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Our Paper\_

Should be in the hands of every Catholio Family.

Vol. XLVII. No. 48.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 28 1898.

#### PRICE FIVE CENTS

# MINTREAL'S GELEBRA OF THE '98 CENTENARY

Grounds on Sunday, June 26.

Irish Societies Issues an Important Circular.

THE PROGRAMME FOR THE EVENT

National Organizations from the United States and Other Parts of Canada to be Largely Represented -- Some of the Invitations Issued to Distinguished Platform Orators.

The Hon. Edward Blake to Visit Canada and Expected to Deliver the Address of the Day -- Great Enthusiam in the Circles of Local Societies and Clubs -- The Demonstration Promises to Surpass All, kept open for their convenience. Their Previous Efforts.

Insumes the world over,-and where is the spot an Irishman is not to be found ?-in this centennial year have their heart's ideas converged on the most stirring epoch in the history of their country. It was just a hundred years ago on Monday since the first blood of the gallent pikemen mingled with that of the hirelings of the oppressor.

It is not the intention here to refer at any length to the causes and effects which marked the particular phase of misrule. But the intention is to point out to ail true Irish Catholics the necessity for unanimity in the arrangements committees have been at work for the yeke of oppression. menths, and never has there been such unanimity among all classes and all shades of politics. The convention rec ntly held in Dublin settled the idea of amalgamation, and the grand services of the United Irishmen will find commemorative places beside those of the other patriots whose imperishable deeds during the rebellion will live as long as Ireland is a nation. No invidious distinctions will be made between members of Parment and other representative men, and in this the Centennial Association has schieved a notable triumph.

Fortunately, the Irishmen of Montreal are not slow to follow the example set by their brethren across the sea, and the petty differences will be allowed to interfere with the unity that should characterize them on an important occasion like the present. With a spirit of enthusiasm that augurs well for a splendid result, they have united and entered upon the work, and it is quite safe to sathat the demonstration will surpass any celebration ever held in this city. The official circular has been issued and already replies have been received from Kinston and Quebec, as well as Portland, Me. The latter place will send a coningent of Hibernian Knights, while the Young Irishmen's Society of Kingston, with their band, have intimated their desire to assist at the celebration; the lish National Alliance and A.O.H. of Quebec will also visit the city in large

Among the many invitations issued to distinguished platform orators throughout the United States and Canada may be mentioned such J.H. known names as Judge McMahon, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Rev. George Pepper, Recorder Goff, New York; Representa McGuire, Syracuse; Rev. Father Ryan, Toronto, Hon. M. F. Hackett, Stan- Holland.

To be field at the Exhibition stead, and others. It is also expected that our own Hon. Edward Blake, who is to visit Canada during the course of the month of June, will be induced to address the meeting. Of the local Irishmen mentioned there are Mr. M J. F. Quinn, Q.C., M.P., and Hon. Dr. Guerin. The Executive of the United The French Canadians, it is expected, will be represented, among others, by Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron M P., and Mr. H. C. St. Pierre, Q.C. There will be many other local speakers in addition to the foregoing list, as well as a number of other American orators of well-known reputation.

#### The Circular.

To the Irish Societies of Canada, greeting :- The committee of the Irish Societies of Montreal, appointed to make arrangements for the commemoratory celebration of the Centenary of the Struggle and Herres of '95, have the pleasure to announce that it has been decided to hold the coming relebration on Sunday, the 26th of June, and His-Grace the Arcubishop of Montreal, and the reverend clergy of the different Irish parishes, have been pleased to give their approbation to the demonstration. The committee hereby extend to their brethren in the Irish societies throughout Canada and the United States a most hearty invitation to visit Montreal on this occasion and participate in the proceedings to be held on the above date. All members of societies are expected to wear either their own regalia or distinctive '98 badges. Local reception committees will be appointed to look after the guidance of visiting brethren, and the halls of the various societies will be

The National Lacrosse Club have donated the use of their grounds for the gathering, and all arrangements are progressing most favorably.

All societies or other organizations that may decide to take part are requested to notify the secretaries of their intentions, and any further needful information will be supplied.

At 11 a m.- A special mass will be celebrated in St. Patrick's Church for the accommodation of the visiting societies. At 2 p.m-All societies and other organizations will assemble at Haymarket Square, form into line and parade through the city to the National Lacrosse Grounds, Park Avenue, where they will form into the '98 Centenary Demonstra tion. The gathering will be addr saed by distinguished speakers from the United States and Canada on the strugfor the joyful anniversary. In Ireland | gle made by the heros of '98 to throw off' B. FEENY,

Cor. Secretary. 40 Grand Trunk Street, Montreal.

Rec. Secretary. P.O Box, 107, Montreal.

Local Societies. These Montreal organizations will take part in the demonstration:-St. Patrick, National Society, St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society, Irish Catholic Benefit Society, Young Irishmen's L. & B. Society, Division No. 1 A. O. Hibernians, St. Patrick's '98 Club, Shamrock Athletic Association, St. Ann's Young Men's So ciety. St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society, Division No. 3 A. O. Hibernians, St. Ann's '98 Club, St. Ann's Papal Cadets, St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Society, St. Gabriel's '98 Club, Division No. 2. A. O. Hiber-Irish societies have shown that no little nians, Hibernian Knights, Uniformed Rank A,O H., St. Anthony's Young Men's Society, Division No. 5 A. O. Hibernians, St. Anthony's '98 Club, St. Mary's Young Men's Society. Division No. 4 A. O. Hibernians, St. Mary's '98 Club, St. Jean Baptiste's '98 Club, William O'Brien Association, Mount St. Louis Cadets, St. Mary's College Cadets, Loyola College students, National Lacrosse Association.

#### OBITUARY.

## Mrs. John Keneban.

It is our painful duty to chronicle the death of Mrs. John Kenehan, wife of Mr. John Kenehan, so well known in the ranks of St. Ann's Young Men, which sad event occurred on Saturday last, after a short illness. Deceased was the daughter of Mr. Peter McKeown, an old and respected resident of St. Ann's Ward. She was highly esteemed in the circles of St. Ann's parish and was for many years, prior to her marriage, a most enthusiastic member of the Ladies' Choir.

The most beautiful sight this earth affords is a man or woman so filled with love that duty is only a name and its tive John Fitzgerald, Boston; Mayor performance the natural outflow and expression of the love which has become

# FOREIGN CATHOLIC NOTES.

The Pointed Sermon of a Liverpool Priest.

Catholics Who Subscribe for the Public Eye--A Singular Occurrence in a Church at Rome--Brief Remarks Upon the Critical Condition of Public Affairs in the Eternal City.

The annual sermons in aid of the schools were preached on Sunlay at St. Thomas's Church, Waterloo, Liverpool. says the London Universe. The Rev. C. Nicholson, 8.3., occupied the pulpit in the morning. The Rev. T. Donnelly, St. Francis Navier's, Liverpool, preached in the evening. The rev. preacher concluded his remarks by referring to the special occasion on which they were met-the seeking more aid for the schools. The other day in the House of Commons the leader of one of the great parties told them clearly and unmistak ably what his intention was. He said he would never rest satisfied till Board schools were established in every village spoken there, by Marche Brut is: throughout the country. They were in fear of German competition. They must keep their schools up to the standard required if they were to retain them. It was a struggle between infi-delity and Christianity, Sooner or later the party who was struggling for Board schools would do Christian ise the land. That was what they were lighting for. He deploted the incrinces of the faithful, who found no interest in puthelping the National Schools. Christa's religion was a religion of sacrifice. Some people would sooner sied a drop of blood than part with money. Many of them had no hesitation in increasing their house or giving a good dinner or a fine supper. It added to their importance. People talked about them. But to give God the money was a much harder thing to do. His task would be very much easier that night if it was known that all they had given would be in the morning papers. There would be a grand collection. He was preaching in the north east of England last year. A man gave £100 because it was in the paper next morning. They had all got a little of that spirit, and it was well to guard against it. They should remember that 'give, and it shall be given to you.' The result of the appeal was a collection of ahout \$150.

#### A Phenomenal Occurrence.

A curious and miraculous occurrence upon which ecclesiastical authority has not yet pronounced, has taken place at a church in Rome. Santa Maria in Monticelli, says the Roman correspondent of the London Monitor. It is noth ing less than the miraculous movement of the eyes of an ancient and venerable picture of Our Saviour, about which the same curious thing is related as having occurred in 1854. From a long account published in the Voce della Verita, I glean the following facts (I may say, at once, that the church is now closed to all, or else I should have certainly paid a visit myself): - It appears that a few days ago, after that pious devotion known as the 'Way of the Cross' was finished in the church, a lady and her two daughters-the ages of the latter are about 15 years old-went into the Sacristy to inform the Fathers of the church that while the holy exercise was taking place, the eyes of the picture, which are painted as closed, opened. The Fathers, astounded at this, hurried with the lady to the church, and several people were praying before the crucifix in the usual way; that is to say, there were no more there than is ordinary. There were, it appears, about a score of persons kneeling there, and, after a few minutes, to the surprise and consternation of everyone, the eyes, painted as shut, seemed as if alive; the eyelids raised themselves and there was to be distinguished the eyes, the pupils, and the iris of each eye; in fact just as if the eyes were real. The face, in the midst of the agony which was depicted upon it, seemed radiant and smiling. And a cry from all those present went up; and with one accord they said, God have mercy on us.' As the news of the prodigy spread crowds began to gather, until, finally, at the end of the next day the picture had to be removed. Ecclesiastical authority has not yet pro nounced upon the case; and I can give nothing further of it until a verdict has been given. But, as not less than 600 persons have seen the miraculous picture, there seems hardly any doubt and certainly the usual cant phrase of feminine hysteria' which is usually given as explanation of miraculous events, cannot be given in this instance.

#### A Grave Political Crisis.

The critical state of affairs in the Eternal City is commented upon by a correspondent to an English Catholic journal, in the following terms :-

It is, perforce, domestic, rather than international events which have been occupying our attention during these last few days. It is evident to the veriest tyro and to the most casual observer that a grave political crisis is at hand which, in its immediate results, threatens to be not merely an ordinary Socialthe central principle of their life.- J. G. | istic disturbance-of those we have had | found out by the troops. The people are too much experience already—but some- I finding it out in the taxes.

thing far graver; the voice of the people crying out in anger against the law of the country and its rulers. It is this present Ministry which has gotten himself into had repute, through various means, we creof I purpose not to speak but we in Rome have a fear n' prospect at our very doors. At the present moment, however, it is difficill to see what the people will obtain; for the only possible chance for the Cabinet or di Rudini would be a return to Cristi and his friends, and this is a possible eventu ality the people prefer nor to discuss. Rome-even Paly in the impaper. woe here no, and wretched; for the people, marassed by taxes and general maladministration are in open revolt. And this has been gradually fermenting and fermenting for weeks and months. Of what is tris the result? Torn by a thousand condicting emotions ruled by those who understood her not, where is Italy's eliverer to come from? Must she return to the old days when Peter's successor was King of Rome? therein, under the gentle and leving kindness of the Pontiff, Rome and the Papal states went well; and then the children, perhaps spoiled and marred by too much love and kindness, revelled. and bit the hand that, before they had kissed. As I pass by the Forum -or rather, its remains, the words of the world's met cecurto my mind, words which he forcefully depicted as being Had you rather Court were living and die all slaves; than that Comer was dead, to live free men." History repeats itself; and the tradless times when the populare sandered by theorie death. ewayed this way so dithat way by Mireta Brutus and Anthony, kn w not which way was the true way, so me in danger of coming into the secure lays. This was the question put: "Had you rather the Pope was your master, temps tal as well ting their nands in their projects and as spiritual or that he was dethrough and you to have libered. And the populace, creedily, arswered that the Pope's power must give way. And what is the result? Look from my window and see he soldiery over the way, frightening the people into peace; and the pect b, strong bedied, studiorn some of Rome, celing that they are cowed, are sighing value or the old days to come back, when the P. to anail be their King. The rein lies their remedy, there in their hope; none and remedy other way, there is none,

On the Dismissals of Messrs. Sharkey and O'Brien.

Commissioners Endorsed.

the recent action of St. Patrick's Langue | Hward Ryan, Kurgston, Out. in connection with the matter of the diemissals of Mesers. Shark y and and President Eagan, he are et happy

O Brien in the following manner: -Our Irish friends in Onebec might ad vantageously take a leaf out of the book of their brethren in Montreal. About a vear or so ago the latter formed them selves into an organization known as the S: Patrick's League. This organization embraces Irishmen of all political creeds who have united to protect each other and to assert their rightful influence in a legitimate way in the administration of the affairs of their city, and of the Province and the Dominion. Several months since, the first occasion pre sented itself for the necessity of calling the League to the reacue. Two well known Irish Catholics, Mesers. Sharkey and O'Brien, with whom there was no fault to find, were dismissed by the Montreal Harbor Commission. The St. Patrick's League, as we mentioned at the time, did not let the grass grow under its feet. It went to work at once appointed a deputation of leading Irishmen representing both political parties, and sent them to re monstrate with the Commissioners against the irjustice. The deputation met the Commissioners, made it hot for them, and finally retired with the promise that the wrong done would be righted at the earliest possible moment. Of course, the usual cant on such occasions was indulged in by the Commissioners to stave off the importunities of their unwelcome visitors. They had not contemplated any wrong doing, but, if any had been done they would look into the matter and repair it without delay This was, of course, wast in common parlance is termed a "put off." No doubt, it was calculated, that, after their first burst of indignation, the excited Irishmen would cool down and in a little time forget the matter altogether in the hurry and bustle of their every day life. Then, when the whole business was for gotten, the places hitherto filled by Irish Catholics would be given away to others and it would be too late to kick up any more fuse about them. This is a favorite dodge of the politicians. But in Montreal they counted without their hosts when they reckoned that the St. Patrick's League would not have sufficient union and tenacity of purpose to keep its object and to persist in inconvenient reminders and questions.

That such a thing as war is not altogether a bank holiday is beginning to be

## BRANCH TWENTY-SIX

Entertains Prominent Members of the Administration of the C.M.B.A.

At their Club B am, on Monday Evening--Int : Delivered by the and it are and Local Officers--A Few Striking Financial Reason: Showing the Successful Operations of the Organization.

The last r gular meeting of Branch 26, which was held on the evening of was suspended and invited the visitors Monday, the 13rd of May, was as implied greats to purche of the hospitality prant in . The attendance of the members was very large and was reinforced by a large number of visiting britners from the sister brin, hes of the city and district of Montreal.

Amongst toose tre-ent wer. Rev. Father Fallon and E.v. Fither M. Derm at of St. Patrick's recend Depus ti s Joseph Girard, P. A. Borner, C. Durdelin, J. L. Costreen, F. P. Recev. President McElroy, Brusen 11. President Fnous sayles, Br. And, P. D. ya Branch 700 Casa off of C. of Brief, and Britist Mesnare Bosen 34 Brother Dogan, British 74 Letter Boshier, Bearen St. British Dogarfick, Bearen 57; President London de com 1502 and Charmalter trained a street of Tartar and Brother Lanthier Many of All Sont representation from Brone as No. 140, 112 143 1 9 1 1 Gan (2 Jr. H. ever) Hon. Mr. Justice Carros, C. accollers Foeley, A. D. M. Othes, P. Scynolds, M Sound vir Brithers Al v. Me When James Million, F. J. Correct L. C. Pies R.J. Nagle, P.G. room, N. H. C. v. N.P. B Cample H. F. A. Richard, Liber Welen E Br. vn. Efw. Josky v. B. Lessey, O. Pansov, M. Haymer, Jan Callainn, James Murphy, Thes. Phy. W. A. Circle in, M. Corcogan, J. A. Hartenstein, D. J. Moallia, John Kennedy, J. G. Taurgood James S. Shee, I wish Of sile, I wish Godd, J. A. Meltonigh, J. Poelan, U.A. Hartubaise, J. P. Rubly, C. L. O'Beren, Joseph Medready, P. J. McD. augh. Phos. Boyle, P. J. Dureev, R. Goban, John O'Connor, Wm. E. Doran, Tees L. D. laney, J. Cherry, and along they eithers.

President Martin Lagan presided. The annual routine of lausiness was transect. ed, and just as the Branch was entering upon what is e-waidered in C. M. B. A. circles the most interesting order, and is known as Good of the Association, Attitude of St. Patrick's Chancellor Finn, Chanceller P. R ynolds League Towards the Harbor and Chanceller C. O'Brien entered, ac companied by the following Grand Officers of the Grand Council - Hev. Father Tiernan, of London; Brother The Quebec Daily Telegraph, under the caption "Union and Tenacity," refers to Bro. P. J. O'Keele, St. John, N.B.; Bro. J. Bohan, Kungston, Out, and Dr.

> Brother Finn introduced the visit readdress, extended them a most hearty

> Rev. Father Tiernan was the first to reply to the address of welcome, in the course of which he gave a brief remain of the history of the Association, which was much appreciated. He dwelt upon its progressio the Province of Ontario, not only amongst the laity, but amongst the clergy. All of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ontario were members of the Association, and in several of the dioceses all of the clerry within them were also members. The Association had the approval of the Church, and those who had charge of their spiritual welfare showed their confidence in it by

> becoming members. Brother W. P. Killackey followed, and on rising was most heartily received. His address may well be termed a most eloqueut cifort. Brother Killackey began by expressing the great pleasure he felt at the privilege of being present at one of the regular meetings of old 26. parent branch of the Association in the Province of Quebec. He complimented the Branch on its large meeting, as it was an evidence of the activity of its members. As one of the executive offi cers of the Association he complimented the Branch upon its work and record. Brother Killackey then proceed to give a resume of the aims and objects of the Association and the duties and interest which should be taken by its members. Their Association was a grand one; its career, since its inception 21 years ago, had been one of progress; its high standing to day was due to the wisdom of its founders, who started out upon a sound basis. He detailed the progress of the Association and pointed out the advantages of membership. The Association was a help to brothers in the battle of life, and was a help in the elevation of humanity. There was place in its ranks for all. Its aims and objects were for the im provement of the social, intellectual and moral standing of its members. Mem bership in the Association was a badge of honor. The Association had made good progress in the past and there was etill room for further progress, and it was the duty of each and every member to assist in the spreading of the useful-

ness of th Association, Brother P. J. O'Keefe next addressed the meeting and was also heartily received. His address was much appre

ciated. Brother J. J. Behan also delivered a short address, in the course of which he by referring to our advertising columns.

gave a que valuable bints to those prosent on their duties as members, and pointed out the progress being made in he different provinces of the Dominion.

Dr. Edward Ryan, Medical Supervisor, was the last of the visitors to address she meeting and his address was of great interest as he gave a resun cof the finances of the Association. The Association was formed 21 years ago, and sines then has paid out \$1,526; 13 10 in to notify claims and has a reserve fund of \$75 (100) (0)

Han ar Justice Curran made a brief ble se on the pleasure derived by the Bearing from the visit of so many of the enicl officers of the Association and pointed out the profes to be derived from same. The ilm, Judge also spoke on the presp rity of the Association.

Connector I'm was called upon and niade a short address, atter which President Esgan announced that Insiners of the Bringit. R treslements were then served and a pleasent rour passed, all too quickly.

On the meeting being reasembled, Bro. Cowigan moved a vote of thanks to trovisit is for their presence and addresses. Bothers F. J. Curren and P. Respective control the motion which was adopted with cithusicsia. The meeting shoully after broke up.

Properations for the Annual Religious telebration

Talle Herl on Sunday, June 19 -The Invitations Issued for the Oceasion.

A meeting of the toembers of the Provincial Court and Dipuly High Chief Ranger and Chief Rangers of the Cathohe Order of Foresters for the District of Montreal was held in St. Joseph's Hall, St. Catherine street, list Sunday afternom, for the purpose of making arrangements for the holding of their surgad religious celebration on Sunday, June 19 h next. There were present at the meeting Bros. Gibean, Renaud and Ritchot, these three gentlemen occupying the platform, and Bros. Bilodeau, Firget, McGildrick, Ryan, Flungan, Farrell, Lilonde, Fostere, Bussiere, Pel-letier, Jackson, Furlong, Brady, Godin, Bayard, Leduc, and a number of others. The Foresters are rapidly mereasing in numbers in Montreal there being successfully established Courts in nearly all the parishes.

chief Ringer Gib au who explained the object of the meeting.

Rev. Father Lepailleur, on behalf of the Special Committee appointed to arrange a Mass for the occasion, reported that the religious services should be held in St. James' Cathodral, and that His A. rdship Bishop L trocque, of Sherbrooke, had been invited to efficiate.

The following have been invited to take part in the procession: His Worship the Mayor, High Chief Ranger Thomas Cannon, of Chicago, Hon. Dr. Guerin, L. Goin, M.P.P., M. J. F. Quinn, M.P., an the Presidents of the C.M. B.A., Union St. Joseph, Young Trishmen's L. & B. Association, the AOH., St. Ann's Y.M. Society, etc.

It was also decided to hold a grand banquet immediately after the celebration of Grand Mass, in the Queen's Hotel.

The meeting was then adjourned to meet Thursday, 26th inst., when the route of the procession will be arranged.

#### TIRST COMMUNION AT ST. MARY'S.

Yesterday (Friday) the Rev. Father O'Donnell, accompanied by two surpliced attendents bearing lighted tapers, distributed Holy Communion for the first time to a large number of children whom he had been preparing for several wecks.

The little ones presented a very pretty scene as they approached the Holy Table. In church and during the service they were edifying in their conduct, and the picture they presented undoubtedly recalled to many of the parents and older members of the congregation pleasing memories of the day on which they made their first communion.

In the evening they again assembled in the church and renewed their baptismal vows, after which they were invested in the Scapular.

First Communion is ever a day of much rejoicing in St. Mary's, and this was no exception to the general rule.

At the morning and evening services the young ladies of the Academy, under the direction of the devoted nuns, discoursed many appropriate hymna most pleasingly. Prof. Jas. Wilson accompanied the young ladies on the organ.

May Oar Good Lord preserve the little ones who after an earnest preparation. received Him into their hearts for the first time; and it is our sincere praver that He will keep them faithful to the promises they made on that day—the most auspicious of their lives.

IT IS A GOOD THING TO REMEMBER -A. T. Stewart once said, " People go where they're invited." Now the readers of our paper have a standing invitation to visit some of the best stores in our city. Their names and addresses can be had

## EDUCATION IN OUR CONVENTS

A Visit to the Time-Honored Mother House of the Most Holy Names.

Beautifully Situated Within the Historic Boundaries of Old Hochelaga-An Interesting Sketch of the Establishment and Its Methods as an Auxiliary in the Noble Cause of Catholic Edu-

A visitor entering the Canadian metropolis naturally makes close observation of the things he sees and hears as he plods his way through the miles of bustling and busy streets, because at many points he is confronted with objects and conditions to be compared with something of a kindred nature seen in other cities and towns. The first thing that attracts a stranger's attention in Montreal is the solidity of its huge com. mercial and public buildings, its fine harbor and immense shipping interests. which extend to every port in the world. Then the city's geographical position comes in for notice, being fronted by the great St. Lawrence river and guarded in the rear by the far famed Mount Royal. Here we turn to view its University, Colleges, Academical buildings and numerous churches. Then its world wide reputation as being "the city of churches" occurs to the mind of the tourist, and he tries to verify the claim in computing how many churches the great Canadian city really possesses. And while looking data to get at the exact number he nees enough to justify him in allowing the title to stand.

Then he turns his attention to the religious and charitable institutions, and has not pursued his inquiry far before he convinces himself that the metropolis is highly favored in this respect. In his scrutiny, if he gives due heed to the number of convents in the city, he will be obliged to admit that no place in America is better suited in this re-

Of this I had practical proof the other day, for, in my investigations in the east end of the municipality, known as Hochelaga, I called at the famous con vent of the district, Holy Names of Jesus and Mary; and through the courtesy of Sister Agnes of the Sicred Heart I was conducted through every department of that far famed institution, which stands in the foremost rank as a religious centre of the highest culture and educational efficiency. As I was led from room to room and saw busy pupils pursuing their courses of moral, religious. to get a mental grasp of what it meant generation, who will in due time become the brightest hones for the social and domestic virtues and moralities of the future, because every lesson taught ed upon the highest precepts of true represent its tempting allurements a contrast will be made, and the sweetness of the life lived within the Convent walls of dear Hochelaga will rise in virtuous rebuke against the illusory follies of the passing social hour. I was, of course, myself deeply impressed with what I saw inside and outside this noted establishment, and I a ked the good Sister as to the regrets of the graduates as the parting hour approached. She assured me that no one ever uttered the parting word without heartfelt emotions of sorrow, and that no matter how widely separated in after years, the home of their educational days in Hochelaga was recalled with tenderest feelings of love. Nor can it be wondered at that this should be so, because within the sacred walls of that peaceful home everything breathes of good order, harmony and virtuous contentment, and in such fragrant degree that it would hardly be possible for such a glorious combination to exist outside its halls.

The situation itself is beautiful; the Convent faces the St. Lawrence river, and for a back ground it has picturesque tiers of commodious homes clustering in graceful ascent one above another. Within its own grounds there are flowers, plants, trees, fruits and foliage that delight the eye and gratify the senses, while giving the whole place an aspect of home life and comfort that are truly refreshing. In the grounds honey bee culture is practised with profitable results, and as we gazed at the numerous hives and realized the proverbial beeindustry going on within, it seemed no stretch of the imagination to make a typical connection between the busy workers in the hives and the equally industrious workers within the Convent walls. The scope of the studies is very far reaching and the system of culture adopted is of the highest order, and upto-date in every particular. In the scientific branches the equipment is firstclass, and all the implements that science has discovered are utilized to speed the progress of the learner.

There are graduating classes in French and English and all kinds of needle, artistic and fancy work is taught, as well as drawing from nature, objects and per-epective. As practical aids in developing She minds of the pupils there is the museum, specimens of the objects that belong to this department and rare collections of things that help to give the developing intellect a practical know-ledge of the nature of the studies in

The library of the institution contains precious books gathered from the best intellectual sources. The reception halls were present and greatly added to the regular army.

and chapel are gems in their way, but we were struck with one very prominent feature of the establishment, namely, its high musical character. Of course it has long enjoyed a well earned reputation for superior instruction in this branch, but actual proof of the fact is had as soon as one comes within ear shot of the enchanting musical tones that resound through the building. Twenty-eight pianos are in use, and from these harmonious music is drawn by expert fingers at almost all hours of the day. In this spacious hall one lingers unconconsciously, and as the good Sister led us away from that charming quarter we thought the time spent in it ar too short. We were, however, going upwards, and gradually reached the top of the build ing, whither we were escorted by the some polite directress. The object in mounting there was to gain an idea of what Montreal looks like from a point of vantage, and certainly the view from the roof of the convent amply repays any trouble undertaken in climbing up there, for the outlook is magnificent.

In getting some brief detail of the origin of this religious body we learned that the original foundations of the Order were laid by three devoted Sisters, whereas at the last anniversary meeting the number of devoted women had grown to more than one thousand, with separate and numerous foundations in various parts of the globe Surely the hand of Providence is visibly seen in this growth from such humble beginning. Just think of the feebleness and, withal, of the bravery of the three devoted women who first undertook to form a community whose entire labors were given to the service of God; then follow their course upwards and deny if you can that the Divine hand guides and prospers those who devote both mind and heart to the propagation of the true faith, and who willingly sacrifice themselves for the good of others.

The 'Hochelaga Community, in addition to the home they now occupy, have acquired extensive property in Outremont, and in due course of time they intend to build a branch house there, but not before their domicile at the old stand becomes too congested by reason of the city's extension eastward.

It may be here remarked that the pupils and inmates of this famed Hochelaga Convent are not all drawn from Canadian sources, for the well known repute of the great teaching order has made its existence and its merits familiar to parents and guardians all over America, and it is no uncommon thing to find numbers of young ladies from the United States entrusting themselves to the care of the devoted Sisters of the Hochelaga Convent, for their moral and religious culture and for all the scholas tic acquirements and maidenly refinements that go to make up the model woman of the home and of the social

Before leaving the Convent, myself

and my companion, Professor P. J. intellectual and scientific studies, Istrove | Leitch, of the Montreal Catholic Commercial Academy, were greeted courtto the young women of this present eously and kindly by Sister St. Thomas Aquinas, who had just returned from the mothers and moulders of a succeed some charitable cutside mission. ing generation. In the thought I could Through her motherly kindness and that of the amiable Sister above mentioned, we were made to feel pariectly at ease, and besides were given an opportunity and every principle instilled are ground- to see for ourselves and to judge of the truly Christian spirit that hovers around figion and purity, which will endure in a religious home wherein the blessings some very interesting and exciting races of hunger. later life despite the temptations and of calm contentment and all the moral have taken place during the last few corruptions of the world. The indelible virtues are centered. It may be wee s. When the newspaper despatch estamp of pure virtue received within the well to say that in Montreal there boats come in from the Gulf they always hallowed walls of the Hochelaga Con-vent can never be wholly effaced, for conventual establishments, still Hoche and when correspondents land at the the young ladies educated here will laga Convent holds it pre-eminence same time the race for the cable office is ever bear the holy impress upon as the sanctified and home-like institute more interesting than any steeplechase their souls, and even the world should tion which has so long endeared itself to ever run. If it be late at night five all these young girls who once set foot seconds gained in the race from the upon its thresholds. Quebec, we are dock to the cable office may mean an aware, has its great convents, and especially its famous Ursuline and Hotel Dieu, dailies of the North. The correspondent foundations which eclipse all others in point of age and venerable association, but we doubt if any one of them can surpass the Home we speak of, amidst its quiet and fascinating bowers of trees, plants, fruits and general surroundings, which gave it an air of loveliness that must be soothing to the hearts of all its inmates

For ourselves and companion we are free to admit that no visit ever gave us more pleasure or will remain more deeply imprinted upon our memories.

WM. ELLISON.

## MARY'S PARISH

The Choir and Friends Give a Musical Evening

At the Catholic Sailors' Home - Mr Successful Affair.

The Catholic Sailors' Institute has in a very short time become one of the ost popular institutions in the city, and deservedly so, as its promoters and supporters are doing an incalculable amount of good amongst the scafaring men who frequent the port of Montreal during the summer months. It was stated to the TRUE WITNESS the other day that the majority of the sailors who come up the St. Lawrence from British and foreign ports are of the Roman Catholic faith. and it is but fitting that the hand of Catholic Christian fellowship should be extended to these brave mariners by their co-religionists of

Canada's commercial metropolis. The Catholic Sailors' Institute will in fact be for all time a bright landmark for all Catholic sailors coming to our shores, and no feature in the general work has been more successful than the weekly concerts which take place every Thursday evening. The most recent of these exceedingly high class musical entertainments was presided over by Mr. P. Wright, and it is not too much to say a cipher message to a newspaper. The that a great deal of very creditable censor apologized and let the message

talent was brought into requisition. Prof. Wilson, the leader of St. Mary's choir, and the members of this one of the had a bright new roulette table within a hest organizations of the kind in our city, week. The censor is an officer of the

general success of a most creditable function. The several young ladies, some of whom being in their early teens, also contributed their vocal and instrumental talent, and were much appreciated by those present, amongst whom were Rev. Fathers Devine and O'Bryan, of the Jesuit Order, the first named being the Spiritual Director of the Club.

The following programme was quite well executed throughout:—

Mr. Moren sang 'The Girl I Loved so Dearly'; Mr. Flanigan, 'Sentenced to Death'; Mr. Hamel, solo, with choir, 'The Old Church Bell'; Mr. Trainor, 'Sweet Kathleen'; Miss Ina Read, dance, Highland Fling; Misses Hools han and Murphy, duett; Mr. Hogan, a wallz clog dance; Misses Sharp and Johnson, piano duet; Mr. Alfred Emblem. comic song; Mr. Raynor, song,
'Little Limbs are Weary'; Miss Eva
Hoolahan, song, 'You Can't Play in Our
Back Yard'; Miss Stafford, song,
'The Miner's Dream'; Messrs. Hamel
and T. and A. Emblem, trio;
Miss Hogan, song, 'The Lowlands'
Low': Mr. Glennon, a Scotch, song; Low'; Mr. Glennon, a Scotch song; Mr. T C. Emblem and chorus, 'The Fire Alarm'; Mrs. Tigh, song, 'Darling Sue'; Mr. McGuire and choir, 'The Boys of the Old Brigade'; Miss Ina Read, song, 'I Guess You Don't Know Who I Am'; Mr. Ferris, song, 'Sweet Genevieve'.

This varied programme, so carefully rendered, was brought to a close by the singing of 'God Save the Queen.' Ba-fore leaving, however, a good many interested visitors remained to visit the admirable work that is being done in the apartments below the concert hall, where a reading room, well supplied with papers and magazines, and writing tables, with a full supply of stationery, are always at the disposition of the

sailors, free of charge. Mr. Albert Ayres is the manager of the Institute, and he appears to be the right man in the right place. Mr. Thos. Grant is the accomplished planist at the Institute, and his work on Thursday evening was particularly fine.

## PRESS AND THE WAR.

Some of the Amusing Experiences of the Autocrat of the Cable.

A despatch from Key West to an American journal says :--

The most interesting, the most important man by all odds here is the censor. The cable office is a small brick building two stories high with a large eccount palm growing on each side. The palms spread their great branches above the building and form a perfect arch over the red tiled roof. Great clusters of cocoanuts hang from the green arch and swing and rustle in the swarthy leaves whenever the lazy south wind comes up from the harbor.

It is only a few yards from the door of the cable office to the Government pier. In fact, it is only a few yards from any point on the island to the water, and when the tide is at the highest point the sea slips back tartugh most of the streets and leaves a white fringe of salt along the gutters when the tide goes out and the salt-soaked earth dries.

Go through the narrow streets which lead from the cable office to the wharf suffer like their elder brethren the panga exclusive story for one of the great who files 3,000 words at midnight is pretty sure that no other paper will be able to get anything for its morning edition from Key West that night.

After the copy has been filed the correspondent's trouble is not at an end. Every word of it must be read and passed upon by the censor. If in his judgment it ought not to be printed it cannot be sent. If it gives any information as to the movements of the fleet or the army it cannot go.

There are something like 150 newspaper correspondents in Key West. The most trying time for the correspondents was on the day the fleet started on its cruise eastward. Every correspondent knew and was eager to send the story, but not a line, not a word, would the censor permit to pass. From a hundred papers in the North came the query, 'Has the fleet started?' Even the answer 'yes ' was not permitted to go.

Some correspondents had arranged cipher codes with their home offices, but the codes were useless. Everything that had the appearance of a cipher-every-P. Wright Presides -- A Most thing that was not absolutely plain and successful Affair. explainable—was stopped. One correspondent worked out a plan which he thought would give the desired informstion to his paper, but he failed. Early in the morning he filed a despatch, the first line reading as follows: 'The newspaper fleet sailed this moraing toward Porto Rico.' An hour later he went to file a personal message to his editor, reading: 'Correction-omit second word in last despatch.'

When he handed in this the censor met him at the receiving desk, and with a kindly smile handed back the first despatch with these words written across it: 'All fleets look alike to me.' The censor has had some amusing ex-

periences with others than the newspaper men. He has been severely rebuked for

holding up private messages which he believed to be cipher despatches for newspaper use. The proprietor of one of the gambling rooms here cabled North the other day for a new roulette wheel. After waiting twenty four hours without reply he went to see if his message had been sent. He found that the censor had held it up, believing it to be go through. An annawer came back within a few hours, and the proprietor

## DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

The Testimony of Rev. Father McKenna of Galway.

The Declaration of Other Priests in Regard to the Sad Plight of the Inhabitants--The Appeal for Assistance no Sham--People Will Die of Hunger.

From week to week the sad intelligence reaches this country of the dire distress of thousands of men, women and children in the South and West of Ireland.

Our sturdy contemporary, the Irish World, recently contained the following

Rev. Father McKenna, Parish Priest of Carrarce, Galway, writes :- "We asked the Government for bread and it gave us a stone. I have no alternative but to appeal through the columns of The Irish World to the charity and humanity of your readers. . . I am obliged to send away, empty handed, hundreds every day who come to me begging for the means to purchase even one meal. My heart bleeds for them in their deplorable condition. Unless help is speedily forthcoming many of my flock will be beyond the reach of help. I am confident that the readers of The Irish World will not suffer my poor people to die of hunger while they can spare a trifle to relieve them."

NINETY FAMILIES UTTERLY DESTITUTE.

From another quarter in the same county comes another appalling similar state of affairs. Rev. Joseph Cassidy, P. P., Rossmuck, Moans Cross, Galway, writes: I shall feel so much obliged if you will kindly permit me to acknowledge through the medium of your coluning the following subscriptions of some sympathetic English friends towards the relief of my distressed people: Mrs. W. Haveron, West Quay-read, Poole, Dorset, England, £1; An Irishman's Wife £1; Anon., 1s. I have also been advised by Miss K. Riley, 3, Central Beach, Lytham, Lancashire, that she has sent a large parcel of secondhand clothing, which has not yet arrived. I desire to say on my own behalf and on behalf of the poor that we are deeply grateful. The theme on every tongue is that the timely generosity of our noble hearted English friends has averted a great calamity in the West of Ireland. I trust that during the trying months that are yet before us-the distress continues to be come more acute until the 1st of August —funds may be available to tide our people over. We have received assist-ance from the Manchester Committee very generous assistance-and also a substantial donation from the Mansion House Committee, which have enabled us to continue employment for 130 persons. But there are ninety more families who re utterly destitu e, to whom we can extend no belping hand. Our 130 families too will lose their employment in a fortnight's time unless we get funds from some source. We have, to put it at the lowest figure, 150 children who are almost naked, and who have to

#### The Cry of Distress No Sham.

Rev. Father C. Rothwell, in the course of a lengthy contribution to the Liver-pool Catholic Times, presents the following picture of the condition of the peasantry in the west of Ireland: The visitors to the west will have a certain amount of ready cash on their way, some of which will no doubt filter down into the pockets and stomachs of the poor. Further, they will learn what their practical sympathy has done for those who are dependent wholly on a miserable potato plot of land. They will see roads, drains, walls and other works of permanent benefit to the people which have been executed on payment of wages, generally at the rate of a shilling a day, from the funds transmitted to the various local com-mittees. They will learn what food the people and their children have been living on, and what little they are content to subsist on. They will see the dwellings or shelters of the poor, the rough stone walls, with scarce a window. the smoke choosing to come out through the door rather than to go up the make shift of a chimney. On striking a match, they will see never a bedstead, but an arrangement rather which they will not venture to touch, and they will be informed that the rest of the family sleep on the floor of stone or motherearth, with little or no covering. At one end will invariably be seen the members of the animal kingdom, a pig, a donkey, a goat, a cow that has been in the family for two or three generations, which gives a pint of milk a day, and even this goes as barter outside for something else; or there may be a calf, which, if only fed, will some day be a cow. To crown all will be found evidence of the patience of the poor, their deep religious spirit, their purity, modesty, chaetity, and a conviction of how little it would take to raise these people into a tolerable state of life if only the will could be found in t e right quarter.

Those wno witness these sights will not fail to be satisfied that the cry of distress has been no mere sham; they will return full of sympathy, and with a determination not to rest or sleep or seek for pleasure in England whilst thousands in the West of Ireland remain abandoned to live or die as best they may without resources.

#### THE MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

A Sunday Marriage Case Before the American Courts.

A novel case came up on appeal for decision in the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia not long ago. In proving ownership to certain real property. the plaintiff introduced the marriage certificate of his grandmother, a Mrs. Cane. The defense showed that the

marriage was performed on Sunday, and as Sunday contracts were illegal and void by law of the Georgia legislature, the Court was asked to reject the marriage certificate as illegal evidence. This the lower Court actually did, deciding that, as far as property rights were considered, a Sunday marriage was an illegal contract and void in the eyes of the

The case was appealed to the State Supreme Court which promptly reversed the decision of the lower court. The decree stated that "Sunday laws can regulate only ordinary employment, while entering into a marriage contract is not ordinary employment." This wise and just decision will appeal to the higher sentiments of all men throughout the country. The idea of lowering the manriage contract to the level of common barter is repugnant to our well founded

ideas of right and wrong. Marriage is something sacred. The contract which unites man and woman for life is the most holy compact that it is possible for human beings to make. It is so sacred that Catholic sentiment from the days of Jesus Christ, has always looked upon it as a sacrament. It is true that men of lower instincts look upon marriage as a contract of convenience which can be terminated at will. but these men do not represent Christian thought.

The decision of the lower court took the lowest possible view of marriage. It is refreshing to know that it was not

even technically in the right.

The Catholic Catechism states that the state has the right to make laws concerning the civil effects of the marriage contract." Surely this does not mean that marriages to be legal must take place only on week days. If the Supreme Court of Georgia had not reversed the ignoble decision of the lower court, marriage, from a legal point of view, would be no different from the buying and selling of scrap iron. Our ideas of propriety and the instancts of human decency rebel against the thought. Even the savage tribes of West Africa consider marriage a sacred contract .-- The Monitor, San Francisco.

St. Patrick's Church, Agra, Erect ed Fifty Years Ago.

The Work of a Lancer Regiment in Its Construction.

The golden jabilee of St. Patrick's Church, Agra, was celebrated on St. Patrick's Day, when the Very Rev. Father Damusus, assisted by the Rev. Father Lyons, the popular cantonment chaplain, and two other priests, sang High Mass. The choir was exceptionally good, and a very pleasing feature of the ceremony was the presence of the military menibers of the League of the Cross, who appeared in their green sashes. Some members of the congregation also wore green favours, etc.

The Rev. Father Correya preached a most elequent sermon, and after enti- theology as one of the lotticst studies of merating the good works of St. Patrick, addressed himself to the sons of Erin, as well as learning should be an importwho, he said, were as dauntless on the ant factor in the every day life of the neld of battle as they were earnest in student.—J. P. Mahaily, their religious zeal, and wherever the Irishman went his religion followed him and became prolific. The preacher read some interesting statistics to snow how the Catholic religion had flourished, and concluded his clever and instructive discourse by enjoining his hearers to help the good cause of the Church as much as possible.

St. Patrick's Church was built just fifty years ago by public subscription, and an interesting and touching story reaches us of how the men of a lancer regiment then stationed at Agra worked at it like ordinary laborers, carrying bricks and mortar to the masons who were building the superstructure.

The League of the Cross attached to the church is almost as old as the editice itself, and does a vast amount of good work quietly, modestly, and unobirusively by weaning the men of the regiment and batteries stationed here from the evils of drink. We understand that



woman who suffers from weakness and diswoman who suffers from weakness and discase in a womanly way cannot well prove a happy, helpful, amiable wife and mother. Physicians tell young men that weakness and disease of the feminine child-begetting organism make women sickly, nervous and despondent in spite of the best of natural dispositions. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes these organs strong, healthy, vigorous and elastic. It fits for wifehood and motherhood. It allays infinumation, heals ulceration and soothes flammation, heals ulceration and soothes pain. It tones and steadies the nerves. It does away with the qualms of the period

of expectancy and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It frees mater-nity of peril. It insures the newcomer's health. Dr. Pierce is an eminent and skillful physician, who, during his thirty years' experience as chief consulting physician to the great Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., has treated thousands of women. He will answer letters from women free.

Very many women who have become happy, healthy wives and mothers through

the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescrip the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription have permitted their experiences, names, addresses and photographs to be printed in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. This great work used to cost \$1.50. Now it is free. It contains 1.008 pages and over 300 illustrations. Several chapters are devoted to the reproductive physiology of women. For a paper-covered copy send 31 one-cent stamps, lo cover customs and mailing only, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. Cloth binding, 50 stamps.



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the League is very strong now, and great credit attaches to the Rev. Father Lyons for the able and energetic manner in which he has promoted the utility of this institution.

In the evening a most enjoyable entertainment was given in St. Patrick's Hall by the O.I.C.M. (York and Lancaster Regimental) troupe, who acquitted them-selves remarkably weil. The entertainment was got up in aid of the orphans of St. Paul's Schools.—Catholic Times. Liverpool.

There is no joy in this world equal to the happiness of motherhood. A woman's health is her dearest possession. Good locks, good times, happiness, love and its continuance, depend on her health. Almost all of the sickness of women is traceable directly to some derangement of the organs distinctly feminine. Troubles of this kind are often neglected because a very natural and proper modeaty keens women away from physicians, whose insistence upon examination and local treatment is generally as useless as it is common. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will do more for them than 99 dectors in 100. It will do more than the hundreth doctor can unless he prescribes it. It is a pr scription of Dr. R. V. Pierce, who for 30 years has been chief consulting physician of the World's Dispensary and Invalid's Hotel, at Buttalo, N.Y.

Send 31 one cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, and get his great book, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, absolutely free.

We should strive to make the rising generation not only thinkers and workers. but better men. Surely, the old universities had sound views upon this matter when they not only set before the yourn any educated man, but also that religion

The need of a good Spring Medicine is almost universal and Hoodia Sursaparilla exactly meets this need. Be sure to get

The practice of perseverance is the discipline of the noblest virtues. To ran well, we must run to the end. It is not the conquering but the fighting that gives a hero his title or renown.-E. L. Magoon.

#### FATHER McCALLEN'S TRIBUTE

TO THE VALUE OF THE "DIXON CURE" FOR THE LIQUOR AND DRUG HABITS

On the occasion of a lecture delivered before a large and appreciative audience, in Windsor Hall, Montreal, in honor of the Father Mathew Anniversary, Rev. J. A. McCallen, S.S., of St. Patrick's Church, without any solicitation or even knowledge on our part, paid the following grand tribute to the value of Mr. A.

Hutton Dixon's medicine for the cure of the alcohol and drug habits ;—
Referring to the PHYSICAL CRAVE engendered by the inordinate use of intoxicants, he said: "When such a crave manifests itself, there is no escape, unless by a miracle of grace. or by some such remedy as Mr. Dixon's Cure, about which the papers have spoken so much lately. As I was, in a measure, responsible for that gentleman remaining in Montreal, instead of going farther west, as he had intended. I have taken on myself, without his knowledge or consent, to call attention to this new aid which he brings to our temperance cause. A PHYSICAL CRAVE REMOVED, the work of total abstinence becomes easy. If I am to judge of the value of "The Dixon Remedy" by the cures which it has effected under my own eyes, I must come to the conclusion that what I have longed for twenty years to see discovered has at last been found by that gentleman, namely, a medicine which can be taken privately, without the knowledge of even one's own intimate friends, without the loss of a day's work or absence from business, and without danger for the patient, and by means of which the PHYSICAL CRAVE for intoxicants is completely removed. The greatest obstacle I have always found to success in my temperance work has been, not the want of good will on the part of those to whom I administered the pledge, but the ever recurring and terrible PHYSICAL CRAVE, which seemed able to tear down in a few days what I had taken months, and even years, to build up Therefore, on this Father Mathew anniversary, do I pay willing and hearty tribute to "The Dixon Remedy" for the cure of alcohol and morphine habits. I do so through a sense of duty towards those poor victims who cry out for relief from the terrible slavery under which they suffer. It is the first time in my life that I have departed from that reserve for which our clergy are noted in such circumstances. If I do so now it is because I feel that I am thus advancing the cause of temperance.-(Montreal Gazette, October 23.)

NOTE—Father McCallen is President of St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society of Mentreal, and the cure to which he refers above can be had of The Dixon Curr Co., 40 Park avenue, Montreal, who will send full particulars on application. Telephone 3085.

# DECLINE OF INDIVIDUALITY

la Basiness Life Dwelt Upon in an Able Manner.

The Formation of Limited Companies and Their Consequences -Some Features of the Magnitude of the Movement.

Ayear ag . Bay- a writer in the Nineteenth Century Magazine, not less than 23,728 limited companies, with a total paid up capital of £1 285 042 021, were, according to official statistics, carrying on business in the United Kingdom. Now the most recent estimate with which I am acquainted places the wealth of this ecuntry at £11 806 000,000, and so, assuming this estimate to be approximately correct, we may make the broad statement that approximately onetenth of our possessions belong to, or are represented by, concerns regulated by the Companies Acts passed since 1861. There statistics take no account of companies which come under special acts of Parliament: were we to include railways, etc., we should increase the amount siready stated by more than 21000(10300, and the ratio of company stble promises of prospectures. capital to total wealth would have to be raised from one tenth to one fifth.

We have been putting such a large pertion of our eggs into the limited lisbility basket with ever increasing years of limited liability-from 1862 until 1887-we created 11 001 companies, with a capital of £611,430,000; roughly, 440 companies a year, with not quite 225(10000 capital. For the last ten years the total has been 12,727 companies, with 1670 612 000, or 1,272 com panies with 197 361,000 as an annual average. And from statistics published last New Year's Eve by the Westminster Gazette we gather that in 1697 limited companies offered not less than gladgement in newly created capital to the public.

The effects of this general "limitation" are only too at purent. We can hardly perform any of the acts of daily life that has become the shibboleth of our fram our load (formished by Somebody, Limited) than we use a limited soap maker's toop. Very likely some of our gaments bear a limited address. When we have dorned them and go down to breaktast we find on our table some mospectuses arrived by the first post; our bread and our jum bear the limited rand, and very likely our tea and our butter would bear it if they could. Our morning paper is owned by a limited one of and paragraphs relating to ary. nited companies and their shares. We go to town in an omnibus or a cab owned almost lived with shops belonging to day. We haven and dine in limited limited theatres; and even when we the inevitable abbreviation on the minemi water bottle.

This drying up of a once bountiful spring of commercial efficiency is, owever, not by any means the only evil reult of the company craze. It has many other grave consequences. The gradual or the small trader's disappearance does not seem due to that rigorous law which ets the littest survive and the weaker perish, but to all manner of artifices waich have nothing to do with effidency. The corporate rivals of the small traders may have some advantage because of their large resources, their power to buy large quantities for cash, and their ability to sell at smaller profits, and if need be on credit; but this gain s presumably more than set off by the greater wastefulness characteristic of companies, and by the lack of personal supervision on the part of personal pwners. If companies have the advanage in business we must seck the cause lasewhere. The mere fact of baving many shareholders alone is, from a tradng point of view, an advantage great mough to divert trade from the small people to the hig companies. One is o apt to buy of a company in which ne holds shares, because one thereby lelps to swell its profits, and therefore ne's own dividends—in theory at least. And besides, a limited company can brough its board "influence business." can start offshoots, and resort to all namer of inflation, which for a time rings profits, but which with time will ring disaster.

The writer then proceeds to outline he various abuses which crept in, such the formation of companies in conection with undertakings which are

Constipation auses fully half the sickness in the world. It tains the directed food too long in the bowels nd produces biliousness, torpid liver, indi-

ngue, sick headache, in-maia, etc. Hood's Pills reconstitution and all its suits, early and thoroughly. 20c. All druggists. repared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. purely speculative, and goes on to deal with other phases of the question which will appeal to the thoughtful businesss man. He says :-

Only those whose daily life gives them many opportunities for observation can be aware of the dangerous extent to which the system of mutual propping up is now carried on by our company directors. When lack of good manage ment begins to have its inevitable effect upon profits many directors start off shoots in some form or other, with the greater alacrity because they themselves generally can "make a bit" in the process. It is well known that one of our great limited concerns pays chiefly because it indirectly promotes new hotel companies, which give out big orders at prices which one must presume to be profitable. How these hotel companies, handicapped as they are by expensive equipment, can ever pay, one fails to see. How mining finance companies "aupport" each other, now "tied" business, foredoomed to failure, temporarily swell profits in hundreds of cases, is also well known to these versed on company matters. But a system of mutual shoring up cannot go on indennitely. It has, indeed, by this time been carried to a length which leads one to regard it as a very weak spot in British business. though most people mistake the hectic flush for a healthy glow.

Few amongst us seem even to suspect the general inflation which prevails on all sides in our business world, becaue it looks so much like real prosperity; yet it is inflation all the same, and inflation largely called by directors who are in their last trenches to fulfil the impos-

Apart from this general inflation there are other evil consequences. I believe that the frequency of labor disputes is largely due to the gradual elimination of the personal element from business, and that the pro rata growth of strikes has a sympathetic connection with the pro rata increase in company promoting. celuity. During the first twenty-five People are so apt to like and respect a company less than an individual, particularly working people! A Board of Directors or a General Manager cannot be in touch with employes in the same way as a master is with his men, and certainly cannot have the same it fluence; and published dividends must induce a working man to ask for higher wages with a frequency which no private accounts could engender.

> The methods of premoters of these undertakings are then reviewed and exposed in a vigorous fashion.

#### WAR NOTES.

THAT a change of a radical character has passed over the American people in the last few weeks must be obvious to every one. We suspect, however, that without being confronted with the word | the real nature of this change has not been fully appreciated. The signs of commercial life. No sooner do we rise | general business activity, says a writer in the United States Inventor, are not more marked to day than they have been a number of times in the last five years, and yet, as regards the feelings of practically everybody, there is a great guli between to day and a few weeks ago. There have been times when business in certain lines was unusually active, but there has never been an occasion when the improvement has not been attended by more than a lurking fear that the company, and is sure to mention quota- existing conditions were merely tempor

ya limited company, through streets situation to-day, says this writer, is the The writer of the 'Villiam Brown' papers removal in very large part of this aplimited concerns. And so it goes on all prenensiveness regarding the future. The change in the attuation is strikingrestaurants, we seek amusement in ly illustrated by the indifference of the public at this time to the wild declaratake our nocturnal whiskey we perceive | tions of our Congressmen. Not many weeks ago such propositions as those to coin the seigniorage' and to emit \$150,-000,000 of greenbacks would have thrown the business interests of the country into the profoundest gloom. As a matter of fact, these suggestions have been absolutely without effect, so confident disappearance of the small trader who has been the feeling lately that condifinds it impossible to compete with the tions are going to be such from now on merciless limited concern is grave as a as to preclude the necessity or the possisocial phenomenon, and of questionable | bility of such legislation. So expectant advantage as an economic development; is every one of a great future for this country and for its various industries, that such measures as we just referred to are regarded by the people as a whole as abourd anachronisms.

> Economic conditions, he says, have unquestionably been at work ever since the panic o 1893 to put the country in better financial condition than it was in for many years previous. The precipitating cause of the present optimism was, however, our naval victories. The high price of wheat, and factors of a similar nature, would no doubt have produced a marked effect upon our fortunes had there been not a shadow of war; but there is every reason to believe that the old apprehensiveness would still have remained to detract from our peace of mind. The war has accomplished great things for the country, in removing that depression of spirits that has hung like a pall over the entire American people for the last five years. Our naval victories have given us new visions of na'i pal greatness. Our feelings have been so elated that it is impossible for us to view even dry economic tacts any longer with apprehention.

> When the present situation, therefore, is studied in its broader aspects, there is every indication that the financial and commercial interests of the United States are about to enter upon an era of prosperity such as, perhaps, we have seldom witnessed. Ligging energy will be stirred to new activity, the American intellect will be a keener instrument for some years to come, broader views regarding markets and methods will prevail. In short, the pent-up energies of the people of this country are bound to assert themselves with force.

### THE FIRST CAPITAL PRIZE.

At the distribution of May 18th of he Society of Arts of Canada, 1656 Notre Dame street, the first capital prize has been drawn by Mr. M. E. Auclair, deputy clerk, Recorder's Court

The faith which can move mountains is always the faith which comes from emperience. It is take with Rood's Sareaparilla. The faith of youth is exaltation.—J.M.B.

## OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

Famine Stricken Sons and Daughters of the Old Land.

Some Timely Remarks on the Subject-The Subdued Strain in wich the Distress in Ireland is Reported by the Non-Catholic Press-Notes of Interest on the War.

Philadelphia, May 23, 1898. How many of you know what a havelock ' is ? How many of you remember its fate in the Civil War? A good memory is certainly a good thing, if it is valued according to its scarcity among men and women. Papers which some new freak as a means of 'nelping' one's fellow beings, are now fully occupied with the soldier and his affairs. Comfort bags, ditty bags, housewiveswell, there is neither time nor space to enumerate all the articles that are to be curiously and wonderfully made, and poured upon the devoted heads of the poor fellows who are already weighed down with the weapons of war and the barest, absolute necessaries of existence. Lists of the contents desirable for these bags of many names now follow close upon the suggestion of their manufacture, and among the items many f the lists have placed the havelock. Some trouble to write, themselves.—over the signature of the writer with 'Mrs.' prefixed, and full address suffixed-suggesting the havelock as their idea of a good and useful article. Now, is there no one to recall the fate of the havelock thirtysix years ago? Has no one read in some Brown and his Havelock? The description of Private Villiam Brown as he applied innoceptly ignorant, and, again, I that and the 'mameless garment,' also of So troo it is that one half the world their manufacture, is not to be forgotten does not know how the other half lives by those who have read it, and it sets havelock's adoption in the United States Army with vigorous frony.

in India took fast hold of the imagination of the patriotic vimmin of America,' and they proceeded, early in the muslin nightcaps to be worn in daytime sands of India are more madd-ning troublesome and useless, a source of per-petual annoyance, and a never ending burden be berne. The distinguishing feature of the source of ridicule and Yankee jokes. put the limishing stroke to their defeat. when he graphically made known the fact-so he said-that so much muslin was required for the ruttle of the havelock, nothing remained for the proper finish of the shirt, and the soldier. Vil liam Brown, appeared before his Peesident, to receive the reward of his gallaut conduct, with his head so swathed in folds of white that the President was overcome with sympathy for his wounded condition, and with pity for his meagre wardrobe. No more was heard of the havelock for thirty odd years. when 'the patriotic vimmin of America' again produce it as an example of their grandmothers' zeal and handiwork. How many of the examples quoted to us of the wit and valor, skill and labors, of the past have as slight foundation upon which to build the structure of their fame? It is to be hoped 'Villiam Brown' may be resurrected for the enlightenment of any poor soul who may yearn to aid,' and constructs a have-

THE HAVELOCK OF THE BRITISH TWO OF S

The Stories of the Irish Famine that are now thrilling the hearts of those who read the Catholic papers are told in a subdued strain in the papers that are non-Catholic. Truly, the horrors of the exists in both bemispheres, would weigh happiness and to God.

from the active charity that spends for Cubans (to be repaid with Cuba) and sent heavenward for the famine-stricken in Ireland. With how much more hope too, can we give them, for the 'help of the Most High' is to begained by prayer, while the stiff necked Spaniards will not yield-they must be stripped by the strong hand. I often wish when forcing the attention of o hers to the sufferings in Ireland, and finding them altogether ignorant of even the name of want in connection with her people at the present, that the stories teld us as Catrolica and women. The wonderful pen of Margaret F. Sullivan has told, with the master hand-there is no use of sapplying any 'feminine' touch in a reference to her; she is simply and altogether 'a leader among men,' and takes no 'lower plane position-upon its every line, the story of Ireland's oppression and dannt exist, it seems, to suggest with every that were for the whole world's realing. less determination, and told it in papers issue some new folly as 'fancy work' or If it could but tell the tale of this year's woe! Mand Gonne's letter of a short time since was clear and strong, touching and thought provoking; it was very, yery good, but it was only in our own Irish and Catholic papers | Yet I-who am an American of Americans for two centuries and a half, with many ties in that time linking me to many land -- 1 know that a pitying and sympathetic spirit would ammate my people if they

THE CONTOR TRELAND'S WANT

It is mere than possible—it is essy, to ive a full and earnest life in protound ignorance of a matter which is up in to the world and of profound interest to your next neighbor. I know of ques tions that are all-engrossing to the earnest workers, have even gone to the friends, Orthodox and Bickeite, of which the Presbyterians on one side of me, and the Episcopalians on the other, have no conception, and all three of these bodies are utterly and entirely ignorant of the bulse that i cats with ferver and devotion in the Catnolic nearts with which my own keeps time. I speak fearlessly to old scrapbook that very clever and each and all of the things that interest neared in the havelock made for him | them all aucousef us that there has been by the patriotic vimmin of America, a sign of threatening busine in Ireland -above all, how the other half suffers. forth the cause of the failure of the Knowing and feeling it, too, is we all this it is to bring it home thedieg con stantly of Ireland's trouble and the ret ting of the potstors, fretting often of cause of the continual range pere, or e never thinks until they hear in the street-car from strange tips: The rate has rained the potaties. I planted civil war, to manufacture immense white | bushels of the best, and only a few seat tered vines have come up here and over the regulation headgear of the U.S. there.' How naturally one thing succeeds troops. They had a deep white rutle or the other. We tear no tamice, but the cape, hanging far down over the neck thought of less is enough to quicken and shoulders, and were supposed to be one's imagination to what has then and a protection from the san's rays, the must be; where the min has rained the troublesome insects, and the briars and paratoes' falls like the death doom on thorns of the march. But the heat of listening cars. How long, to hord, now India is not the heat of this climate, the long! The suffering of the earth's insects of India are worse than the in- | children weights heavier and neavier on sects of America, and the pricks and even the hearts that have least to best, and the need of prayer, the work of the than those encountered here—at least, Church's neart, presses closer and closer, | India wear the navelock—or did—the days pass quickly and must ally to that | 🍎 wear it in America. It was clumsy, end of sin and the triumph of the U.

#### Admiral Devey

is a tatholic and a convert, therefore, a | 🍎 when the first fluor of years is past, seconomical housekeeper. know what they have gained, and are grateful and faithful. A long Holl of Honor may be reckoned up aiready as ours, and we can look back with condence and peace. For we know that 'a practical Catholic' gors forward as God wills.

SARA TRAINER SMITH.

#### WANT TO REEP YOUR NEURALGIA?

Of course you don't: so you should take Septi's Emulsion. It is a fact this & Bell Telephone 396. remedy cures it; and it cures nervousness, nerve debility and insomnia also.

Despite all exterior consolation, O suffering Christian, If you wish to empy the love of God. Heavenly consolation is a very tender thing that does not abide with the who seek consolation elsewhere.—St. Bonaventure.

Life may be low and miry for us, but it is always possible to cut a stairway up which we can climb into clean, health present-tamine, pestilence and war- ful air and sunshine. A kind word, an are enough to darken the summer sky honest, bold action, a silent prayer, a to anyone who reads any papers, and to hear y, unselfish love, are daily trifles, know all, to behold in imagination the yet they are each a step in the stair up wide and varied field of suffering as it | waich we can climb, it we will, nearer to

## Memory-Points about Singer Sewing-Machines

They are Made and Sold only by THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.



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petent teacher at your home. You can obtain necessary accessories direct from the Company's offices. You will get prompt attention in any part of the world; our offices are everywhere, and we give careful attention to all customers, no matter where their machines may have been purchased.

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THE SINCER MANUFACTURING CO. OFFICES IN EVERY CITY IN THE WORLD.

is 'at our gates,' but prayers, at least—and fervent prayers—must be spared THE S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame Street.

Montreal's Greatest Store.

May 28, 1898.

# ... MAIL ORDERS. ...

The accuracy of our Mail Order organization during recent years is well known. A blunder occasionally—the means arwere more widely told the world as men human-but so seldom that the Department is known as having a model system. Success proves it. We shall list it this year above its own level, so that what has been good service before 1 -- far above the average-- will be excellent now.



#### HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Most people like to day their TINI'NS at The Big Stere, they cell a sense of ecurity in knowing that our Linen V duce are the Best, and they can select from the widest range of Laters on this Control of a assertments are new at their fellest values, at their best, and prices at their lowest. When this occurs it's the best time to buy.

LINEN BOMBS

certain would. The most war of knots (work at The Bog Sore, on Monday you'll for the least money. LINEN TABLE DAMASK in New Designs and the following writing: Jamehos, Brashed of thebas, Lot of a conta vard : . I man ex. 60 - a vart . . - incors. Or a raid : 72 probes, 8 prograd TeWFLS, 15 by 28 mehes, 5 cents.
UNBLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, From HEAVY HUCK BACK LINES.

well serveted row patters. Wastes TOWELS 16 by 31 inches. Special, 7c. 44 inches 17c a vert 1 48 inches, 21c Very Horvy Huck thack Linea Towels. r vard: 52 inches 24 to vard: e0 incres, [ with R to Border, 17 by 28 inches, 9 cents. Isom variety 72 inches, 750 m vard. DINNER NALLINS to match, linen, spherolid round thread, red berder, size 20 size, in in 55 th off Super dezen.

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#### LIMIN TOWELS.

Linen Values that the second poly Thousan's of Linen Towels rold every and a smerit value for of great hiercet. THE CRABACK LINES TOWERS with I Parcy II d Boder, size 14 by 24 mehes,

> HEAVY HUCKABACK LINEN - Very Heavy Hockaback Linen Towels. by to inches. Special value, 12! cerds.

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SUMMERISHED UNITS.

A collection of the Patrick Course of h. A. Royal for of beautiful Waists, ex-Water the wearn a could be to them, they be marked

Talles' line Macle Sept Wilstein New Tertan Pland Shirt Waists, favother and marker about a proceed print,

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men whose topology does to create quisite, tasteful, and effective things, street. Yearly readly not better the truth only the delt largers of a genius ear of create.

the ever paper reports pattern. Yellowerse Cam designs, splendidly made, but with stand the oner year back and front, self-rolling entle and self-code a doze it so green that and det concle linen collar. Special price to the

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**ABBERO 60868666666666666666666666666666** while the soldiers of Great Britain in more and more appearingly. May the total where he have been bus the house findia wear the navelock—or did—the days nave could be not trust with a sold be not trust with the layer of the heavy been did—the days nave could be not trust with the layer of the heavy been did—the days nave could be not trust with the layer of the heavy been did—the days nave could be not trust with the layer of the heavy been did—the days nave could be not trust with the layer of the heavy been did—the days nave could be not trust with the layer of the heavy been did—the days nave could be not trust with the layer of the heavy been did—the days nave could be not trust with the layer of the heavy been did—the days nave could be not trust with the layer of the heavy been did—the days nave could be not trust with the layer of the heavy been did—the days nave could be not trust with the layer of the heavy been did—the days nave could be not trust with the layer of the heavy been did—the days nave could be not trust with the layer of the heavy been did—the days nave could be not trust with the layer of the heavy been did—the days nave could be not trust with the layer of the heavy been did—the days nave could be not trust with the layer of the heavy been did to the layer of the heavy been did to the layer of the layer of the heavy been decreased by the layer of t

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Imitation Pearl Beads, 75c, 90c, \$100 and \$1.20 White Bone Beads, Sic, 99c, \$1.25 per doz. Red Bone Beads, 90c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 per doz. Plain Wood Beads, 3ic, 4tc, 50c, 50c, 75c and 95c per dcz.

#### PRAYER BOOKS.

White Covers, at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3 to each.

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Sanctuary Oil, best Quality.

incense, charcoal, gas lighters Headquarters for the best grades of Candles in pure Wax. Stearine and Paratine.

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COOK'S TOURS. GRAND TRUNK TICKET OFFICE, 137St. James street mention the paper.

# JACQUES CARTIER BANK.

DIVIDEND No. 65.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two and a half (23) per cent, for the current six months, equal to a dividend of 5 percent. perannum, has been declared on the pald-up capital of this institution, and will be payable at the office of the Bank at Montreal, on and after Wednesday. June 1st next.

The transfer books will be closed from May 17th to May 31st inclusive. The general annual meeting of the Sharcholders will be held at the office of the Bank at Montreal,

on Wednesday, June 14th next, at noon, By order of the Board of Directors.

TANCREDE BIENVENU, General Manager.

# LA BANQUE VILLE MARIE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Diwidend of three; ereent, for the correst half-year (makir g a total for the year of Six per cent) upon the paid-up Capital Stock of the sinstitution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and after

Wednesday, the 1st Day of June pext. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to 31st of May next, both days inclusive.
The Annual Coneral Meeting of the Shareholder, will be held at its Head Office on Tuesday, the 21st day of June next, at noon.

By order of the Board, onra,. W. WEIR, President.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONNERAL, SUPERIOR COURT. No. 3094. Ubbide through and Tangrede D. Terroux, both bankers, of the City of Montreal, and there doing business as such as co-partners under the firm of tharand, Terroux & Cic., Plaintiffs; vs. A. Danbar Taylor, heretofore of the fown of Westmeant, insaid district, now absent of the Province of Quebec, and in parts unknown, Defendant. The Defendant is ordered to appear with a one mouth,

Montreal, May 18th, 1898.

AUG. BERTRAND,

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Our subscribers are particularly requested to note the advertisements in the TRUE W. H. CLANCY, AGERT. WITNESS, and, when making purchases,

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

If the English speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent

† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

**SATURDAY......MAY 28, 1898.** 

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers changing their address are requested to send notification to the Office, to ensure correct delivery.

City Subscribers would also oblige by notifying Office if the paper is not promptly deliveređ.

THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL

FOR CATHOLIC BOYS.

We are glad to observe that interest in the establishment of the High School for English-speaking boys is increasing. and promises of substantial support are becoming numerous. We feel confident that when its aims and objects as well as the urgent necessity for its existence become more generally known its erec tion and equipment will not be long de layed. Its great aim, as we have already stated, is to raise the standard of the elementary and general education of our boys, to fit them to occupy any position as, for instance, civil, mechanical, and mining engineers, architects, land sur | orator and scholar. veyors-any position in the higher ships and other positions in which they become as so many automata, devoid alike of ambition of any hope of promotion; to inspire them with a love of the land from which they spring, with reverence for its traditions and practical sympathy with its national aspirations; and to imbue them with a spirit of energy and solidarity which will make them a power in the community.

As was pointed out in his instruction at High Mass last Suuday week, by the Rev. Father Quinlivan-whose improvethe benefit of the English speaking its teaching staff professors of the highest attainments in their special fields of work-in English language and litera ture, in mathematics, in commercial knowledge and practice, and so torth. It will thus supply a long-felt and very urgent want, for while in law and medicine and in our legislative halls we have the country. We shall never see the a fair share of representatives, the men who can reproduce what Gladstone reverse is the case in the higher was and show those who never heard him branches of mercantile activity. The how much they have lost. A mere avershould not therefore be limited by par ochial boundaries or considerations, but should be as broad and as generous as the proposed scope of its operations.

THE SADLIER LITERARY SO. CIETY.

Names graven on the hearts of a race live forever, and few memories remain more vivid than those of the men and women who make a national literature. We might even take mild issue with the great bard when he said: "The evil that men do lives after them; the good is oft interred with their bones." Happily a great deal of the good done is not lost in the grave, and perhaps this fact is in great measure due to the organization of societies whose raison d'elre is

Few names in modern literature are dearer to the Irish heart than that of Mrs. M. A. Sadlier, whose work has al ways borne the stamp of true genius, and that same genius has always been guided in the paths of religion and patriotism. The eminent authoress' name is too well known to need any extended notice of the many good books Her delinestions of Irish life in America studious insight into the conditions of her people, are marvels of word painting. And at the same time there is always a leaun worth the learning in each and every one of her books, while in the realm of Irish history Mrs. Sadlier has clothed the facts of the daring times she has written about with the glamor of the romantic, which never, however, deviates from the straight line of truth to leave false impressions on the mind of the youthful reader. In choosing Mrs. Sadlier for a patronym the new literary society has acted with excellent judgment, and the name alone should be as a stimulant to the literary aspirations of the ladies who form the circle. Mrs. Sadlier was elected honorary president, and the Rev. Father Devine, S.J. director, the other officers being: Presi. dent, Miss M. G. Burtsell; Vice-Presidents, Miss Anna T. Sadlier, Mrs. E. C. Cunningham; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Sutherland. The membership is limited to thirty, and the society is to be affiliated with the Columbian Reading Union (Catholic Sammer School.) All the members are most enthusiastic and confidently expect in the near future to do work which will redect credit on and be worthy of the name of the venerable honorary president.

#### TRIBUTE TO GLADSTONE'S GREATNESS.

No more convincing proof of the transcendent greatness of the late Mr. Glad stone could be forthcoming than the elequent tributes which have been paid to his memory by public men of all parties. Political friends and opponents have wied with one another in their eulogies of the departed statesman,

Mr. A. J. Belfeur, the Conservative -walks of commercial life. It is to list leader of the House of Commons, in our young men out of the rut of clerk moving that the honor of a public funeral should be granted to the deceased Liberal leader, and that the nation erect a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey, said that there was no characteristic calculated to be of worth to the House that Mr. Gladstone did not possess in a superior degree. No one combined all of those gifts like Mr. Gladstone. Every weapon of parliamentary debate was wielded with perfect ease. "It is impossible," he said, "to reproduce his likeness, and posterity must take our testimony; but those of ments of St. Patrick's Church, particulus who knew and heard him can tell larly in the costly and beautiful interior | what the nation has lost. I am unequal adornment of that sacred edifice, have to the task of dealing with Mr. Gladmade it a credit, not only to himself, stone as a minister, a leader of but to Montreal, and the whole province public thought, and an eminent of Quebec-the New High School is not servant of the Queen I speak of to be exclusively associated with St. Mr. Gladstone rather as the greatest Patrick's parish. It is to be founded for member of the greatest deliberative assembly in the world. Let no man hope Catholic boys of every parish in the city | to reconstruct from our records any lingand, indeed, of the entire Province. It ering likeness of those great words of is to be under the control of those who his. The words indeed are there, lying are in full spmpachy with the nation- side by side with the words of lesality of the pupils; and it is to have on ser men in an equality as of death, but the spirit and fire of inspiration are gone, and he who alone could revive them, alas! is silent. We may live to see the dawn and even the meridian of other men destined to add lustre to this House and to do great and illustrious service to the sovereign and support which the project should receive age of civic virtue is not sufficient to preserve this assembly from the fate which has come over so many other assemblies which are the products of democratic forces. More than this is required, and more than this was given by Mr. Gladstone. He raised in public estimation the whole level of our proceedings,"

Sir William Harcourt said: "The impressive spectacles of yesterday and to-day, when we present to the Queen in | Vaughan, of England, there occurred this the name of the people an address to be. seech her to bestow upon his dead body son. During his life he ever willingly reply that, if the question is properly noticed his productions had he not

necessarily be a medium of improve- period of forty-five years, was overcome ment in some one of the various with emotion and paused for several work. One of these reading circles was said he had heard some persons say called the Sadlier Literary Society. had made it difficult for others to work with him. Nothing, he declared, was further from the truth. He was the kindest and least exacting of chiefs. How seldom was his voice raised in personal anger? Surely that was a mark of a great man. Such, he said, was the man they would attend to the grave amid the mourning of the nation-an honorable close of an honorable life which have emanated from her pen. spent in the service of his country. He deserved well of them and of their race with its lights and shadows, its sparkle and left an undying memory and a preof humor, its touches of pathos, its cicus inheritance of enduring example. Sir William was followed by Mr. John

Dillon, the leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party, who said "that as an Irishman he felt that he had the right of joining in paying tribute to the great Englishman, the last portion of whose great and splendid life had been dominated by the wish to do justice to Ireland. England has had other statesmen in years gone by who have seared her splendidly, and around whose graves her people have gathered in sorrow; but around the deathbed of Mr. Gladstone this people are joined by many other strange peoples, and to day throughout the Christian world ther go up from many peoples, in many tongues, prayers that God, in whom in the last great hour of trial he put his humble and firm reliance, will remember His servant. And how earnestly he loved his fellow men, without distinction of race, and how mightily they returned his love!"

Coming to our own Parliament, we are glad to note that the leader on the Government side and the leader of the Opposition were equally eloquent and sincere in their tributes. Speaking for the Government-Premier Laurier being absent through illness-Sir Richard Cartwright said :-

"I need not say that literally for generations the name of Gladstone has been a household word all through the British Empire from end to end. I need not say that during an extremely long period Mr. Gladstone has occupied a position of the highest importance in the council of the British Empire, and I believe I am correct in saying that since the death of the Dake of Wellington, the death of no Englishman has attracted equal attention to the death of Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Gladstone was a great deal more than a parliamentary leader. He was perhaps the greatest parliamentary orator of this century. I think we would be obeying the feeling of the great majority, in fact the whole of the people of Canada, if we add our tribute to the tributes already being paid in the British House of Commons, by friend and foe, by political opponents not less than political supporters, to the memory of

Mr. Gladstone." Sir Charles Tupper immediately followed with these remarks:-"I am quite certain that the right honorable gentleman who is leading the House today has rightly interpreted the feeling of the House and the universal feeling of the people of Canada in making this suggestion. The world recognizes the fact that probably the most conspicuous man of the present century has passed away. He was noted not only for his remarkable intellectual power, but for his bright scholarship, so that he was perhaps above and beyond any other man in the world possessed of the greatest amount of knowledge covering the widest range of subjects to be found in any position of the world. I may say from personal experience that it is ab solutely impossible for any man, whether he agreed or disagreed with the cpinions and sentiments of that great man, to listen to him upon any important subject without arriving at the conclusion that every word he uttered came from the bottom of his heart, and that he believed most emphatically in it."

On no other man has praise so superlative, so spontaneous and so unanimous, been bestowed during the century that is rapidly drawing to its close. And what is more, Gladstone deserved it all.

WORK AND WORRY OF

THE PUBLIC MEN.

Few people have any idea of the hard work, physical as well as mental, which our prominent public men have to perform in order to maintain their positions the national life. It was shown by the titled "Catholics and Socialism," writ is much more familiar. ten some time ago by Monsignor John S. why should one man, being rich, be

literature, whose teachings tend for gen | honors." There was not a family in the | is a great deal more of a servant. If he | true faith to New England, and at some eral improvement of the masses. There | land, he said, that did not feel his loss. | be a great politician or lawyer, or even | devoted old priest in his neighborhood are clubs and circles called after great His heart was ever with the weak and a dentist, doctoror banker, or a member | who has grown gray in the sacred minstatesmen, leading politicians, able miserable poor, and his one aim was to of any one of the learned professions, he listry and who is incapable of preaching logicians, erudite scholars, profound brighten their lives. Sir William, com- is really, in sober truth, more of a ser | the Gospel message "fitty," according thinkers, and these bodies, by being | ing to speak of his private friendship | vant (though a far more valuable serv- | to the arbitrary standard of "Spes" loyal to the name they carry, must | with Mr. Gladstone, extending over a | ant) than even his cook or his cook's | under scullion. He serves the public; pleasure nor satisfaction; and who he labors for them; he thinks, and reads, should, therefore, in the opinion of branches embraced in their sphere of minutes. Resuming his remarks, he and studies, and practices, and spends his strength and his time in administer- | date preacher of the "Gospel message." formed in Montreal on May 6. It is that Mr. Gladstone's views and manner ing to them, or preparing for such ad. But we were disappointed. Like the ministrations. Why should one man be served by other men? For the sufficiently obvious reason that God has so formed and knit together the various mem- altogether. bers of the body politic that each is destiped to be a help to the rest, and all are to contribute to the well-being of the journalism. The result of two or three whole; and the greater the man the more, as a rule, does he serve his fellow men. Take Mr. Gladstone and compare | two columns of dogmatic opinions him, in this respect, with the street car conductor. Which of the two is more knowall, sole-competent judge of the truly a "servant"? While the conduct- matter style. He takes up "at hapor serves the few people who get in and hazard" a copy of the TRUE WITNESS, out of his car, Mr. Gladstone serves the and proceeds to dissect it. He finds whole nation, and labors and toils—or that there is so much space devoted to home, the youth would be way ward, to did so as long as his strength lasted-in | such an event, so much to this thing, and out of Parliament for the welfare and honor and happiness of England and

the Empire." The citation of this extract, from a distinguished theologian, has been aug. not presented in an up-to-date shape. gested to us by an editorial article He is generous enough to admit, howwhich appeared in our contemporary, ever, that much of it was good. But the Daily Witness, a few days ago, on the strain which their position imposes

upon our public men: "Sir Wilfrid Laurier," it says, " although far from rebust of constitution, has during the three years and more two columns of the Cardinal's funeral." that have elapsed since the beginning of the very protracted struggle which resulted in his present elevation, manifeated a nower of endurance, of incessant alertness and intellectual achievement lished in Canada, and close to the scene almost, if not quite, Gladstonian. He of the event, only as much space as a has not Sir John Macdonald's happy foreign newspaper would devote to the facility of leaving work and worry to funeral of the head of the Catholic others, nor has he Mr. Gladstone's facility for going to sleep in his place the moment matters in hand cease to be important enough to claim his thoughts It is not to be wondered at, then, if twice during the present session he has see us? His valuable ideas as to how had to plead illness in order to get absolutely necessary relief from the ineant strain. It is indeed a relief to his admirers to know that the session is a sort of suspicion that he will notdrawing to a close, and that the vacation perhaps he would be so obliging as to which approaches promises less of re let us have his portrait and autograph. sponsibility and intense mental work A man who, after a couple of weeks' for him than any period since he became responsible for the administration of the

"Few people who have not put in a session in attendance on parliament at of up-to-date celebrities. Ottawa are aware of the immense strain it imposes on those who have to take a leading part in the business of parliament. Ministers have a particularly more or less exacting. Men of the strongest constitutions have suffered from the strain thus imposed, and at times of political excitement or crises some have gone down under it. Sir John Macdonald had a way of his own for resisting the inroads of fatigue, and left much of the worries of parliamentary procedure to his subordinates. Mr. Mackenzie was different, and never spared himself. Sir John Thompson was equally conscientious, and both suffered curtailment of their days as a consequence. A list of the men who have died while attending to their parliamentary duties since confederation would surprise those who have not given this subject consideration."

#### "SPES" IN A NEW ROLE.

Some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them. So Shakespeare tells us. Had he lived at the present day and taken a little interest in Catholic journalism, and read the longwinded lugubrations of "Spes" in the Visitor, of Providence, R I., he would. perhaps, have added that some men are really great. There is a mental disease prevalent amongst those who have studied a little theology, or who have a smattering of scholarship, or who possess a superficial knowledge of English literature. It might be termed individual dogmatism, offensive self-conceit, or disagreeably aggressive self-opinionation. Our American cousins have a crisp, humorous way of describing a person afilicted with it as being mega-House is deeply conscious of the void in | at the head of affairs. In an article en. | cephalous, only they use language that

We thought that we had disposed of "Spes" by proving from his long, dreary remarkable passage: "It is often asked, and inconsequential communications that, whatever he might call himself or the highest honor that a sorrowing served by other men, while another men | think himself, he is either an infidel or nation can bestow upon her greatest does all the hard work and serving? I a Protestant; and we should not have gave his great gifts to the nation. In considered, the rich or the prominent sneered at what he absurdly and incordeath it is only right that the nation in | man may be quite as much of a servant | rectly called the "illiterate" faith of the propagation of good, wholesome turn should pay him the highest as his butler or his footman. Often he the Irish immigrants who brought the Will either of them happen?

whose instructions give "Spea" neither "Spes," be replaced by a more up toproverbial lawyer with a bad case, Spes" has dropped his original contentions and takes up a new subject

And what is this subject? Why, of

all things in the world, it is Catholic

weeks cogitation on the part of "Spes" is two columns on Catholic journalismwritten in his characteristic jaunty, and so much to that. It was all wrong, Like the venerable priest whom he has been abusing, the matter in the haphazard copy of the TRUE WITNESS was fancy giving so much space to an account of the funeral of the late C:rdinal Taschereau: "In twenty lines of the Canadian correspondence of the Providence Journal there was epitomized Here we obtain an idea of his astuteness and up to dateness as a Cathelic or even a yellow journalist. He would devote, in a Catholic secular newspaper pub-Church in Canada. This is parochislism run riot. We should really like to entrust to "Spea" the management of our paper. Will he kindly come across the border and to make money out of Catholic journalism are just what we stand in need of knowing. If he does not come-we have mental labor, succeeds in originating such phrases as "j urnalistic rheumatism" and "literary crutches" deserves a prominent place in our gallery

"Spea" says that there are 12 000,000 Catholics in the United States; but he takes care not to explain why, with his up-to date notions of journalism and his hard time of it. They have to attend to perfect knowledge of how Catholic newsthe affairs of their departments, keep an papers should be conducted, and his uneye on committees, receive deputations, | erring judgment as to the lines on which stand siege from members from both they ought to be run, he has not sucsides of the House who have business ceeded, with such an enormous conwith them which each thinks of para-stituency at his command, in establishmount importance, keep themselves 'au | ing a Catholic daily paper. When he fait' with all that is going on, be pre has successfully accomplished a task for pared to meet all sorts of attacks, and at | the performance of which he is, in his the same time fulfil social functions own opinion, so superlatively equipped, he will, we hope, come over to Canada and help us to do likewise.

> The foregoing remarks of ours were unavoidably held over from our last issue missed from some firms and public on account of a large amount of space bodies for no other reason than that which we felt it incumbent upon us to they are Catholics; many a young devote to a sketch of the late Mr Glad | Catholic man of unblemished character, stone. In the Providence Visitor of Saturday last we find a very able references, and possessing every to article signed by E. L. Vergin, in the course of which occurs this significant and eloquent passage, which reads like | moment they reply to the question: "To a personal rebuke to "Spes," and which is certainly aimed at the fault-finding and useless clique of critics of the Catholic press of which "Spes" is a member :-"In the consideration of the severe

labor attendant upon really excellent literary work, is it then fair for a censorious reading public to demand of a Catholic paper material beyond its ability to procure? A devotion to literature is a martyrdom in itself. Where are we to look for persons possessing the heroism absolutely essential to the work of Catholic journalsm in a country where materialism and national indifferentism is the boast of its vast majority? He who takes upon himself the unwelcome task of writing out his "precious lifeblood" to an unfeeling, mocking reading public, who either will ignore his effort utterly, or ridicule it by an outspoken contempt, is not to be found on every street corner. It is expecting too much of an ordinary human being without the incipient aureole of sanctity encircling his noble brow."

An American exchange says:-" The question of imposing a war tax upon the club-women of the country is one that has been discussed with great interest in the club circles. Undoubtedly the result of such a tax would be a very important sum, as the number of clubwomen in the United States is close to if not over half a million." As the ladies who attend clubs and that sort of thing usually want to vote and absorb other masculine prerogatives, by all mesns tax them. They can afford it.

International alliances seems to the epidemic just now-Anglo-Saxon on the Atlantic, Anglo-Japanese on the Pacific. and which is catalogued as Anglo Saxon

HOME TRAINING FOR BOYS.

The Montreal Star is publishing a series of American copyrighted articles by Nathaniel C. Fowler, jr., on the management of boys. The advice con. tained in the articles is valueless be cause based on theory instead of fact and in some instances it is positively bad. A few extracts will suffice to prove this:-

"Don't oppose the boy." "The boy, so long as he obeys the laws of man, is, and should be, his own

master, subject to advice and sug-"The darkest cloud in civilization's sky is that which protects the parent in the unnatural, unchristian, indecent

cruel, Czar-like exercise of parental power, a might which is responsible for ninety per cent. of the failures, and which is but a relic of barbarism." We can well imagine the sort of man the boy brought up under Mr. Fowler system would turn out to be. "Lord of himself, that heritage of woe," as Byron puts it, and bereft of all the bumanizing and the tender and sacred influences of

put it mildly, and the man would, as a

rule, be the reverse of a good law-abid.

ing citizen. If he has rejected parental

authority it is hardly likely that he will brook the authority of the State. Mr. Fowler's system is based on false and hurtful principles, and is therefore not applicable to Catholic boys, with whom parental authority precedes that of the State. Moreover, he looks upon boys as mere machines, all made on the same pattern. In dealing with the boy we are dealing with a condition, not a

#### UNREASONING BIGOTRY

The following instructive clipping we take from the Catholic Mirror: -

In Cripple Creek, Col., one Vaptain Howard has been recruiting Company G, of the local militia. Among those presenting themselves for entistment was Clayton Comstock.

"Are you a Roman Catholic " Was one of the queries pronounced by Captain Howard. Comstock replied by asking the mes-

tion :- "What difference that that make?"

Howard answered: "Ad--d sight of difference with Company G. Lam masning this company and no Cathelic can belong to it." After listening to other insulting remarks from Howard respecting "red necks" and miners, Constocs, who is bimself a miner and a non-Catholic, walked away and write a letter of complaint to Governor Adams. The following is the Governor's relief

STATE OF COLORADO, EXECUTIVE CHAMBEL

DENVER April 26 DEAR SIR,-I read with surprise year letter of April 13. In reply to be with quiry I will say that no officer chisting men has any right to ask as to als politics or religion. So he be an American, citizen, it matters not what faith he prefesses, what ticket he votes a what nationality he was born.

Those who object to a Cathelic duing the United States army must bug that down on the Maine bore Irish and other foreign names and paid allegiance to Catholic faith. They also lorget Goeral Meagher's brigade at o myrong. Very truly,

A1.8% A19498.

Bigotry has not yet gone quite so far as this in Montreal so far as the treatment of Catholics by Protestants is concerned; but it has gone nearly the same length Catholics are aummarily disof good family, with unexceptionable quisite qualification, have their applications for vacant positions rejected the what religion do you belong?" Even reply is satisfactory until "! am ! Catholic" is reached. His religion is bar to his engagement. In other cases, if he has secured employment in certain Protestant firms, his religion is so obstacle to his promotion. These are not mere assertions on the part of the TRUE WITNESS. We are prepared to furnish the names of both the applicants and the proprietors of the business houses. Not all our large business tirms dis-

play such unreasoning bigotry, we are happy to say; and we have noticed that, as a rule, it is those who are free from bigotry who achieve the greatest mercantile success.

It is almost impossible to imagine the depths of indecency to which the stage may fall. The Boston Pilot says :- "ll is said that the tragedy of Parnell's downfall is to be dramatized and that the parts of the Leader and Mrs. O'Shes will be taken by Kyrle Bellew and Mrs. Potter. To put the sorrow of a nation on the stage in this way, and at this time, would be downright indecency, and the show should meet with sharp disapproval, or, perhaps, more appropriately, with ancient eggs. An Mis Bellew is the son of an Irishman

THE Irishmen in Chicago do not seen to be much impressed with the new exotic which recently seems to have sprouted in the most unexpected place Unity.

A Call for More Volunteers Made by President McKiniey.

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

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

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

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

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

#### Troubles at Key West.

resulting in the use of revolvers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At the first of the second

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

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

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

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

Manila on the Verge of Famine. The news comes from Hong Kong that

there are just two weeks' provisions in

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

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

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

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

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

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

in Manila. None but the wealthy can afford to buy beef, which now sells for \$2 a pound. Potatoes are sold by weight at 50 cents a pound. Admiral Dewey has given Gen. Aguinaldo two field pieces and 500 Mauser

rifles. The insurgents are greatly enconraged. It is reported here that the captain of the Spanish revenue cutter Callao, which was captured by Dewey's fleet, will be

shot for not returning the fire of the American warships, and that Admiral Montojo will be court martialed on a charge of cowardice.

#### Handling of Troops.

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

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

## New York Irish Regiment.

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

## Lord Wolsele, 's Opinion.

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

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

It would be a grave error to underestimate the strength of the adversaries of the American troops. I would regret to see the Americans even temporarily beaten, as all my sympathies are with them.

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

#### Gen. Miles Spenks.

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

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

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

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

> > NEW YORK, May 27.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

'We have the honor to remain your

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

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

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

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

tion of their patriotic expression. Very

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

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

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

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

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

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

# PREMIER LAURIER ON GLADSTONE.

A Last Tribute to the Prince of Statesmen.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

land endeared him to the Irish people.

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

## DOLLAR-A-LINE PATRIOTISM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### WELL KNOWN VIOLINIST

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

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

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

perfectly cured." JAMES R. MURRAY. N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparills, do not be induced to buy any substitute. Be sure to get Hood's.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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man, and finds the latter cheaper and easter to get than the former—and wants the former more.

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

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

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

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

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

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

iali eroic.

MUST THE IRISH GO ?

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

Montreal, May 26, 1898.

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

Henri Frederic Amiel.

## NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

N excellent little volume which should find a place in every home is one entitled "A Guide for Father Wetzel, and is published by B. was to be expected, and it exists to the Herder, St. Louis, Mo. Price, 40.

We take the following extracts from it :-- Unfortunately, says the writer, many girls are compelled, on leaving school, to go into a factory in order to be able to contribute by their earnings to the support of their parents, and of their little brothers and sisters. But a goodly number, who are not constrained by necessity, prefer a factory, and still more a shop, to service. They earn more money, they can buy nice dresses and stylish hats, they are more independent, and as a set-off to the long hours, they have Saturday afternoon and all Sunday to themselves, not to mention public holidays. They go out with their friends on trips and excursions, when they eat and drink a good deal, and in that way soon run through all the money which remains out of their earnings after having paid a certain sum to their parents.

As a rule these girls never dream of helping their mother in her cooking, or of setting about any needlework, and consequently remain ignorant of all household occupations, cooking, sewing and mending. When they marry themselves, which they generally do early in life, they cannot so much as cook a bit of meat properly for their husbands. This state of things does not contribute to the happiness of married life; the husband, who had expected the atmosphere of his domestic life to be always cloudless, grows irritable and contradictious; he goes to the public house, where you can always get what you want as long as you pay for it, leaving his young wife alone with her sodden potatoes and burnt meat to pity herself. Good bye then to peace and happiness, love gradually dies, and it is more than likely that the husband and wife will part company."

That is a true picture of the daily life of some married people. Would to Heaven that it were less common!

The same writer presents another picture which is not at all an unfamiliar one even in Montreal. In his opening chapter, on methods of thrift, he says:-

Two inhabitants of a village, which had been burnt to the ground, were going from place to place in order to collect gifts from the charitable. They came to a large farm, at the door of which stood the mistress of the house, gravely reproving a servant for having left the ropes for harnessing the oxen out in the rain all night.

heard this their hearts sank, and they remarked to each other: "We shall fare badly here; the woman is evidently a screw." But to their surprise the farmer's wife received them kindly, and when she heard of the great misfortune; which had fallen upon their village, set an abundant meal before them, gave them money and promised moreover to send two bushels of seed-corn to the distressed village. The men were amazed necessities. at her benevolence, and during the meal honestly confessed to having set her down as miserly, because she had scolded the servant for a trifle. "My good friends," the woman answered, "it is just because I am economical in small things that I am able to spare something to help the needy."

Everyone does not possess the art of saving. And yet it is easy. The whole secret consists in spending less than you earn. But if you want rules to help you, first, save what you possess to the best of your power.

The present fad of talking of the decadence of the world, of literature, of man, says a writer in the New York Post, in dealing with the question of the value of good cheer in a household, is very detrimental to public and private tail merchants have raised the price of cheerfulness. These are not degenerate about every article they sell far above days in which we live! Evil is more known and talked about, great fecundity of thought has brought forth strange creatures who startle us, but there is no increase in price may be obtained when good thing in the past of the world that it is considered that the wnolesale price of we may not keep if we will, and never has there been so much that was en butchers have raised their prices from easily cared for. A linen collar makes a nobling and uplifting in the lives of men and women as now, in this our day and generation.

This is a time to find every day some new source of enjoyment in life; you speculators. The wholesale flour mer having seen something to enrich your of flour in sight although the mills and warm, but on a warm day and with the mind and gladden existence. Let us for it. take issue with despondency and break a lance against fear and rejoice in our watermelons, 75: each; mushroons, 75c day. Let a cheerful confidence in our a pound; Bermuda onione, 10c to 15c a countrymen, in our institutions, in our means of civilization and progress take half-peck; rhubarb, 5c a bunch; table root in our hearts and live in our apples, 35c a dozen; old potatoes, \$3 25 families. Where wrong exists, let us do | three bushel bag; new potatoes, 15c a our share to quell it in our own homes quart; new sweet potatoes, \$1.50 a

NHE health and food fads of the day, says a contributor of an American journal, are producing their legit-Girls." It is from the pen of the Rev. | imate result. Overzeal in their pursuit extent that medical men have actually found a scientific name for a condition which arises from fear of food. It is not exactly a disease, but its effect speedily becomes harmful if the condition continuer. It seems desirable to avoid too much thought over what one eats. If certain general principles of hygienic food are observed, a healthy appetite and a relish for the dishes set before one may he trusted. It does not need any conversion to mental science to discover that if we make up our minds something will disagree with us, it will. Undoubtedly the reason that children can est things that older people cannot, is that they eat them without a thought of trouble, and, barring some unusual indiscretion, there is none. This, of course, is not a plea for the pendulum to slip too far the other way, but merely one more caution that i in the food fads, as in every other development of this investigating age, there is need for sanity and poise.

> Macaroni is a dish that should be fre quently on the table. It is within the reach of all. A well known authority in matters of diet suggests that its service between seasons when other foods are somewhat scarce is especially useful. The wheat flour used in its compounding is more digestible in this form than when served in bread. Much of the macaroni effered at the average family table is dry and tough. In its preparation a little care only is needed to prevent these undesirable qualities. It should be boiled rapidly and not allowed to stand in hot water on the range, as is too often done. When it is tender after its quick boiling in salted water (and it should be put in when the water has reached the boiling point), it is turned into a colunder and cold water run quickly through to rinse and blanch it. It is then put into a baking dish, and if cheese is to be used, this is the moment to grate it over in a fairly thick layer. Afterwards cover with a white sauce with a tablespoon each of flour and butter stirred smooth into a cup of hot milk. Pour this over the macaroni and cover with a crust of fine cracker crumbs, which have been slightly moistened with hot butter. The cracker crumbs will be found to be better than bread crumbs, and the compound beneath should be creamy, light, and altogether tooth-

A French maid cleans ribbons and delicate silks by rubbing them in hot flour, then shaking thoroughly. The flour must not be browned, but may be very hot. The same 'treasure' presses fine laces and embroidery between paper rather than cloths, and restores rusty black lace by dipping it into a weak brew of green tea, which is warm.

Toast meringue is what a trained nurse called a sort of idealized toast with which she tempted the appetite of her charge the other day. She made first a slice of thin, evenly browned torst, and dipped it for an instant into "You should take better care of fresh boiling water that had a good things," she said. When the two men pinch of salt in it. Over the range meanwhile in a tiny saucepan she had three tablespoonfuls of milk and a piece of butter the size of a hazelnut, and as these got hot she added the stilly beaten white of one egg just long enough to heat it thoroughly. On the toast went the cream and egg, and, on a hot plate covered as it was carried through the hall, the dish went quickly to the invalid. Like most other foods prepared for the sick, the success of this dainty is in its careful making, attention to the details of hot and quick service being

> dried fruits which are often served un ing skirt. Alas, says an American have no place on the list. The blouse washed. In point of fact, only the most fashion writer, its vogue is confirmed, as waist with a yoke of tucked lawn, or expensive varieties of them are safe to one has only to note on promenades lace over satin for the older girls, is deeat without a thorough cleansing. Figs. where the best dressed women congre | cidedly the prevailing style for thin wool, in particular, should be carefully looked gate. The great majority of handsome gingham, and muslin gowns. Girls of over, the very black parts discarded, new costumes worn by leaders of fashion all ages wear the guimpe, and some of and the others treated to a strong flow of are now daily doing the work of brooms. the blouse waists have a soft vest of water from the faucet. After being left When such endorsers lead the way, the chiff on batiste as well. in the colander a few minutes, they can great mass of people follow blindly. be laid on a clean linen towel or old Any feeble protest against this senseless. napkin and dried. One careful house | untidy fashion is just as ineffectual as brush and actually accours each fig before stay with her mop the encroachments of she permits its appearance at the family the Atlantic Ocean.

> The retail storekeepers of New York ceries and the other necessaries of life. The New York Tribune, in referring to the matter, says:—While they are justified in doing so in some instances, in others they are the they are the they are the they are they are they are they are they are the they are the they are they are in others they are not. Many of the re- with a border of blue. the increase in wholesale prices, and declare that they are compelled to do so on account of the loss from waste in handling the goods. Some idea of the beet, for instance, has risen about 75 cents a hundred pounds, and the retail | broidered lace work edge are pretty and one and a half to two cents a pound. good foundation over which to tie any Pork has also gone up in about the same | kind of a scarf. It is very well to talk of proportion.

The bakers say that there is undoubtedly on foot a scheme to corner the flour has many enduring moral qualities. A maket, and that it is backed up by the scarf in a state of pristine freshness cannot walk a public street without chants say, however, that there is plenty

Lettuce sells for from 5c to 10c a head; quart; green onions, 5c a bunch; radishes, 3 bunches for 5c: spinach, 20c a l tushel; strawberries, 10c a box.

OME of the new summer costumes for afternoon wear are made of dark or black material in silk, wool, or silk and wool weaves, and brightened by tiny ruches, milliners' folds, or pipings of bright plaid. Sometimes the ruches are fastened in Iront. made merely of very narrow Tartan ribbon gathered exactly through the centre and arranged upon both skirt and bodice. A Paquin costume of dark moss-green in this regard. An American writer, bengaline is trimmed with these ribbon dealing with the question of fashions for ruches with very pretty effect. They de. | children, says :corate the skirt in points and finish the collar, sleeve puffs, and wrist frills. The blouse is slashed on each side, and cut down in the neck, and beneath this is a second blouse, which forms the guimpe and shows between the slashings. This under blouse is made of plaited taffeta which exactly matches the clan pattern of the ribbon ruches.

Every hour now seems to bring forward some new development of fashion. been retained-after due consideration-travagance and modern inspiration.

brown. Or another becoming effect can be obtained by wringing the scari after it has been washed in water which has been made quite a deep red with a little quare of carmine paint such as can be found in any cheap box of paints. This will give a delicate pink tint to the white very becoming when it matches a pink tint of the skin. The square of paint will do service for a number of washings.

Stylish belt ribbons are five or six inches wide, plain colors, the ends plaited to ordinary belt ribbon width and fastened to a narrow buckle or clasp, which is

Most mothers are greatly concerned egarding the appearance of their children. Neatness in dress counts for much

While the problem of selecting the hildren's summer outfits is still puzzl ing enough, it has been simplified very much by the well-made garments of all sorts and kinds that can be purchased in the shops. Simplicity was once the leading element of style in children's dress but now it is expressed in material and design only, without being especialy noticeable as one of the ruling tendencies.

Dame Fashion interests herself very much in the little costumes, and they Not a few of the reigning modes have display very striking evidences of ex



THE LATEST PARISIAN FASHION.

others have been rejected unconditional-; They must be well cut, carefully made, Figs, dates and prunes are among the been repudiated is the lengthened walk- color, contrast and finish, or tney can wife known to the writer keeps a fruit was the old woman's historic attempt to

> Parasols ruffled from hem to stick are pretty, fluffy, and effective. Pretty little

Corn color is being worn to some extent, and it is a delightful Summer color-It is always pretty and cool, and becoming to many people. It is to be seen in some of the wide scarfs for the neck.

Scarls of fine net finish with an emthe injurious effects of the stiff collar and the discomfort to the wearer, but it where it stays "put" up around the neck may be a delight if the day is not too scarf losing the small amount of starch which it needs to give it just the proper body, and beginning to slip it can take away all a woman's mental and moral stamina and give her that half dressed feeling which is death to all comfort.

A dead white scarl is unbecoming to a great many people. The dead white effect can be removed by washing the scarf in coffee and making it any shade, from a soft cream to a delicate coffee the One True BLOOD Purifier.

Red and dark belietrope form one of season's combinations of color.

The hat which turns back from the face is the latest Parisian fancy.

The Greek peplum is revived in a modified form for the tea gown as d demi-

effective as a gown of stone pale tint.

Rumor says that white skirts will soon oust the silk ones from favor.

Silk muslin is the material for the hot weather shirt waists, which are made with the inevitable tucked chemisette and collar band of mull.

The latest linen collar has pointed tab ends standing up at the back and a turnover finish in front which folds down over the cravat.

The daintiest petticoats for summer wear are made of pink and blue batlate, with embroidered flunces for trimming.

'Have you heard anything from that uncle of yours who started for the Klondike last summer?' 'Yes, he's dead.' Dead? Why I haven't noticed that you've been in mourning for him.' 'No, he died on the way up.'

ECONOMY in taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, because "100 doses one dollar" is peculiar to and true only of

# **MANAGAMANA**

IT was by no means their first quarrel Indeed, Edna and Guy Ross had been married almost a year, when

quarrels are supposed to be a thing of the past. Toe to uble was that Edua unfortunately possessed a jealous disposition, while Gay was unable to comprenend the tortures of the green-eyed

One night he came home a little earlier than usual It was snowing hard and the wind was blowing a gale, but Guy was in the best of spirits as he came stamping into the house, for the next day was the anniversary of their wedding, as well as Edna's birthday, and he and planned a delightful surprise for

But when, instead of with the custom ary kies, his wife greet d him with cold, averted looks, bis spirits sank.

have I done now?' he thought. I didn't expect you home to supper, said Eina. 'I thought you would stay and dine with your cousin Ella. You have spent a good part of the day with her as it is.'

Why, Elna, what gave you that idea? said Guy, looking at her in surprise. You ought to know better than to say such a thing.'

. But it's true,' exclaimed Edna, ' After you left this morning. I found a note from Ella Ray, addressed to you, stating that she would meet you this afternoon at 1 o'clock, and at 4 o'clock I was down town and I saw you both together on Maine

'I have not forgotten,' she continued, with a scornful toss of the head, ' how she chased after you before we were married, but I did not think you would keep up your flirtation after you married me. But then you probably wish you had never seen me.'

Without a word Guy turned on his heel and walked out of the room, leaving Edna sobbing wildly on the sola.

' He has left me without a word of explanation. All that I said is true. He is tired of me, and there is only one thing lett to do. I will go to Auntie Alice. She will take me back.'

She dried her eyes, and, changing her dress for a heavy one, started out, closing the door soutly behind her.

It was still snowing hard, but Edna didn't seem to notice it. See had a mile to walk after leaving the cars, and it seemed the biggest mile she used ever travelled. Suddenly she slipped on a piece of ice which was conceased by the falling enow. She tried to regain her footing but fell back fainting with a sprained ankle. She grew con er and colder, and finally a drowsy feeling stole over her. 'Gay, dear,' she murmured. and that was the last she knew.

At home in the reading room sat Guy thying to read, but without any success. for he could not help thinking of Eina's tear stained face. His eye fell on a large box which lay under the library table.

'Just the thing,' he exciaimed. 'I will give her the jacket to night instead of waiting until to morrow. And without entering into any explanations I will mention that Ella assisted me in selecting it, as women are a bet er judge of

such matters than men.' He hunted all over the house, but failed to find Elina. He began to grow auxious, and then it flashed across him that she had left him and gone to her aunt. It was almost a blizzard out of doors, and with a great fear in his heart he prepared to go after Edna.

Gay rede as far as the car would take him and then started on foot in the same direction that his wife had taken. He stumbled through the snow barely able to keep his footing, but pressing bravely on until he fell sprawling over some b ject which lay in his way. He felt a human body and with a cry of dismay saw that it was his wife Eina.

Guy picked her up in his arms and almost ran to her aunt's house, which

was not much farther.
Edna was not dead, however, and with the aid of warm restoratives and a good night's rest she was able to sit up the next day and beg her nusband's torgiveners. When she saw her lovely birthday gift, a superb scalakin jacket, and knew why Guy had spent so much time with Ella, she was doubly ashamed.

But love forgives much, and Guy over looked everything, for he felt that Edna had learned a lasting lesson. And she had.—Boston Post.

### IMPURE BLOOD IN SPRING.

This is the almost universal experience. Diminished perspiration during winter, rich foods and close confinement indoors are some of the causes. A good Spring Medicine, like Hood's Sarsaparilla, is absolutely necessary to purity the blood and put the system in a healthy condition at this season.

Hoop's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

Even mine enemy can sympathise with my grief; but only my friend can sympathise with joy. - ivan Panin.

DR. Adams' Toothache Gum is solily all good druggists. 10 cts. a bottle.

It is bad reasoning which builds up a theory of life on the narrow ledge of a passing human mood, and fails to take in the whole round of life.



## Society Meefings.

Young Men's Societies.

Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association

Organized. April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875. Organized. April 1874. Incorporated. Dec. 1375. Regular monthly meeting held in its hall. 18 Dupre street, first Wednesday of every month at 8 o'clock, P.M. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of every month. Precident. JAS. J McLEAN; Secretary, M. J. POWER; all communications to epicings. M. J. Powers; all communications to epicings. ed to the Hall. Delegates to St. Patrick's Les use W. J. Hinphy, D. Gullery, Jas. McMahon.

# St. Ann's Young Men's Society,

Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the Sunday of each month, at 2:30 F.M. Adviser, REV. E. STRUBBE, C.SS. R. 150 J. O'N. WHITTY: Secretary, B. J. 150 Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. 152 D. J. O'Neill and M. Casev.

#### Ancient Order of Hibernians. DIVISION No. 2.

Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Course, corner Centre and Lagraine streets, and the Friday of each month, at 8 p. 10. Sch. ANDREW DUNN: Recording Secretary Hest N SMITH, 63 Richmond street, to whom munications should be addressed. Dehen Datrick's League: A. Dunn, M. Lynch, 12. Connaughton.

#### A.O.H.-Division No. 3,

Meets the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each a Hiberma Hall. No. 2042 Notre Dame St. B. Wall. President: P. Carroll. Vict. Proceedings of the Markey Fin. Secretary: Win. Rans. Secretary: W. P. Stanton, Treas: Mar. Kennedy: T. Erwine, Chairman of Stanton mittee. Hall is open every evening texage lar meeting nights for members of the control of the fire friends, where the: will find link as leading newspapers on file.

#### A.O.H.-Division No. 4.

President, H. T. Kenrns, No. 32 Deform to Vice President, J. P. O'llara; Recornitary, P. J. Finn, 15 Kent street; Finantary, P. J. Tomilty; Treasurer, John 18 Sergeant-at-arms, D. Mathewsen, Serie White; Marshal, F. Geehan; Pelegans, Patrick's League, T. J. Donovan, J. P. Cij Geehan; Chairman Standing Committed Costello, A.O.H. Division No. 4 meets enand 4th Monday of each month, at 11. Dame street.

#### C. M. B. A. of Canada.

## C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch

Organized March 14, 1888. Branch 71 mer Organized March 11, 1888. Branch 71 has a basement of St Gabriel's new Chura 1.
Centre and Labrairie streets on the first wednesdays of each month.
Applicants for membership, or any other of information regarding the Branch, a municate with the following officers:
REV. WM O'MEARA, P.P., Spiritual iter.
Centre street.

Centre street.

CAPT. WM. DEEGAN, President, IV Fire S.
MACRICE MURPHY, Financial Secretary.

WM. CULLEN, Treasurer, Rourgeois street James Taylor, Secretary, 101 Rosel street

## C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 26

Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 2 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of lusiness are held on the 2nd and 4th Monday. : the month, at 8 P.M.

Applicants for membership or any one instruction information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers: MARTIN EAGAN, President, 577 Callert St. J. H. FEELEY, Treasurer, 719 Sherizone St. G. A. GADBOIS, Fin.-Sec., 511 St. Lawrence St. JAS. J. COSTIGAN, Sceretary, 325 St. Uplan S.

## C. M. B A. of Quebec.

GRAND COUNCIL OF QUEBEC

#### Catholic Benevolent Legion.

Shamrock Council, No. 320, C.B.L. Meets in St. Ann's Young Men's Hall, 157 Ottawa

Street, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Sp.M. M. SHEA, President; T. W. LESAGE, Secretary, 447 Berri Street.

#### Catholic Order of Foresters.

Meets every alternate Monday, commencing Jan. 31, in St. Gabtiel's Hall, cor. Centre and Las rairio

M. P. McGOLDRICK, Chief Ranger. M. J. HEALEY, Rec.-Sec'y, 48 Laprairie St.

Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at 8 P.M. Chief Ranger, JAMES F. Fossner. Recording Secretary, ALXX-PATTERSON, 199 Ottawa street.

#### Total Abstinence Societies. ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. Established 1841.

The hall is open to the members and their friends every Tuesday evening. The society meets for religious instruction in St. Patrick's Church, the second Sunday of each month at 4 30 r.m. The regular monthly meeting is held on the second Tuesday of each month, at 8 r.m., in their hall. 92 St. A'exander St. REV. J. A. MCCALLEN, S.S., Rev. President; JOHN WALSH, 1st Vice-President; W. P. DOYLE, Secretary, 234 St. Martin street. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messis-John Walsh, J. H. Feeley and William Rawley.

#### St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society. ESTABLISHED 1863.

Rev. Director. REV. FATHER FLYNN; President. JOHN KILLFEATHER; Secretary, JAS. BRADY, 200 Manufacturers Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall Corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3:30 P.M. Delegates to St. Patrick's League; Messrs. J. Killfeather, T. Rogers and Andrew Cullen.

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# FLOATING ENGINES

A Succinct Sketch of the Different Classes of War Yessels.

Their Character and the Position They Occupy in a Naval Battle Outlined by a Well-Informed Authority.

With the game of hide and seek which the navies of the two great belligerents have been playing kept continously before the eyes of the public, it is no great wonder why people who are not conversant with the armament or real uses of a navy should ask strange questions. They cannot understand why a Spanish admiral does not throw his fleet into a trap and save Sampson and Schley considerable trouble, at the same time presenting them with a halo of Deweyesque glory. The Spaniards have taken up arms against a sea of troubles, which had they been opposed in time might now, at a late date, is to avoid or rather stave off a decisive defeat. It is in the conduct and manceuvring of the various fleets that generalship and not mere heroic seamanship will be the factor in ultimate success, and in this connection, perhaps the simplest way for the ordinary lay man to keep himself in touch with passing events and be able to under stand the causes and reasons for results after some great naval battle has been fought, is to become acquainted with the build, the armor, the speed, the gunning, the draught, and more especially the weight of metal capable of being ejected from the murderous modern gun. The composition of a fleet is very varied, far more so than might be dreamt of at first glance. A naval officer, writing in the New York Herald, without going summary of this subject. He says:-

The fleet of a navy when prepared for conducting active warfare comprises a creat variety of types of ships; some especially constructed to fight, some improvised to assist in carrying on warlike perations, and some to accompany these others to coal them, water them, keep them in repair, and attend the sick and wounded. There are ships to stand and fight, to scout, to patrol, to skirmish, to mount guard, and there are tugs, colliers, tankers, machine ships and hospital ships. These many classes and duties are herewith briefly described:

When sixteen years ago the rehabilitation of our navy was begun the type of resel decided upon was the cruiser. Lunestionably financial reasons had much to do with this determination; on the other hand, it should be said that a war of chase presents many attractive stures to un isolated nation like our selves. To prey on the enemy's commerce and drive it from the sea, to rav age his coast at unprotected points and to wage minor wars in distant waters, appear easy of execution and comparatively safe.

But the true sphere of the cruiser, generically speaking, is far wider and more important than above indicated. She must be able to perform the duties of a scout, of a patrol, of a look out; she must be the eyes of a fleet; she must be the means of keeping squadrons in touch with one another, or ascertaining the movements of the enemy, of preventing suprises, of disseminating information and of insuring the efficiency of a blockade. These multifarious duties can be efficiently performed by many kinds of crutsing ships, since certain of them call for certain particular characteristics.

The scout, for instance, needs to be a vessel of the highest order of sea keeping qualities, to be able to scour the high seas far from land, far from a base and far from succor. Great size is a deeideratum, great coal carrying capacity is a necessity, and highest speed is a sine que non. Even her armament must be supordinated to these, for her duty is primarily to ascertain where the enemy is, and having done so, to hasten at top-most speed to impart this information to the fighting fleet. How admirably suited to this work are the four American line ships now in our navy is apparent to every one conversant with their size and speed and coal endurance.

#### The Patrol Ships.

Patrol ships have a service to perform nearer home, and less exacting, though perhaps more dangerous, since they must watch the safety of our coast. Patrol cruisers must be well armed, and their crews alert and well drilled, for they are expected to give battle to any intruder who might approach their beat. There are many points along a coast that a daring enemy might strike for singly or in couples, to make a sudden raid, throw a few shell into a town, cut out mer chant shipping, or work mischief of some sort. These descents in force must be stopped by force; hence the need of establishing such a strong cordon along our coast at a distance of 100 miles or so off shore, that it cannot be broken

The auxiliary cruiser, together with the navy cruiser, is expected to meet the requirements of the situation, though the former should have the assistance



of the latter, because the auxiliary cruiser, having ner boilers and machinery above the water line, is more liable to damage from the enemy's fire. The auxiliary cruiser is the membant steamer converted for the nonce into a man of war; she is given a good armament and some slight protection along her water line in the wake of the boilers and machinery. How valuable a fighter she will make is problematical, depending perhaps on the skill of her commander and the lack of it in her opponent.

Cruisers.

It cannot be denied that the regularly designed cruiser is the best kind of ship to perform war duties whether scouting, patroling. kirmishing, or, with the fleet, fighting. Indeed, for some of the services it would not be safe to employ an improvised ship, as, for instance, on the skirmish line or on the fighting line The skirmisher belongs to the fleet; he is on guard shead and on the flanks of it, in close touch with it, precisely as the skirmish line in an army belongs to the main body. He must be able to hold his own, aring, fighting and eventually falling back on the heavy ships, where he must take his station and continue his

A cruiser, properly speaking, is an unarmored vessel which, from the nature of the duties assigned her, must be fast. must have a good coal supply and must be well armed. Like all fighting vessels. she should be divided up into several water tight compartments, should have a double bot om, and should be protecthave ended them. The only alternative ed with a steel deck at the water line. covering her vitals and magazines. Her main battery should be composed of guns of the rapid fire type, so mounted that clear fire shead and astern is secured. The smaller rapid fire pieces should be numerous, to protect her against the personnel and exposed parts of a larger antagonist. The armament, however, must largely be determined by the dis-

#### Protected and Armored Cruisers.

ent on the work demanded.

placement, and this, in turn, is depend-

A cruiser, often spoken of as a protected cruiser, is not an armored ship, this term signifying that a ship has vertical armor, but the protection of the cruiser is horiz intal, in the form of a steel deck covering over the interior of the ship at her water line, and curved down at the sides. It is often five or six inches thick on this slope, and decreases to two or three inches on the crown. All recently constructed cruisers are prointo technicalities, has given a very able | tected. The unprotected cruiser is a cruiser without this steel deck, and the partially protected cruiser has the steel deck over only engines, boilers and magazines.

An armored cruiser, always so designated in contradistinction to a cruiser, is a type of ship midway between the cruiser and the battleship. Sometimes litted up like a machine shop, carrying The inclines more to the one than to the other, or, to state the same fact different | machinery. She has forges, punching ly, often the cruiser, with turrets and armored gun positions, is virtually an pairing damages, and carries a crew armored cruiser, and frequently the composed to a large extent of machinbattleship, with diminished armor and lists and iron shipwrights. increased speed, is practically an With our fleet there is also a hospital armoved cruiser. The title armored ship, litted with wards, operating rooms, cruiser indicates quite well what is expected of this type of warship-to cruise and to fight. She must, therefore, hav good speed, large coal capacity, moderately thick armor and an excellent battery.

#### Armor and Armament.

The greatest divergence of opinions exists concerning the two last. Our limit of the coal. Stop the supply of armored cruisers, the Brooklyn and the New York, have side armor of three and on the sea and return home. A collier four inch thickness; the Spanish ar carries nothing but coal, everything bemored cruisers have belts of twelve ing sacrificed to make room for bunkers inches thickness. Our largest guns are and the machinery to take in and whip of eight inches; the Spaniards carry out coal most expeditiously.

guns of eleven inches. The ships of Still another adjunct is the both nations have a cruising radius of approximately 10,000 miles when steaming economically at about a ten-knct gait, and a full speed under forced draught of over twenty knots.

In endeavoring to make an efficient warship for distant service, one that can move with great celerity and at the same time be possessed of admirable fighting qualities, some qualifications eminently su ted to secure the one have to be sacrificed to secure measurably the other. Hence the high speed of the armored cruiser is not so high as that of the fastest cruisers, a certain portion of the weight of the machinery and beilers being given up to securing other desiderata. On the other hand, the armor and armament are not so powerful as on the battleship, the sacrifice here being in the month of 1837 our purchases from made for the benefit of the coal capacity and speed. Yet when once on the ground the armored cruiser must fight, for that is her function. Perhaps she may be likened to the advance guard of an army, which must meet the enemy, of \$67 000 000. For the first four months fight him and hold him in check, if he of 1898 our exports have increased by cannot beat him, until the main body— \$76 000 000, while imports have fallen off the battleships—comes.

#### The Battleship.

The great fighting unit in a fleet action is the battlechip. She is designed to stand to her work, to give and take the hardest of blows, and to overcome any ship that may oppose her. Her armor is the most invulnerable, her guns are the heaviest, and the qualities of the cruiser and the armored cruiser are subordinated to secure this preponderance of protection and armament. Speed is rarely sought and coal capacity is of secondary importance, though, to be sure, both these matters receive a certain amount of attention.

Not unlike the battleship in essential characteristics is the monitor, but it must be remembered that in the monitor both speed and coal capacity are of still less consequence than in the battleship, for the monitor is to do her work near a base and in comparatively smooth water, whereas the battleship can operate at some distance, and quite as effectively blow high or blow low. The latter is a sea keeping vessel, the former is hot; the one belongs to the off shore line of defence, the other to the coast defence; the battleship is common to all navies the world over, the monitor is found

only in the United States. A study of the development of battle ships will show that the monitor is her prototype; though as the two appear to day, the one high up above the water,

bristling with guns, the other almost awash, with two conspicuous turrets, there is little to suggest how the one was evolved from the other.

#### Torpedo Craft and Sentrics.

From battleship to torpedo boat is a long jump, the one being the most power ful the other the weakest of warships; nevertheless the torpedo boat was designed with the object of destroying the

So much has recently been told of torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers hat little remains to be said. The boat is a good enough craft for coast defence work, and in smooth water on a dark night she may shoot her bolt with effect. but she is of no account in heavy weather; and further since the torpedo boat destroyer-merely an immense torpedo boat-has been pitted against her the sphere of usefulness of the boat has been much restricted. The destroyer can keep the sea, can go like lightning and can work with the fleet. She is a most valuable adjunct to the fighting efficiency of a squadron, and one we would gladly add to ours.

Torpeo craft make excellent pickets, especially when large ships wish to lie anugly at anchor. So, too, for that matter, do tuga, these improved sentries which we have lately added in great numbers to our fleet. They steam about within five or ten miles of a squadron, watching carefully for night attacks from torpedo boats and other night hawks, and as they are well armed with small rapid fire and automatic machine guns, can deliver a perfect rain of bullets that would swiftly annihilate any swiftly-

dashing pigmy antagonist. These armed tugs are often called gunboats, but this is a misnomer. The regularly-constructed gunboat is a larger craft, partaking of the nature of a cruiser Indeed, the gunboat proper is but a small cruiser in which speed and coal capacity are alightly excriticed in order to permit of the mounting of a strong battery. The duties of gunboats are quite like those of cruisers, though not so extensive, since their range of operations is necessarily restricted by their limited steaming radius.

#### Auxiliary Vessels.

When fleets go to war they must be accompanied by many auxiliary vessels, non combatants but none the less indispensable to the welfare of the equadron. For instance, the boilers of modern menof-war should be fed with fresh water. On the blockade and away from bases, craising, this is not obtainable; the time and coal needed to condense water can not be spared, hence distilling vessels are a component part of a thoroughly well equipped war fleet. Such auxiliaries mount but a couple of small guns to renel boat attacks. A repair suop is another important adjunct. Such a ship is apare plates, tools and extra po tions of machines and other appliances for re-

modern appliances for surgical oper ations and for caring for the sick and carrying a large corps of trained nurses. This bip is painted white and flies the Red Cross flag, so that the foe may know her mission is sacred. She is absolutely

Most important, however, of all these coal and the fleet must give over fighting

Still another adjunct is the refrigerating ship, with an ice manufactory on beard and immense cold storage rooms for carrying fresh food.

So it is seen that to move a great fleet of ships is an undertaking akin to moving an army, and requires elaborate preparations in order that the fighting element of it may be adequate to meet every emergency that can possibly

#### GREAT TRADE/FIGURES.

In the month of April the United States exported nearly \$100 000 000 worth of merchandise and imported but \$56. 000 000. Compared with April of last year exports increased nearly \$22,000 000. imports decreased \$45 000 000 Where abroad were \$23 500 000 greater than our exports, this year the month shows ex ports \$43 500 000 greater than imports, a net comparative gain on the balance of foreign merchandise trade in our favor by \$67,000 000; net gain in our favor in four months, \$143,000,000; net gain in the first ten months of the current fiscal year, \$214,500 000.

In April this year we received \$31-500 000 net gold from abroad, in the month last year we lost \$6 000 000 net on

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we have received net \$84 500 000 gold, or wise or with the foolish, now that the \$27 000 000 more than last year in the great world has spoken to us in the same period. These are remarkable literature of all tongues and voices. The figures, and go far towards proving, best selected human nature will tell in were proof necessary, the reason why, the making of the future, and the art of with a foreign war on hand, we are pros- being human is the art of freedom and pering in general business and continu- of force.—Woodrow Wilson. ing the great revival of industry; why stocks are almost as high as before the war scare and much higher than when the war began; why Western graincarrying railways keep on increasing THE HEALTH OF THEIR DAUGHearnings and promising early increase in dividends. With this country selling the world \$43,500,000 worth more of stuffs than it buys in one month, \$194, 000 000 wort in four months and \$514,-000 000 worth more in ten months, the r seon why gold comes this way is plain. -American paper.

## THE SELFISHNESS OF MAN

Some of its Features Outlined in a Practical Manner.

The Fitful Flights of Self-denial That Are Indulged in at Intervals and Their Results.

A contributor to the columns of the Prison Mirror, of Stillwater, Minn., in dealing with the subject of man's selfishness, says :---

Ingratitude is looked upon as a most if we take the trouble to diagnose the ast, it will be found that the larger portion of the human family shows no due gratefulness for the happiness it is enabled to enjoy. We journey along while as to who or what has been the promoter of our serene tranquillity; but let the gress and immediately we begin to finne the blood, stimulate the nerves and delegats to one's self all thanks for the smooth sailing on the easy stages of life. auxiliaries is the collier. Indeed, the desirous that the blame therefor shall Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done great limit of offensive sea operations is the be charged to something or someone

> A man will continue chewing, eating and drinking all sorts of trash without any regard to his health, but if a slight toothache comes on as a result of his carelessness then there is a hue and cry and general condemnation of anything and build up the blood and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the averten. Avoid imitations by insist. aster could not be of his own makingno, no; to himself man is infallible and incapable of doing wrong. That, at least, is the private opinion of a great many of us, though we would not publicly advertise it. for the very good reason that we know it is not so, although we are desirous to persist in believing that it really is so, and will so continue to believe regardless of facts to the con-

Nearly every mother's son of us leads a double life to the extent that we try to make ourselves believe that we are what we know we really are not. It is purely animal selfishness of the order that 'the king (one's self) can do no wrong'-not while there is the 'kingly' opportunity of charging the wrong to some other

While we are always prone to charge up our failures and wrongdoings to others, is it not strange that we should never think of acknowledging the debt we owe to others for much of the brighter side of life that we have enjoyed?

It is true that upon occasion when a wave of enthusiasm sweeps over one he will pay a wordy tribute to parents, and Providence, and sometimes to other persons and agencies that have assisted in making life pleasanter. A 'wordy tribute' to one is at best but a poor acknowledgment; but even that is usually given at a time when the parents or 'creditors of honor' are no longer living. But very few of us here are in a position to deny the direct allegation that man as an individual is an ungrateful being.

Our lives prove it, for, had we been sufficiently thoughtful to give full outward expression to the debt we owed parents, that act of itself might have been the means of avoiding present conditions. It would have inspired us with a more comprehensive idea of the debt we owed them, and, mayhap, have be stirred our energies to an honorable payment of the debt. And the boy or man who entertains an honorable purpose never seeks dishonorable means of fulfilling it.

TOOTHACHE STOPPED IN TWO MINUTES, with Dr. Adams' Toothache Gum. 10c.

We should school our ears to know the voices that are genuine, our thoughts to take the truth when it is spoken, our spirits to feel the zest of the day. It is For terms, etc., apply to within our choice to be with mean com-

the gold movement; in the ten months | pany or with great, to consort with the

#### ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

TERS SHOULD BE CAREFULLY WATCHED.

FOUNG GIRLS SUSCEPTIBLE TO TROUBLES THAT MAY RESULT IN DECLINE-PALE FACES, HEADACHES AND FICKLE APPE-TITE THE SYMPTOMS OF EARLY DECAY.

rom the Sun, Orangeville, Out,

Some months ago Maggie, the fifteenyear old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. sweeney, of John street, of this town, began to fail both in health and spirits. Her face was almost as white as chalk, her appetite very fickle, and her limbs began to swell. Notwithstanding her growing weakness she persisted in attending school until one day her teacher advised her to go home and not to return until she felt better. At the same time the teacher, who knew the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in such cases, advised her to take them. The advice was followed and Mrs. Sweeney told our reporter that almost from the outset there was an improvement in her daughter's cordition. Her appetite became better, the color returned to her face, and the sever- nestaches that had made her so unreasonable and uncalled for vice; yet miserable vanished, and she is now feeling better than she has done for many montas.

It is quite evident that this young maiden wes sud ring from a lack of hood, as do so amny young girls who all is smooth sailing without a thought are just at a critical point in life, and it is quite as apparent that there is no other remedy the equal of Dr. Williams' slightest wave impede our onward pro- Pirk Pills in such cases. They enrich and fret. A conscious self-sufficiency build up the entire system, and mothers but when a choppy sea is met we are box. We know from experience that good in Orangeville and vicinity, and there is scarcely a day that our reporter does not come in contact with some one who has a good word to say for this wonder al medicine.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood and strengthen the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapping bearing the full trade mark, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.'

#### PATENT REPORT.

Mesers. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patenta and experts, New York Life Building, Montreal, furnish as the following list of patents recently granted to their cliente.

59,947-Daniel A. McKay, South Bar, N.S., car coupler. 59,980-P. Parkinson, Roland, Man.,

rebicle seat. 59,992-Fortier and Morin, Montreal, compound. 60,006--C. V. Wood, Port Philip,

dothes pounder. 60 014-E Normancut, Montreal, sewing machine.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS OF CANADA, 1666 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Distributions every Wednesday, Value of prizes ranging from \$2.00 to \$2,000 Tickets 10 cents.

'Papa' said the youthful studen of history, 'is an ultimatum the last word?' 'No-o, not exactly; that is, not always,' replied the old gentleman, thoughtfully. You see, there are circumstances under which a man may give an ultimatum to a woman - his wife, for instance-but, of course, that dosen't mean that he will have the last word; not by a good deal.'-Chicago Evening Post.

Never think that God's delays are God's denials. Hold on! hold fast! hold out! Patience is genius.

Adversity, like wintry weather, is of use to kill those vermin which the summer of prosperity is apt to produce and

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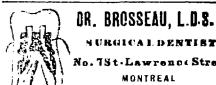
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## HOMELESS BOYS.

#### The Work of Salesian Oratories in Their Behalf.

An Interesting Story of the Foundation of These Neble Institutions -- Don Bosco's Christian Sympathy for the Friendless Youth.

Montreal is known the world over for the great number of its charitable institutions, but notwithstanding this there are many wants that must perforce go unprovided for. One of these is a home for outcast orphan boys, who are practically thrown on the streets to be contaminated with the education that is to be got on the pavements, and who can hardly be blamed if they fail to turn out model citizens. For years past the Salesian Oratories and their noble work have been well known in Europe, the scope of their labor being of incalculable. value to the morals of the boys and of immense benefit to the State when the boys become men. At present Philadelphian Catholics are erecting an institution of this sort, and in this connection a word about the origin of the Salesians will be interesting.

As soon as Don Bosco was ordained in 1841 he entered on the duties of his sacred ministry with all the ardor of an apostle. One of the duties that fell to his lot was to visit the prisons of Turin. At the sight of a large number of young boys among the prisoners, paying the penalty of their crimes in all the sicken ing details of jail life, the young priest was greatly shocked and distressed. These poor children, abandoned by their parents and brought up among the worst influences, only became still more corrupted by imprisonment with criminals older and more hardened than themselves. Many of them had no home but after a few days, and they eventually terminated a life of misdeeds on the

This terrible vision haunted Don Bosco night and day, and it became his chief desire to find some remedy for this awful state of things. He felt he must do something for them, but how was he to proceed? 'If those poor boys,' Don Bosco used to say in his sad musings, had had a loving friend to take care of them and attend to their religious education, no doubt they would have grown up in ignorance of the existence of the jail. Would it not, therefore, be of great importance to religion and society to see what might be done in this way in behalf of hundreds and thousands of friendless lads swarming in the streets?"

He was pondering how to set about the work when Providence opened the way and thus put an end to speculative uncertainty.

On the 8th of December 1841, Feast of the Immaculate Conception, he was vesting for Mass when a ragged urcus, in the West and South of the record after having wandered about the church of the West and South of Ireland.
gazing at the pictures and statues,
strayed into the Sacristy.

'Come here and serve Mass,' said the
sacristap—a rustic fellow denoted of the Course Leave Leave

sacristan—a rustic fellow devoid of ceremony—on catching sight of him. 'I do not know how,' replied the new-

comer, somewhat mortified. 'Come here,' the other rejained; 'you

must serve it.'

'I cannot, I tell you,' repeated the lad; 'I have never served Mass in my

'Then what are you doing here, you good-for nothing young rascal? Begone!' And the handle of a duster applied to the back and shoulders of the poor lad added force to the sacristan's intimation. Awakening to a sense of what was going on behind his back, Don Bosco turned round and interposed.

speak to him.

went after the lad, and, assuring him of better treatment, led him back to Don Bosco. The poor boy was crying, and although reassured by Don Bosco's kindly face he trembled as he approached. 'Have you already heard Mass this morning?' asked the good priese in

coothing tones. No, was the brief teply: Come, then, and hear thine; afterwards I wish to speak to you about some

thing that will please you.' Having finished his thanksgiving after

Mass, Don Bosco made his new acquaintance sit down beside him, and the following conversation ensued:

What is your name, my young friend?

Bartholomew Garelli.' 'Where do you come from?'
'From Asti.'

'Are your parents alive?'

No; both father and mother are deod.

'How old are you?' 'Sixteen.'

'Have you learned to read and write?'

'Have you ever been to confession?'

'Yes, sir; some years ago'
'Do you attend catechism?'

'No, for I am too big. The little chaps know the Christian doctrine so well that I am ashamed to take my place among them and be laughed at for my ignorance. · Were I to teach you catechism alone,

would you learn it?'

Yes, willingly.

'And would you like to come here for that purpose?' 'Oh, yes, it I am not ill treated.'

Be assured, my young friend, that no one will harm you. Now when shall we begin?'

Whenever you like.' 'Shall we do so now?'

Creator of all things, and the end for which He created us. In this way half an hour passed, and seeing the lad fatigued by an attention to which vaga-bond life is unaccustomed, Don Bosco dismissed him, after obtaining a promise from him to return later. Garelli, unknown, did not fail to keep the ap-pointment. Though dissipation and entire want of culture had made the poor boy almost a numskull devoid of memory, nevertheless, by attention and assiduity, he learned in a few weeks the principal truths of our holy religion, and was thus enabled to make a good confession and shortly afterwards a holy first communion.

Garelli (whom we may look upon as the foundation stone of the Salesian Oratory) soon drew many comrades to the catechism class in the Sacristy of St. Francis of Assisi's. These for the most part. were Milanese and Biellese, who had flocked to Turin in great numbers to earn a livelihood as hod bearers to bricklayers. Far from their parents (if they had any living) and abandoned to themselves in the turmoil of a large city, what wonder if their life was a

reckless and an erring one? As the number of his pupils increased, Don Bosco varied his programme, and instead of half an hour's lecture on Christian doctrine he soon found the means of passing Sundays and holidays almost entirely in their company. Part of the day was given to pious exercises and religious teaching and part was spent in a variety of amusements-in gymnastics, singing, instrumental music

and elementary instruction. Such was the origin of the Salesian oratories which, with the blessing of God and the protection of the Immaculate Virgin, have spread and prospered beyond all expectation.

## SPECKS ON OUR CIVILIZATION.

took place last week in Syracuse, be. in breadth, and 24 in height. the prison. They left it only to return tween McCoy and Rublin. A local paper says:

"The Albambra was filled. It was estimated that there were four thousand spectators, and prices of admission were \$3, \$1, \$5 and \$7. Hence the management made money."

What a commentary is this on our boasted civilization. Men paid seven dollars to see one human brute batter another cut of all semblance to himself and convert the platform into a thing pet dogs may be turning out in shambles. Here in Montreal we are not | trousers and gowns. much better. Crowds pack to overflowing a local theatre, with the only object in view of seeing a pugilist pose before another boxer. Thousands for a degrading exhibition and not a penny for Catholics who, among others, patronize these exhibitions, that a modicum of the money spent in this way would be a

The Louisville Courier-Journal is res ponsible for the following statement regarding the peculiar methods of latter day lawyers :-

A story is being told among some of Louisville's lawyers to illustrate the point that Kentucky's rural attorneys never overlook a chance to turn railroad accidents into coin of the realm. Not long ago Thomas H. Johnson of New Albany, an employé of the Illinois The annual expenses of Italy for govern- It is for Irishmen to answer. The feel-Central Railroad, running on a freight mental purposes are in excess of the ing which exists at present by which train between Louisville and Central City, was killed while leaning out from the top of a car.

Before the widow even knew all the particulars of his death letters were penses, however, include some items showered in upon her by lawyers along. What are you about, sir? he demanded. 'Why do you beat that child? come bearing the remains of the unform improvident financial system than to Call him back immediately; I want to tunate man reached the mourning ordinary running expenses, but even At this turn of events the sacristan | sleeve of the dead man's grave clothes was pinned a note written by a lawyer from taxation is in excess of \$350,000,000 near the scene of the accident offering | a year, to prosecute the road for a percentage of 1 the damages.

> avidity with which the Illinois Central | 000,000; public works, \$10,000,000; 'the is sued. Emory A. Storrs, the famous Chicago lawyer, was approached by an

'What's the mature of the note?" asked Mr. Storre. 'I don't know, sir,' answered the old fellow,

'Have you any idea who wrote it?' asked Mr. Storrs.
'No, sir,' answered the note bearer. Well, do you know anything about the note at all? asked Mr. Storrs.

Nothing at all, sir,' answered the cld

Well,' remarked Mr. Storrs thoughtfully, the only thing I can see to do in the premises is to sue the Illinois Central Railroad.'

#### Dancers Supplied to Order.

The New York Sun is the authority for the following :-

Among the articles purveyed to its customers by a mammoth London dry goods store are young dancing men. In London, as elsewhere, hostesses have the greatest difficulty in obtaining the requisite number of male dancers for their si king fund, it is constantly on the inballs. Outside of the military, dancing men form a very small minority of the poor country, include many items which regular residents in the metropolis. regular residents in the metropolis. On the other hand, there are almost at all times plenty of visitors in London, young men who come up for a few days from the country or the universities, which yield in a year \$50,000,000 only, who would be only too glad of the opporand octroi duties, imposed on markettunity to attend a private ball, but are able property brought into cities, and debarred therefrom owing to the limited extent of their acquaintance in the city. \$15 000 000.

The young priest was touched with this difficulty and bring the began by teaching the would be hostesses and guests to is virtually a tax on smokers, of \$40 000, his pupil the sign of the cross and by gether a plan has been devised by the cross and by gether a plan has been devised by the

said to work satisfactorily. When a for all her women guests, she notifies the shop to supply her with a specified number of young men. The order is teries, an item of \$15,000 000 more ) filled through the medium of a list wherein male visitors to the city are requested to enter their names. Of course the management of the shop has to be very careful concerning the social status of hosts and guests. It would never do to send small tradesmen to the house of a woman of rank. This difficulty is obviated by a system of tabulation. The amounting to \$125 000 000 a year, while managers take care to find out all about the debt of the Italian communes the hostesses and the men, and, having amounts, collectively, to \$300 000,000. satisfied themselves concerning their The marvel to any observer is that position in society, arrange them in groups accordingly.

Thus everybody can be suited without danger of unpleasant contretemps. The scheme is said to be profitable to the store, for of course the young men who are thus accommodated buy their gloves, ties and other necessaries there.

#### Two Hundred Dance in a Wine Tank

A San Francisco journal says :-One hundred couples will dance at one time in the great half-milion gallon wine reservoir of the Italian Swiss colony at Acti, Sonoma county, on Saturday afternoon next. The entertainment will be a novel one in the annals of viticulture and pleasure. Such a scene has never before been witnessed, for the reacon that the opportunity is now for the first time presented. The Asti wine reservoir is the largest, if not the only example of its kind in the world. It was constructed last year as a matter of necessity and somewhat as an experiment from inability to obtain sufficient cooperage for the wine crop which the San Francisco merchants refused to purchase. It was quickly excarated and lined with concrete, and upon its completion was immediately put to the use for which it was intended with perfect success. There was then no time for a celebration, but since then it has been emptied, and while awaiting its refilling the Italian-Swiss colony concluded to give a ball in the moneter tank. The afternoon will be devoted to the dance in the wine reservoir. There will be room in the reservoir for the 200 dancers, as Another of those brutal prize fights its dimensions are 80 feet in length, 34

#### Dogs to Wear Shoes.

Dogs belonging to some fashionable women, says a New York society journal, are now made to wear shoes. These shoes are made of chamois and have light leather soles. The idea of the inventor was to protect polished floors, but the women who have adopted the shoes for their pets say they have done so to protect, not their floors, but the tender feet of the dogs from cold, heat and rough weather generally. The next

People,

A Striking Comparison With the Financial Condition of the United States - The Millions and Navy Departments.

The population of the United States is about two and one half times that of Italy. The population of Italy was equivalent of \$500,000 000 in American money, or more than \$100,000,000 above the expenses of the United States Gov ernment in an ordinary year. These exwhich belon gmore properly to what may of such ordinary expenses to be raised

For its War Department Italy spends in a year, \$45,000 000; for its Navy Deanother story is told illustrating the lion, by the central Government, \$10expenses of collection (public officials, agents, tax gatherers and clerks), \$25,000,old man with a note one day. The note one force of the showy but use had been found among the effects of a deceased relative.

One of the showy but use less Department of Forcign Affairs, \$10,000,000; the King's divid list, \$3,000,000. There is then, the annual interest on what is known as the consolidated (or bonded) Italian national debt. The in terest amounts each year to nearly \$100,000,000 (the United States expended for interest last year \$37 000,000); \$15 000,-000 interest on the floating Italian debt; \$15,000,000 for what are known as 'fixed kinuities,' which remain 'fixed'; \$4,000,000 for the Department of Finance; \$10 000 000 for the maintenance of Post Offices (for the less from their operation) and the Government telegraph system; \$400,000 for the 'promo tion of agriculture; \$32 000,000 for 'general expenses; \$500,000 for the maintenance of the Senate and chamber of Deputies, and the balance for sundry and miscellaneous expenses, an exact subdivision of which, under the Italian system of keeping accounts, is imprac-

ticable. The present debt of Italy is equivalent to \$2 500 000 000, and as there is a deficit every year, and small provision for a in other countries would be exempt. There are taxes on land, taxes on buildings, taxes on incomes taxes on successions, excise taxes, taxes from customs, which amount in a year to more than

giving him a general idea of God, the management of the big shop which is ary tax, of \$15,000,000, and local taxes

for the maintenance of schools. The customer intends to give a ball and finds | State gets revenue from telegraph offices that she will not be able to find partners and prisons; from the use of State prop erty, leases to individuals, stamps (an item of nearly \$20,000,000; and from lot-

> But all these taxes, monopolies and speculative methods of 'raising the wind' fall short of supplying the full needs of the Italian Government, which falls behind ach year and becomes involved in deeper obligation. In addition to the general taxation by the Government, there is local or commune taxation Italians have been able to meet so much of this vast and oppressive burden as they have, in view of the fact that the per capita national debt of Italy is now \$75, and the absence of \$75 (or its equivalent in lire) has been noticed among Italians generally by all travellers .- N

## WHAT IS NATIONALITY?

Father Hickey's Interesting Article on the Subject.

Present Day Erroneous Notions Strikingly Pointed Out.

We have read, says the Munster News with the most profound interest an article which appears in the current issue of New Ireland Review, from the pen of Rev. M. P. Hickey, M.R.I.A., and and we wish that his able and convincing words could be read and digested by every Irishman in this country.

No doubt it is a somewhat peculiar questio to ask: What is Nationality? Many of our fellow-countrymen would think it little short of an insult to be asked to define what Nationality is; yet how few could do it, and how much fewer still are Nationalists in the true sense of the word-Nationalist, as Father Hickey points out, according to the example of Thomas Davis? Latter day party politics in Ireland, unfortunately, have clouded the minds of our countrymen, and unquestionably popular ideas of Nationality have become confused. Nationality, so called, is now of many different shades, each claiming to be the only true and unadulterated one, and however regrettable this chaotic condition of things may be, it can hardly be considered surprising. For the great majority of present day Irishmen their ideas of Nationality are embodied in the personality of one of the various 'leaders" who aspire to direct public thought and action in the country. Whatever their own pet leader says is law; whatever he does is right, for he is Infallible, and whoever incimuates to the contrary is guilty of treason, and a traitor of the blackest dye. And yet all charity. Did it ever strike the Irish The Terrible Taxes Imposed on the these several parties, following the said several leaders, are in their own estimation, of course, the only true Nationalists and all others are enemies of their

#### country. Let Father Hickey answer What Irish Nationality Is.

"Nationality is not anything concreted. It is the soul, the very breath, the vivifying principle the whole atmos-Spent in Maintaining the War | phere and environment of a distinctive people. It is the outcome, the resultant, the culmination of many things of which political autonomy is one-very important, doubtless, but by no means the only thing to be considered." Father Hickey proceeds to pointout that Ireland is a Nation, that it has never ceased to 31,000,000 in 1896; the present popula-tion of the United States is 77,500 000. she has had so far, but will it continue? party politics are confourded with Nationality is a fatal fault. There is no room for toleration. These who caunot see eye for eye with any of the numerous parties are excluded from public life, ostracised. There is no room for those who refuse to throw themselves into the turmoil of politics, yet who will deny that there are many ardent lovers of widow. It was opened, and to the coat with this acknowledgment the amount their country, many who in their heart of hearts are Nationalists to the core. Father Hickey says-" The tendency of our present restricted and wholly erroneous notion of Nationality is to utterly exclude from our National life-I speak not of our political life-all those who from any cause, whether from taste or conviction, are not prepared to descend into the political arena. No matter how great the services they could render in other departments of National effort, and no matter how gladly such services would be rendered, there is no recogniz-

### ed place for them in the

Domain of Irish Nationality. Surely there ought to be a sphere of work and of practical usefulness for all who love the old land; and any ideal of nationality which would hinder or discourage even one lover of Ireland from rendering her such service as it is in his power to give her, is faulty, vicious, and self-condemned—to say nothing of its other drawbacks. I cannot possibly bring myself to believe that any view of nationality which would place such men as Sir Samuel Ferguson, Whitley Stokes, Auorey de Vere, George Petrie, Standish O Grady, and many others, outside the ranks of Irish Nationalists, is a correct and healthy view." And he proceeds-The truth is we want hundreds and thousands of workers in the various departments of national activity — in national literature, national art, and na-tional enterprise. We want to have our national industries fostered and developed; we want to have our national history and antiquities elucidated and populariz ed; we want to have our national langu age cultivated and preserved, and the area of its use extended; we want bur national traditions, characteristics and ideals safeguarded and perpetuated; we want our national music, and our national art generally, fostered and encouraged; we want the education of our people made truly national," Here.

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