-law of the Duchesse d'Uzes, took place at the Church of St. Clotilde. The Russian and German Ambassadors were present at the services and delegations from all the charities supported by the Comtesse followed the coffin. She was one of the victims of the Charity Bazaar fire.

HANCOCK POST, G. A. R.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE 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. Leprohon 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 O. H. PASS RESOLUTIONS IN FAVOR OF AMNESTY.

At a 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 feet 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 mastic. 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, S.S. The choir gallery was occupied by the girls of the establishments of the Congregation 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 anniversary of the consecration of Rt. Rev. Nicholas A. Gallagher as Bishop of Galveston, was celebrated by Solemn Pontifical High Mass at St. Mary's Cathedral.

The wholesale clothing 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 extent of about \$75,000.

IN MEMORY OF O'CONNELL.

His Eminence Cardinal Logue

Inserts a Letter to Hold a Commemorative Service at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Armagh

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

Rev. Fathers and Dearly Beloved Brethren.—The approaching 15th of 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 motu*, a wish that similar celebrations should be held in Ireland. No one who has had the privilege of hearing His Holiness discuss Irish affairs 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 FEELING WITH THE FINEST PATRIOTISM.

filial obedience to the Church of which he was such a fearless defender, with the most earnest, sustained, and uncompromising devotion to the cause of a country which he fervently loved. In his view the regeneration of the nation was not to be worked out by the ostracism of religion and her ministers. He had no faith in discovering 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 has 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 Gospel. 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 occurred to me that at least in the Cathedral of St. Patrick's some effort should be made to honor the memory of a son of St. Patrick, who, by his untiring energy and transcendent genius, worked out the emancipation of millions of his Catholic fellow-subjects. As the date of the anniversary falls upon Saturday, an inconvenient day, especially for the clergy, I find it necessary to hold the anniversary commemoration on Wednesday, May the 12th. Therefore on Wednesday, the 12th May,

A SOLEMN REQUIEM MASS

(*requis mofficiis*) 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. Keane, 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 with in 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, A.M., at least a week beforehand, in order that suitable choir accommodation may be prepared for them in the cathedral.—I am, rev. fathers 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.-Colonel Donville, Tisdale, Prior, Tucker and Tyrwhitt. 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; Lieut. Courtney and Lorden, of the Royal Military College, Lieut.-Col. Labelle, 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 1st of July, by the Scotsman. They will be allowed transport 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 CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

Annual Charity Sermon.

Delivered by Rev. Father Tierney at the Cathedral in Cork, Ire.—A Splendid Tribute to the Zeal of the Members of the Order.

The Annual Charity Sermon in aid of the schools under the direction of the Christian Brothers took place on Sunday in the North Cathedral by the Rev. T. Tierney, C.C., SS., Pater and Paul's. His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. O'Connell, Bishop of Cork, presided, and 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 of the Book of Ecclesiastics, 35th verse. He said the cause he was to 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, memories 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 changes 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 their 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 beyond 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 CORK.

If to-day Cork was one of the most intensely Catholic cities in the world, "honour to whom honour was due," and it was but right that the honour and love which followed the footsteps of the priest in Ireland should be reflected on those who had been the priests' most efficient helpers in the advocacy of the Lord. That day, however, his appeal would not be to sentiment, however legitimate or good, or noble. He would appeal rather to the principles that were deeper and more enduring than any sentiment. Their hearts were already with him, and there was no need to win them. But he would endeavor to show even the most hard-hearted and least sentimental that they were called upon by the voice of duty, which was the voice of God, to come to the assistance of the Christian Brothers in the struggle in 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 up on that great question they were but voicing the sentiments of Our Holy Mother the Church, striving to obtain for the Catholics of Ireland rights which they were bound on the peril of their souls to maintain, and helping them to discharge the awful obligations that rested upon the shoulders of Christian parents, and to escape the woe which the Apostle had pronounced against those who had no care of their own, and especially of their own household. In pleading the cause of the Christian Brothers he was striking a blow for the liberty of Catholics to educate their children 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 had to bear. The rev. preacher then gave the principles that should govern Catholic judgment upon the great educational question, which was the great question of the day, for upon its practical solution depended the safety and well-being of countless souls of generations and generations yet unborn. The first principle was that of the law of nature, that to parents primarily belonged the care of their children and

THE DUTY AND RIGHT OF EDUCATING THEIR CHILDREN. They could not disregard the voice of the Church in this matter and still remain Catholics. There was no doubt as to what the mind of the Church was on the question of mixed or Godless education. In the Syllabus of Pius IX. there 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 Pontiff himself, was that Catholicism could never approve of a system of education which looked first or exclusively to secular knowledge, and which gave God and God's truth 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 whose hands the system of National Education had fallen 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 great extent to neutralise its disadvantages. But what do they say about it? In the letter which they issued from the Synod at Maynooth they said:—"As for ourselves, dearly beloved brethren, it is our

clear duty, as it is our fixed determination, never to desert 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 Catholic Emancipation without fruit. We know that the constitutional battle against Protestant ascendancy has to be maintained for more than one generation, and we know a generation has scarcely passed since Emancipation was won, and not only has Protestant ascendancy disappeared, but the Protestant Church, which gave it consistency, has been disestablished by the Legislature. Even should our struggle for religious education as against the mixed system last as long, we will not flinch, for on our steadfast perseverance depend the religious destinies of our country and the fate of millions yet unborn." 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 infidels 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 Archdiocese.

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. Farrelly, Vicars-General Kelly and Gauthier, Deap O'Connor, Dean Masterson, Rev. Fathers Hogan, T. O'Connor, McDonough, Neville, Kenoe, Murtagh, P. McDonough, Killeen, Hartigan, O'Gorman, D. Twomey, Walsh and O'Rourke. The laity was represented by Hon. Wm. Harty, James Swift, P. Brown, Dr. Ryan, J. J. Behan, T. J. Leahy, A. Hanley, Z. Prevost, and J. McParland. After tendering the Archbishop a hearty greeting, the clergy and laity returned to the city on the suburban train, the Archbishop driving in to the Johnston street station, where a large number of St. Mary's congregation was in waiting and tendered His Grace a warm welcome. From the station the clergy and members of the laity in carriages drove towards the cathedral. When Notre Dame Convent was reached the pupils in charge of their teachers came out and sang a hymn of welcome, presenting His Grace, meanwhile, with a beautiful bouquet of flowers. Further greetings were tendered the returned Archbishop when he reached the palace.

There was a large congregation present in the evening at St. Mary's Cathedral to take part in the service of thanksgiving and praise to God for the safe arrival home and the restoration to health of His Grace Archbishop Cleary. All the priests of the diocese were in attendance. His Grace presided on the throne, supported by Vicar General Gauthier, Brockville, and Vicar General Kelly, of Kingston. Rt. Rev. Mgr. Farrelly, Belleville, officiated at the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, assisted by Fr. O'Brien, as deacon, and 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 his severe illness while in the sunny south. He felt that the prayers of his faithful priests and people to the throne of God had been answered. They had remembered him at the holy sacrifice of the Mass and in their evening orisons, and Jesus had answered their supplications. Prayer was the golden key by which heaven was opened to them. 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 asked would not be for their eternal welfare. They should seek Jesus always. While not a thoroughly strong man, he said he felt God had given him strength to come back to do the work he 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 of their welcome and their remembrance of him during his absence. He concluded by expressing his gratitude to God for being able to return to his loved and faithful people. The Archbishop then intoned the "Te Deum," which was sung with spirit by the choir and congregation. The music was very fine, the programme being: "Vive Pastor Bonus," "Regina Cœli," "Tantum Ergo," "Laudate Dominum." The altar was beautifully decorated and illuminated with flowers and burning tapers; the work of the Sisters of the House of Providence. The choir front and organ were also handsomely decorated in a tasteful manner by Mrs. DesRoch-

ers and Miss Brophy, assisted by Mr. Le-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 follows:

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 sustained 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 according to our hearts' desires. The happy issue proves that our hope was not misplaced; nor our faith fruitless.

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 future 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 exalted office.

Once more the priests of the archdiocese of Kingston have the pleasing duty of recording the debt of gratitude 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 people.

(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 the nerves.

FOR BEGGARS AND BICYCLISTS

An important meeting of the Police Committee was held 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, as amended in committee, reads as follows:—

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 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 passed 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 by-law, and refuse to obey the orders of the police or of the Recorder in connection therewith may be condemned to a fine 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 an hour.
2. Have attached to their vehicles a suitable alarm bell adapted for use by

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

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 have 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 of the city.

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, chairman, presided, and the others present were Sir Adolphe Chapleau, the Hon. James O'Brien, and Messrs 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 Directors 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 affairs.

The net profits of the past year were \$115,678.09, which, added to the balance at the credit of the Profit and Loss account of last year (\$150,024.56), bring the latter to \$271,702.65. From this two dividends have been paid, and the amount at credit of Profit and Loss 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 seventy-five million dollars.

The increase over last year in the amount due depositors is \$212,355.61. The average amount due each depositor is \$188.16 as against \$188.75 for last year.

The number of open accounts on 31st December last was 59,877, or 1284 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 assistance to the bank. The vacancy on the Board has been filled by the election of Mr. Robert Mackay.

As usual, frequent and thorough inspections of the books 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, President.

Statement of the Affairs of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank.

On the 31st December, 1896.

Table with columns: LIABILITIES, ASSETS. Rows include Amount due Depositors, General Reserve, Amount due Open Accounts, etc.

Audited and found correct. JAS. THOMSON, Auditors.

Sir William Hingston moved the adoption of the foregoing, seconded by Mr. Bellemare. This was carried.

Mr. Nolan de Lisle 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 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

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc.

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Advertisement for Finlayson's Linen Thread. Includes an illustration of a man with a scythe and a basket, and text describing the product's quality and availability.

Lisle also made a feeling reference to the loss sustained by the bank through the death of the late Sir Joseph Hickson. He also drew attention to the increase in the volume of business done by the bank during the year. It indicated a further improvement in the financial habits of our population, which could not but be encouraging to those engaged in financial operations.

On motion of Mr. Molson, seconded by Mr. Burke, Messrs. Tassier and Monod were re-appointed auditors. Messrs. Miller and de Lisle were then appointed scrutineers.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. The Dramatic Section of St. Dunstan's Hold a Successful Performance—New Branch of the C.M.B.A.

On Monday evening last, the St. Dunstan's College Dramatic Club presented the fine new drama, "College Boys," in the Opera House, Charlottetown, to a large and very appreciative audience. "College Boys" is a new four act drama, written by Rev. A. L. Gray, and it deals largely with College life, the principal scenes being laid in Virginia and Maryland at the time of the civil war.

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

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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 Liberator 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, indeed, 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-of-fact 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 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, Mitchell—in devotion to their country 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 of 1848 and the centennial of O'Connell's birth were of two kinds. There was on the one hand a somewhat feeble attempt at the amelioration of the condition of the Irish tenant and this was followed by another movement of which Canada had indirectly a share of the excitement. 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 conceived by Isaac Butt in 1869, and which Parnell was afterwards to strengthen and extend, this aspiration had its fulfillment. It labored under great drawbacks, including false friends as well as open enemies, but, notwithstanding, it won great victories. Then arose divisions with no man strong enough or trusted enough to restore harmony and reconquer lost ground. Oh! if only we

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 Gaelic 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 multitude, 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 gifted; 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 is 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 surprise.

The Nation says that Manitoba is "a kind of Siberia!" It is 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 mistakes 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 of 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 ministrations 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 be denied the ministrations of the priest. As for the parallel that the Nation has instituted between Manitoba and Ireland 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 it said, the work of men who profess allegiance to the Church and some of whom have in the past been loud in the defence of the Church's liberties.

We await with some anxiety the reply of Messrs. Devlin and O'Kelly to the onslaught of the Dublin Nation. We hope that those gentlemen will obtain authority to assure that journal that the condition of things in Manitoba which it has so grossly exaggerated will soon have disappeared by the restoration of the *status quo*. We are not of those who, out of partizan zeal, are willing that Canada should be misrepresented. Why does not the Nation raise its voice against 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 them? Those whom Messrs. Devlin 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 to regret the step they take. Emigration there is always, whatever the Nation may do to prevent it. Surely Canada has some right to a share of that emigration.

## A CANADIAN "CENTRE."

The Review of St. Louis has taken up the suggestion of the *Verité* of Quebec, that the Catholics of Canada form a Centrist party, after the model of the German Centre. Our Quebec contemporary is of opinion that, in that way, the Bishops would be relieved of the reproach of mixing in politics. There are certain questions, such as that of the Separate schools, which, being religious, the Bishops cannot neglect without incurring the risk of leaving their flocks without a safe guide. But whatever course they may take is utilized by some party for its own aims—mainly the attainment of power—and thus the Bishops are open to the charge of interfering in politics, which was in no wise their intention. "If," urges the *Verité*, "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 power—the 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 accusing 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 Parliament, would they not be simply looked upon as the nominees of the Bishops? Moreover, such a group would be 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 report 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 steadily increased year by year, until at present the bank occupies a foremost position in the circles of sound financial 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 fever-scourge 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 who crossed the ocean to be tended in turn by priests no less zealous on these Canadian shores. The proposal of Mr.

Ryan, therefore, that the Catholic Chronicle should publish a full and accurate account of the Liverpool epidemic and the ten priests who, after almost superhuman exertions, succumbed to the dread destroyer, ought to be approved by us Irish in Canada. In that year—the black '47—according to Mr. Ryan, thousands of Irish emigrants landed in Liverpool between January and May, bearing with them the seeds of disease and death. Many died to the United States and close on 90,000 to Canada. Of these, 6000 perished on the voyage, 4000 on arriving, 6000 in hospital and 2000 in the towns to which they repaired. In Ireland, says Mr. Ryan, the priests acted nobly in those days of sore affliction, and in Liverpool their conduct was no less noble.

## 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. McDermery, Doran, Doyle, Downey, Ryan, D. Keeler, 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." Of 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 credit for the way in which they look after the accommodations. The answering 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 have not forgotten, gave the following report of the attendance in April:—

Boys' Classes—On roll, 222; average, 198.  
Girls' Classes—On roll, 173; average, 160.

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 connected with the admirable schools that we have been considering, it would be absolutely out of the power of fault-finders 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 Epiphany Union of the Sacred Heart of Jesus has just put forth an appeal on behalf of the Epiphany 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 Church has made the instruction of deaf mutes possible. The Sisters in charge of the Epiphany School have just started a yearly journal called "The

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 shows 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 Jesus. 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 woolen 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 disease, with famine, pestilence and depopulation.

It was in order, as far as possible, to prevent the recurrence of such a crisis by making the people independent of the effects of bad harvests that the Countess of Aberdeen founded the Irish Industries Association. A locality in South Donegal was chosen as the starting point of the Cottage Industries, and the Association, aided by the Congested Districts Board, at once supplied looms and spinning-wheels with the best modern appliances on the half-yearly payment system; teachers were supplied and the manufacture of homespun began. A ready sale was found in the co-operative stores in London. Among the illustrations to Mr. Sharkett'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 establishment is conducted by the Sisters of Mercy. Some beautiful specimens of Irish lace, flat point lace from Youghal, Rose point lace from Inishmacossin, a Limerick lace scarf, an Irish crochet lace collar, a 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 Foxford district are also among the illustrations. There is just one, more and it is the first on the list, though it 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 glorious as her most cherished past. It is 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 homespun 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 by the past, we may prudently hope for better things for Ireland."

## MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

Montrealers, whether they were privileged to meet Mr. McCarthy during his visit to our city some dozen 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 services 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 reclamation 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. McGorraw, President Div. No. 1; Bro. McGraw, 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. E. Guerin, M.L.A., was also present.

The Chairman having made a few remarks about 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 themselves: Bro. P. Maloney, Bro. W. Mitchell, Bro. J. Dodds, Bro. E. Cullen, Bro. C. Macauley, Messrs. T. Mullins, J. McDonald, G. Geary, F. Cahill, D. Doloreux and the Mines Brothers.

Rev. Wm. O'Meara also favored the Division with his presence and the enthusiasm displayed by his appearance showed the high esteem in which the energetic pastor of St. Gabriel's is held. The Reverend Father made some very appropriate remarks, and the Division is to be complimented on having him as their chaplain. The ovation which he received at the end of his discourse fully demonstrated the appreciation of his kindly advice.

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, for the excellent manner in which they 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.

TO HOLD ITS FIRST PUBLIC SOCIAL ON MONDAY NEXT.

The Ladies' Auxiliary, Division No. 1 of the A. O. H., will hold its first annual social gathering at St. Patrick's hall, Alexander street, on Monday evening next. Rev. Father McCallan, S.S., 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 circles of trade and commerce, and in social life, and to assist each other in sickness or distress, is a laudable one and should receive the measure of support which such a praiseworthy undertaking deserves.

The president of the local organization is Miss Sutherland, a woman of excellent administrative ability, and full of enthusiasm in her work. We have no doubt whatever about the success of the first public appearance of the Ladies' Auxiliary. That a large and enthusiastic audience will be present on the occasion is a 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 Alliance, and in accordance and by the advice of the Central Council of the 98 Anniversary Association, in Dublin. All subscriptions 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.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

Some Notes on Springtime.

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

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

"There 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 bit of wisdom has lingered in my memory when greater and more profound lessons faded from its tablets.

EASTER HOLIDAY DOWN BY THE SEA, and usually at Atlantic City.

and no breeze are really balmy 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.

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.

a book as they get beyond the impossible adventure and the improbable voyage. With all the wide and glorious FLIGHTS INTO THE REALMS OF LITERATURE possible to us, we are certainly grateful for small favors when we are glad to find the contents of the bookstalls harmless.

THE QUAKER'S STYLE.

In case it should occur to some readers that I am not correctly reproducing the Quaker speech in my opening sentence, I would say to those readers that the language of the "Friends" has its own variations.

SARA TRAINER SMITH.

THREE YOUNG IRISHMEN

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 called upon to announce the death of a number of young Irish Catholics. 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.

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 WITNESS under the nom de plume of "K. DOLORES" passed away to his reward on Sunday morning.

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He was a clever business man, and the manner in which he discharged the important duties of his position was highly appreciated. In the circles of young Irish Canadians, Mr. O'Brien won hosts of friends by his genial manners and kindly ways.

Mr. B Taylor, the well known grocer of Point St. Charles and nephew of Ald. B. Connaughton, is another young Irish Catholic with a future full of promise who passed away last week.

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.

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CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

The Catholic Electorate on the Continent.

the traditions of the city of the Quirinal. Hence the uneasiness of the Quirinal and the inspiring hopefulness of the Holy Father.

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 apostles 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 Governments and by Roman coteries, desired to secure from the Holy Father a condemnation of Dr. Lugger's party, Leo XIII, withstood their powerful influence.

The result of the Austrian elections has proved a strong stimulus to constancy and fixity in this policy. The Liberals did not dare in any instance to 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 seats 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 life-time of seeing the seed he has sown germinate and give promise of a rich harvest.

There is reason to believe that the outcome of the elections in Holland will amply fulfil the expectations of the Catholics. By the advice of the Pope the Conservatives and Christian Democrats 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.

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 planets, and it is worked by a clock-work arrangement.

MRS. SADLER TESTIMONIAL.

Subscriptions received by the Treasurer.—The "Weekly Boquet" in reference to the Under-king.

- His Grace Archbishop Williams, Boston, \$50 00
Rev. George Brown, St. Hugues, P.Q., 5 00
A few friends per Sir Wm. Hingston, Rev. Father McKinnon, Cryslar, Ont., 50 00
Rt. Rev. K. A. O'Connor, Bishop of Peterborough, 1 00
Ven. Archdeacon Casey, Peterborough, 2 00
Rev. T. F. Scanlan, Peterborough, 1 00
Rev. J. O'Sullivan, " 1 00
Rev. M. T. Fitzpatrick, " 1 00
Mrs. M. P. Ryan, Montreal, 10 00
Rev. H. J. McRae, P.P., Brechin, Ont., 1 00
Rev. John J. Chisholm, " Stella Maris," Picton, N.S., 5 00
Rt. Rev. James Augustus Healy, Bishop of Portland, Me., 10 00
Rev. Father McGarry, pres. St. Laurent College, St. Laurent, Que., 10 00
Rev. Hugh F. Lilly, New Haven, Conn., 10 00
Rev. J. Quinlivan, S.S., St. Patrick's, Montreal, 5 00
Rev. Charles H. Colton, St. Stephen's Church, N.Y., 5 00
Messrs. Benziger Bros., N.Y., 100 00
Joseph A. Kernan, 51 Chambers street, N.Y., per J. I. C., 5 00
Rev. Jas. T. Dougherty, Danville, N.Y., 1 00
Rev. Thomas Cooney, Grosvenor Dale, Conn., 5 00
Rev. P. P. Denis, S.S., St. Charles College, Ellicott City, Md., 3 00
His Grace Archbishop Elder, Cincinnati, 25 00
W. E. Doran, Montreal, 10 00
Mrs. Edward Murphy, Montreal, 10 00
Chas. F. Smith, Montreal, 50 00
Hon. Jas. O'Brien, Senator, Montreal, 50 00
Thomas Addis Emmet, M.D., N.Y., 25 00
Sir William Hingston, Senator, Montreal, 25 00
Rev. J. Wynne, S.J., New York, 25 00
Dugald MacDonald, Montreal, 5 00
P. McCroly, " 10 00
Joseph Quinn, " 2 00
Mrs. L. Mesurier, " 5 00
M. McAuley, V.G., Coaticook, 5 00
Miss Mansfield, Montreal, 5 00
Rev. E. McSwaney, D.D., Mount St. Mary's College, Emmetsburg, Md., per Antigonish Casket, 20 00
Rev. David Hennessy, C.R., St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Ky., 5 00
Richard O'Gabhthachain, Montreal, 10 00
Mrs. M. Fitzgibbon, Montreal, 10 00
Judge Purcell, Montreal, 10 00
John P. Howard, Ottawa, 4 00
Right Rev. M. Tierney, D.D., Hartford, Conn., 25 00
Mrs. William Selby, Montreal, 1 00
Hon. C. J. Doherty, J.S.C., Montreal, 10 00
Hon. J. J. Curran, J.S.C., Montreal, 10 00
Rev. Francis Laflaw, Filletville, Wis., 25 00
Mrs. Chas. Cusack, Montreal, 30 00
James Riley, Weekly Boquet, Boston, 5 00
Mrs. P. Ryan, Montreal, 5 00
Wm. Booth, " 5 00
Mrs. McCarthy, " 15 00
Miss MacDonald, " 5 00
J. M. McCarthy, C.E., Montreal, 5 00
Rev'd. J. P. Hackett, South Hadley, Mass., 10 00
Owen McGarvey, Montreal, 5 00
Michael Feron, " 5 00
Cash, " 1 00
Mrs. Thos. C. Collins, " 10 00
Thos. C. Collins, " 10 00
John Meagher, " 5 00
F. P. McGale, " 5 00
F. McCabe, " 5 00
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Mary Caulfield, Canard River, 1 00
Mrs. Thos. E. Burtall, Montreal, 25 00
E. J. C. Kennedy, M.D., Montreal, 5 00
Professor Fowler, Montreal, 2 00

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

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

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

For some time the question of a testimonial to the eminent Catholic writer, now advanced in years, Mrs. James Sadler, 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 household word in tens of thousands of Catholic homes.

and brightest lights. For surely it is an honor, and a duty, too, it would seem, to 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.

The Liberals Achieve a Sweeping Victory.

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 standard-bearers of the Liberal party were small.

LIBERALS ELECTED.

- Argenteuil.....W. A. Weir
Arthabaska.....J. E. Girouard
Bagot.....J. B. Blanchet
Beauce.....H. Belland
Beauharnois.....E. H. Bisson
Bellevue.....A. Turgeon
Berthier.....C. A. Chenevert
Bonaventure.....F. X. Lemieux
Brome.....H. T. Dully
Chambly.....Ant. Rochelleau
Chateaugay.....J. E. Robitaille
Compton.....Jas. Hunt
Drummond.....W. J. Watts
Hochelaga.....J. Decarie
Huntingdon.....G. W. Stephens
Iberville.....F. Gosselin
Jacques Cartier.....J. N. Chantrel
Kamouraska.....Rudolphe Roy
Laprairie.....Come Cherrier
Levis.....F. X. Lemieux
L'Islet.....G. M. Dechene
Lotbiniere.....E. H. Laliberte
Maskinonge.....H. Caron
Matane.....L. F. Pinaut
Megantic.....G. R. F. Smith
Miasisquoi.....J. C. McCorkill
Montmagny.....N. Bernatchez
Montreal, No. 1.....Dr. Lacombe
" No. 2.....Lomer Gouin
" No. 3.....H. B. Rainville
" No. 4.....R. Bickerdike
" No. 5.....Dr. Guerin
Napierville.....Cyp. Doris
Ottawa.....C. B. Major
Portneuf.....D. Gillies
Quebec Centre.....Am. Robitaille
" East.....Jos. Shepley
" County.....M. J. Garneau
Richelieu.....L. P. Cardin
Rimouski.....A. Tessier
Shefford.....Dr. DeGrosbois
Soulanges.....A. G. Bourbonnais
St. Hyacinthe.....M. Dessaulles
St. Johns.....F. G. Marchand
St. Saverus.....S. N. Parent
Tremont.....A. F. Talbot
Two Mountains.....H. Champagne
Vaudreuil.....Dr. Lalonde
Vercheres.....Et. Blanchard
Yamaska.....V. Gladu

CONSERVATIVES ELECTED.

- Champlain.....Dr. Grenier
Charlevoix.....P. D'Auteuil
Chicoutimi-Saguenay.....H. Petit
Dorchester.....L. P. Pelletier
Gaspere.....E. J. Flynn
Joliette.....J. M. Tellier
Lake St. John.....Jos. Girard
L'Assomption.....Jos. Marion
Laval.....P. E. Leblanc
Montcalm.....O. Magan
Montmorency.....E. Bouffard
Montreal, No. 4.....A. E. Atwater
Nicolet.....George Ball
Quebec West.....F. Corby
Richmond.....Jos. Bedard
Rouville.....A. N. Dufresne
Sherbrooke.....L. E. Fanneton
Stanstead.....M. F. Hackett
St. Maurice.....L. T. Duplessis
Terrebonne.....G. A. Nantel
Three Rivers.....Tel. Normand
Wolf.....J. A. Chicoyne

LIBERAL GAINS.

According to the above, the Liberals have gained the following 28 constituencies: Argenteuil, Bagot, Beauce, Berthier, Brome, Chambly, Chateaugay, Compton, Drummond, Hochelaga, Jacques Cartier, Kamouraska, Laprairie, Levis, Megantic, Miasisquoi, 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

IN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO—THE RESULTS OF THE SEASON SHOW A DEFICIT OF \$30,000. 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 operative 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."

ferred to the excellent prospects for grand opera which existed at the opening of the last season, and laid much of the subsequent ill fortune to the deaths of William Steinway and Henry E. Abbey, and the loss by the illness of Melba and Eames.

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

The report shows an excess of liabilities over assets amounting to nearly \$20,000.

OBITUARY.

MR. DENIS MCCAFFREY. 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 miss his fine cherry presence, and deplore his unexpected demise. Deceased is the father of Mrs. E. R. Gunning, one of the most charitable ladies of St. Mary'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, 125 Armer street, to St. Mary's Church, where his venerable form was seen almost daily before one of the altars. Mr. McCaffrey was 65 years of age, and was the father-in-law of Mr. E. R. Gunning, of Ekers & Co., and of Messrs. Murdoch 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 ERRECTED 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. Messrs. 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. Gervain, 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 stories, 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 Wellington 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.

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THE NATIONAL UNION OF CATHOLIC 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.

THE 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, Cox, O'Loughlin, Pye, Corrigan, Sullivan, M. Conway, Delegates: Miss Pye, Miss N. Brady (Newcastle-on-Tyne), Messrs. J. J. Donnelly (West of Scotland), De Rome and Conway (Bradford), Moon, Sedgewick, McNamara, 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 general good, and recognizing the fact that those benefits were to be obtained from two different sources, should see that one source should be left as unimpeded, 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 needed for maintenance 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 taxes he did not stop to discuss. Every guarantee was offered to satisfy the public 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 "denominational 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 teachers, under any conditions, must, as now, first satisfy the Education Department of their qualifications 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

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 enjoying the blessings of religious toleration 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 children 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. 1d. 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 8s. 1d. 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 ls. by that number they got £241,519 less. But instead of being given £1 ls. 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 to the

RECOGNIZED MARKET VALUE OF THE TEACHERS' 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 mistresses 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 £236 15s. 3d. Other grades bore or correspondingly unfavorable comparison with the Board school teachers. He pointed out that the cost for maintenance per head of each child in average attendance in Board schools was £2 10s. 1d., and in Catholic schools it was £1 10s. 8d. This showed that the amount spent per head in Catholic schools was 13s. 5d. 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. 11d. per head, and in Catholic schools 12s. 0d. per head. He wished to emphasize the figures just quoted; they showed that the amount of money per head used for expenses

OUTSIDE SALARIES WERE 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, 3d. 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 the State for work done for the State's good, and until that difference was entirely wiped out the Catholic teacher would be more or less a dissatisfied individual. (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 its distribution 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 Education Act."

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 harassing question was removed from their path, and that the Catholic teachers should be relieved from the embarrassing penalty to which they had so long been subject.

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

men of both political parties in this country as unparliamentary, factious, narrow-minded, 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, "That every year the Education Department should cause to be published in the Blue Book a detailed account of the expenditure under the Education Act, 1897." Mr. Donovan (London) moved, and Mr. Murray (Liverpool), seconded, "That this conference 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 resolution 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); executive committee, Miss Pye (Liverpool), Miss Sullivan (Manchester), Miss Brady (Newcastle-on-Tyne), Messrs. J. Cox (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 conference is of opinion that the Catholic associations (or federations) formed under the Voluntary Schools Act shall consist of at least one third representative laymen, including teachers." He said that it would give the public great confidence in the distribution 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 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 he hoped that teachers would be included in the proportion asked for.

Mr. Conway (Bradford) seconded, and the resolution, having been supported by Mr. Murray and Mr. Corrigan, was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Cox proposed:—"That the interests of education, and consideration for services 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 anything, 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 of

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

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OTTAWA IRISHMEN. St. Patrick's Literary and Scientific Society - A Proposal to Erect 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 corner 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 Montreal 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.

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# Note and Comment.

What peculiar people we are to be sure. Recently we had a lot of splendid ideas and we thought them out of the storerooms of our thoughts and into the light of the day. 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 earnestly 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. Of course there are a number of institutions in the city, and doubtless these people will find somewhere to get shelter. 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 notwithstanding. 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 cattle shipped to the latter country suffers much more than cattle shipped from Canada and elsewhere, and 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.

In an article in the Forum by Mr. 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 now a growing demand that less time should be devoted to the catechism and more to English and the three R's." I would like to know in what localities this demand has been voiced? This is a question that Mr. Farrer cannot answer, for the simple reason that the state of affairs which he pictures does not exist. The Catholic recognizes, and will continue to do so in spite of attempted neutralizing influences of irresponsible scribblers, that it is of more importance to be thoroughly acquainted with his religion than anything else. Perhaps it is with Mr. Farrer, as it is with many others, "The wish is father to the thought."

The Chicago Citizen, of which Mr. J. Finerty is Chief Editor, devotes an article, characteristically vigorous and outspoken, to the criticism of a lecture, delivered by Mr. Henry Austin Adams at Hartford, Conn., and of which a synopsis appeared in the Columbian, a Catholic newspaper of Portland, Maine. The 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 nations 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 of the editor of the Citizen pronounce "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 especially 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 some Irish names undergo modification, the same thing happens with English, Scotch, Welsh, French, German and Italian names, which are constantly changing through mispronunciation and mis-spelling. Of course, there are Irish people who have changed their names 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 their names brought from the old land than are the immigrants to the United States. As for the Citizen's charge of wide-spread apostasy nothing but unquestionable evidence would make me believe it. I look upon the statement as a calumny.

Writes the Marquis de Fontenay in 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 Duffy, the associate of Daniel O'Connell, 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 influential Dublin newspaper, the Nation. On one occasion Sir Charles and the entire staff of the

paper were jailed by the viceroy, Lord Clarendon, whereupon Lady Wilde, mother of the ignoble Oscar, and Mrs. 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 Sir Charles' eldest son, the Victorian 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 legislature of the Canton of Basle, for the insurance of factory operatives 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 insurance 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 ninety-one 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 account of wrongful conduct.

On the subject of workmen Mr. d'Avenel has a very interesting article 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 10s. 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 Honour. He certainly deserved some reward, for during his thirty years of service not a single accident had occurred to any workman under his orders, so carefully had he always arranged his scaffolding."

A London Police Magistrate, writing in the North American Review on the subject of "Drink and Drunkenness in London," pleads strongly in favour of legislation on the recommendations of Mr. Wharton's Committee in 1893. He tells the story of Jane Cakebread and Tottie Fay, and thinks that nothing can be done unless there is some legislation and more education. He quotes the following summary of the suggestions made by Mr. Wharton's Committee, which he would gladly see embodied in law:

(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 months.

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 away.

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 eighteenth 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 soldiers, made up by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of Philadelphia, when the prospects of the continental cause seemed gloomiest.

**THE ONLY True Blood Purifier** prominently in the public eye today is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Therefore get Hood's and ONLY HOOD'S.

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 ancestors, and not less proud of his Irish descent and Catholic faith.

## DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH.

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

The Pupils of the Order of the Congregation 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 of the Congregation de Notre Dame in the presentation of a delightful programme, presented in the convent hall Friday evening. 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 ladies 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. Kendry, M.P.; J. R. Stratton, M.P.P.; D. W. Dumble, Hampden Burnham, R. Fair, L. M. Hayes, M. H. Quinlan and Jno. Moloney.

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

- Festal March.....
- Song—All Hail this Happy Meeting.....
- Vocal Solo—No! Not More Welcome.....
- 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 Ains.....
- Vocal Solo—Love's Garden.....
- Instrumental Duet—Philomel.....
- God Save the Queen.....

The performers in each number acquitted 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 and Katie Lewis as well as the violin playing of Miss Pollock and the pianists is worthy of special note.

"The Little One's Wishes" and the "Spring Crown of Flowers" were two beautiful numbers—prettily performed by the young tots.

PROUD OF HIS LITTLE LAMBS. His Lordship, at the conclusion of the programme, cordially thanked the pupils

for their expressions of love and homage and their kind wishes for his future happiness. He referred to his seven years 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 become 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 excellence 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 diocese.

Mr. D. W. Dumble made an eloquent address, in which he congratulated his lordship on his eighth anniversary, and the staff of the convent and the pupils for the musical treat provided. He referred to the beautiful floral tributes—in them could be seen the hand of 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 Burnham 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 convent, and was of the belief that such training would exert a powerful influence for good in a boy.

Messrs. L. M. Hayes and R. Fair also extended their congratulations to his lordship, and expressed themselves as delighted with the evening's programme.

After 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 ratification 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 Quimet, Warden of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, was suspended from his functions by the Federal Government on Saturday, as a result of the investigation which is proceeding into the administration of that institution. He has been temporarily replaced by Deputy-Warden McCarthy.

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At 39 Cents.

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115 Fine Bleached Pure Linen, Hemstitched Table Cloths; special wide hem and the newest Damask patterns; very rich and bright yarn; 3 yards long and worth \$5; our price \$2.90; 3 1/2 yards long and worth \$5.00; our price \$3.40.

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### Linen Toweling.

35 pieces special quality 25 inch Dish and Tea Toweling, extra strong, bright yarn, and good value at 14c yard. Our price, 10c.

### Lettered Toweling.

An unusually large lot of Lettered Toweling will be offered on Monday. The prices are exceptionally low. The letter variety consist of Glass, Dish, Tea, Pantry, Lavatory, Knife and Kitchen. This Toweling is specially adapted for Hotels, Refreshment Rooms, Dining Rooms, Boarding Houses and others. The values are remarkably good and begin at 11c.

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A car-load of Step-Ladders just received. They are offered at the following low prices: 4-Step 48c, 5-Step 60c, 6-Step 72c, 7-Step 84c, 8-Step 96c. Don't miss this opportunity.

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