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Our Paper

Should be in the hands of every Catholic Family.

Vol. XLVII. No. 42.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Terrible Distress in the Western and Southern Districts.

Some of Its Appalling Features-The Opponents of the Local Government Bill Air Their Views and Bigotry Plays its Old-time Role-Orangeism and its Blackguardism at Lurgan - Its Devotees Much Out in the Catholic Quarter-Cardinal Logue and the Temperance Question.

DUBLIN, April 26.

The distress in the south of Ireland has reached an appalling point. Never since the dark days of '47 has anything like it been felt in Ireland. The Govern ment's eyes have at last been opened, but it is very late in the day, and the tightly that the old people and children are dying of absolute star/ation while some distributing official is unravelling the crimson binding that wraps up a pound of meal or a stone of potatoes. It 18 this state of affairs which led the Bishop of Cloyne to write-'Plainly, little or nothing is to be expected from the Government.' The blight of English maladministration for centuries, when it has not been absolute tyranny, has been procrastination. Long ago it was of distress were more threatening than he imagined at the beginning of the session, and that honorable gentleman was strangely optimistic or Micawber like in the apparent belief that something better would turn up; that in fact there was no need for immediate assistance. Most Rev. Dr. Browne summed the case up well when he remarked—'As for the Government, whose duty it is to save the people in such an emergency, they seem to have a very rigid. cruel definition of starvation, and plainly, little or nothing is to be expected from them, even in the way of relief works, which would benefit the district, unless the people are reduced to that efficial starvation point, when general relief comes too Yes, there are millions of pounds be spent in the official murder of barbarians in foreign countries there are hundreds of thousands sent to other heathen lands for the ostensible purpose of building churches in the swamps of Africa or the jungles of India, and incidentally encourage a thriving business in trade rum and Brummagem idols. But in Ireland the population must be 'officially' recognized as starving before relief is offered. It would be heartrending to go into details of the hundreds of cases which are daily coming to light; the particulars would be too horrible in a word picture of the combined scourge of famine and sickness which is now devastating the South and West. Within a few miles of Cabirciveen there is a community not only absolutely bankrupt, but also being ravaged by an epidemic of fever. Fortunately the tradespeople are not altogether heartless, although the outlook is hopeless. What sort of anathema, however, should be called cown on that great and prosperous university, Trinity College. The place I refer to is held by the trustees of that august institution, and their methods of rack-renting would do credit to the blackest hearted scoundrel who ever masqueraded in the outward semblance of man. Here is a case in point. A very old woman whose only means of subsistence was keeping four cows on ground rented for £6 10s She had real ized £6 on her butter, the potato patch was an utter failure, yet the collector insisted on payment of rent in full and added with brutal cheeriulness-'I know where your house is.' The old lady had two sons and one of them at that moment was lying on his death bed and the heartbroken moth r had no food to

Where Famine and Typhus Bage.

give bim.

The parish of Prior includes Ballinaskelligs and Portmagee. In good times there are no beggars in Prior, for the people are sensitive and independent but the plague has scourged them, says a writer in the Cork Examiner. I do not say it is one of the consequences of the privation caused by the failure of the seine and drift net fishing-but it was said to me that the measles which over spread the parish and carried off nine or ten grown people and at veral children was a kind of a God send, as the victims needed only milk. This was bad enough, but typhus fever has brought a ly honorable and highly intel fearful death to many others—four ligent men, and it would be people at the Ballinackelligs side, and quite too much to expect, for three at the Portmagee side. Twelve of a long time to dome, that si liar meth one family were down together in one ods would prevail in the newly consti room—and three of a family named tuted bodies! Angels and ministers of Murphy have died. The story of grace defend us! The idea of accusing the latter is as follows:—About the immaculate grand juries of anything the latter fell but philanthropy was 100 preposterous meeting will sick; and was removed to the work house hospital in Chirciveen where he lessness of ever getting back to the good mittees.

died. The mother had no knowledge of this calamity; as she was then nursing one of her sons, it was thought well to hide the truth from her. Then this boy was removed to hospital, and died there, and the spent mother succumbed in her own home. The remaining members of the family, numbering four, are now convalescent. The occurrences swing back the memory to famine years. A whole parish is scourged by hunger and a mysterious disease, a disease so terrible that the hardy, generous people who have shared their food with the neighbors and hurried to the bedside of all who were down in measles, shrunk from those who were victims to the malady which blackened the body before death. There have been inconceivably norrible scenes down by Ballina skelligs Bay. Father Arthur Murphy on entering the house of the Murphy family mentioned above, found that the dying mother had fallen out of the bed; and when the poor scul had passed away it was this good priest who placed the coffin in the cart. It must be remembered that the natives of Prior are singularly devoted to one another, sharing trouble and joy. But this fever that blackened the victims before they were dead was an uncanny visitation; and can the poor people be blamed if they fell back horrified?

To those who do not know the spirit of the Irish people to those who philosophically remark that giving assistance curse of red tape ties up everything so in a time like the present has a pauperizing effect on the population, the following incident may serve as an illustration, and perhaps open their eyes as to the abhorrence with which a pauper's grave is regarded. The Liverpool Post sent a correspondent to Westport, and, as an instance of the deplorable condition of the inhabitants, cites the case of one Thomas Jennings .-

' I never saw such a picture of a human being in all my experience. He could hardly walk; he could scarcely talk He just managed to get outside the door and lean against a wall. He was wan, emaciated, cadaverous, a living pointed out to Mr. Balfour by the skeleton, crippled with cold, pinched Nationalist members that the portents to the last extremity with hunger. Yet there was in him that strange, uncomplaining aweetness of heart which one finds everywhere in the most wretched parts of Ireland."

'It is the will of God,' said the poor old man, and he tried to get away to hide his wetchedness from the eyes of a stranger. He shuddered at the idea of a camera. But the parish priest spoke up, and the man waited. He was 70 years of age, he said. He looked like 170.

'I have been ill for a fortnight now. heard him tell Father Healy, and there was no one to wet my lips with a drop of cold water.'

the workhouse, Thomas?' said the parish priest.

Thomas Jennings looked up, with a light in his eye which denoted a longfixed determined.

'The workhouse!' he said. 'No, your reverence; I will be buried in the rocky field beyant, where my people have been buried before me.'

This last expression gives a fair idea as to how the peasants cling to their patches, and will brave all the horrors of starvation itself rather than go into a pent-up, Anglo Irish workhouse prison, which is the vilest, most dismal and degrading institution on the face of God's fair earth.'

Opponents of the Local Government Bill.

It is scarcely to be wondered at that any measure which made for the improvement of the Irish people by legislation should meet with opposition from noble lordships, like the Duke of Aber corn or the Marquis of Londonderry They are not of the kidney who can recognize that a man, without a star or garter, or a handle to his rame, or pounds plentiful for election purpeses. should have any interest, much less any voice, in looking after his own affairs. be they political, social, legislative or otherwise. Under these circumstances it is only natural that they should look with much distrust on the Local, Government Bill. On Friday last a con ference of peers and of delegates appointed by the Irish grand juries was held in Leinster Lecture Hall to consider the provisions of the bill. The Duke of Abercorn occupied the chair Of course he immediately characterized the proposed legislation as revolution ary, inasmuch as the 'class who had managed the fiscal business of the country was at one stroke deposed from their position, and the power which they had wielded had been placed in the hands of an electorate formed on the most democratic basis.' What a horrible thought for the most noble Dake! Even that little semblance of autonomy was too much for the Irish who were not cerulean Ulsterites. The bill gave rise to difficulties and dangers, in his opinion, which, although not so momentous as those threatened under Home Ruie. would be exceedingly disastrous to the counties. In the early days he remembered that the grand juries were per petually charged with jobbery and cor ruption. His experience was, however that they were composed of high-

old system of semi-localized tyranny under the proposed new order of things was simply heart rending. In a pathetic way the Duke of Abercorn related how the grand jurors had been "invited by the Chief Secretary not to retire from the duties they had so well discharged in the past, but to submit themselves as candidates at the election of the bodies about to be constituted under the bill The unanimous answer of the grand jurors had been that they were willing to associate themselves with the new bodies, and give their countrymen the benefit of their experience." What willing martyrs to patriotism, and how shocking it was to learn from Mr. Dillon. that those who had done the county work in the past would have no share or lot in it in the future. The Marquis of Londonderry was afraid for the interests of the poor and pacific Orangemen in the north, those mild and angelic men who dote on the gates of Derry, and whose only dilutant for papiet blood is Bovne

water. Said the noble Marquis: In the North of Ireland there was a large body of Conservatives who viewed with disapproval the Bill. They did not oppose the measure on any selfish or personal ground, for it would not much affect their interests; but they feared that in other parts of Ireland those who hold religious and political views identical with them might be placed at the mercy of those who for years past had never hesitated to express their feelings

against them." There is the keynote of the whole matter. They would feel confidence in Her Majesty's Government in the appli cation of a form of "local government" that would meet with the ideas of the Orangemen and place the rest of the country under the paternal protection and direction of infamous Orange lodges.

Orange Blackguardism.

Just as a small instance of what might he expected if noble lords and ourangoutang Orangemen had their own sweet will in Ireland, may be gathered from a recent occurrence in Lurgan. An Orange band, almost hidden in the stupidity of senseless saffron sashes, with stomachs full of bad whickey distilled in Scotland, with lungs that breathed only the breath of bigotry, and heads the exceeding thickness of which left no room for grey matter or convolutions or anything decent unless it came in form of stirabout spooned through the mouth-an Orange band invaded Lurgan, marched round Church Place three times, because there seemed to be something cabalistic and off-nsive in the points of a triangle and then attempted to invade Edward street, the Catholic quarter. The police, seeing bloodshed ahead, endeavored to cold water.'
And wouldn't you think of going into the ringleaders. When it came to a trial before the Petty Sessions, these 'brave' men, who believe not in popery, cringed like the curs they were, pleaded guilty and were let off with a forty shilling tine.

And these are the sort of people who are afraid of the new local government bill.

His Eminence Cardinal Logue recently attended a large gathering of clergy and laymen in connection with the Olivee Plunkett Total Abstinence Association, Drogheda. His Eminence, in the course of an address, said he did not believe that any other movement would tend so much towards the benefit of the people as that of temperance, He did not think that even the accomplishment of their desire for Home Rule would do more in promoting the prosperity of Ireland than the promotion of temper ance. He did not, indeed, believe that any element of life was more important than strict temperance amongst our people. There was some weakness in their national character, which resulted in their yielding to temptations such as those of drink. He was glad to know that the Total Abstinence Society in Drogheda had been doing a really good work that was not merely ephemeral, and he, furthermore, believed that they would do great good by the example which they had shown. He believed that as I cishmen they had been greatly wronged in the descriptions that had been given of them, for he believed, if they took up any book of statistics they would find that there was really less of that evil of drunkenness in Ireland than prevailed in other countries. Drink undoubtedly was one of the greatest of all curses. In every country it was stated and made plain that if the Irishman kept, from drink he would be most successful, and experience proved that frishmen invariably came to the front.

'98 CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

A Meeting of the Parishioners of Si-Patrick's and Organization of a Club.

The organizers of the local '98 Centenary celebration are determined to succeed in their undertaking of interesting the parishioners in the various Irish parishes in the movement.

On Tuesday evening a visit was made to St. Patrick's parish and a parish club was organized, for which Mr. Frank J. Curran, Advocate, was named chairman, and Mr. P. J. Gordon, secretary. Speeches were delivered during the progress of the meeting by Messrs. E. B. Devlin, Advocate, W. H. Cunningham, William Rawley of the A.O.H., B. Wall, F. McCabe, P. H Duffy and others. The meeting, which was held at St. Patrick's Hall, was largely attended. Another meeting will be held on Monday evening at the same place to appoint com-

Mark to the Mark to the Control of t

Mgr. Vaughan Celebrates His Diamond Jubilee.

The Venerable Prelate, now in His Eighty-fifth Year, Delivers a Vigorous Address -- Patriotic Speeches at a '98 Centenary Gathering -- Gaelic Society Doings -- Newspapers in Regard to the Bonds of Sympathy Between England and the United States.

Loxbon, April 26. Vaughan, Bishop of Plymouth, celtbrated his diamond sacerdotal jubilee. The ceremonial was grand and impresall over England were present, and although the venerable prelate was in his eighty-fifth year he acood as straight as an arrow and looked strong in the An extract from a speech he made later in the day told of the real cause of the splendid old man's robustness. From being a soldier of the sword he became a soldier of the cross. When telling how he came to enter the pricethood, he

When I was about the age of 18 my

father said to me, "It is time for

you to make up your mind as to the pro-

then a student at St. Mary's College. Oscott. I did seriously think the matter wished to enter the army as my profes sion, and asked him to give me an insight into what an officer ought to be He at first eyed me from head to foot. and laughingly said, "You must not stoop (which I did at the time), but hold yourself up like a man. Yes, straight: not merely in body, but, above all, in cation is prompt obedience to all the sent an overwhelming representation of calls of duty; and third, that you must members to the English Parliament to livan, 1894; acolyte, the Rev. T. B. baye pluck to face at all times difficult fem and legislative freedom. That fight Kelly, 1895; acolyte, the R.v. J. J. have pluck to face at all times difficul ties and dangers of every kind; and, lastly, you must show endurance and perseverance, and, so to speak, be ready to die hard " (applaue). Allusion to my stooping cut me to the quick. But I resolved that, cost what it might, I would surmount that difficulty. And I did succeed, and am upright to the present day in spite of my age (applause). The other qualifications for a true officer I heartily approved. Some time after I accompanied my father to Italy, full still of my military likings. But in Rome a change came over me, and it took this form of reflection: "If to be a good sol dier one must be upright in mind ever obedient, plucky, and persevering, why not become a soldier of Christ, and be a priest? I do not lay aside any one of the qualifications I have so much admired, but have only to adapt them to the priestly life.' I reflected deeply on this point of a change from a red to a black coat, and the more l thought over it the more I felt that I was called to the priesthood. I made s spiritual retreat, and I then received from my uncle, Cirdinal Weld the tonsure and minor orders, and in June, 1835, was ordained sub-deacon by him This closed my secular life. Nor have I ever regretted the irrevocable step I then took, and I have always tried to live up to the maxims set before me, and adopted by me, when I first thought serieusly of my future profession (applause). Doubtless family traditions of readiness to fight for fatherland turned my thoughts originally to the army. But much more was my mind drawn to tue priesthood by the fact of my ancestor, the Rev. Thomas Vaughan, of Courtfield. having become a priest in 1627 and de voted himself to labor for souls in South Wales at a time when he was exposing himself to being hanged, drawn and quartered in virtue of the laws then existing against priests. He lawored for nearly twenty years, at last was taken up and suffered imprisonment on board a hulk, and died of hard treatment before the last penalty of the law could be carried out.

The Centenary of '98.

Assembled in the Holborn Restaurant on Wednesday last were a large number of Irishmen who had been brought to gether to celebrate the memory of those gallant sons of Erin who fought so nobly for freedom in the glorious year '98 The gathering was under the anspices of the Centennial Association of Great Britain and France. It was of a non political character, Irishmen of all parties taking part in the celebration. It was a de cided success in every way. Some of the speeches were strikingly patriotic and tinctured with the wit that comes

natural only to the Celt.

The first toast, "Ireland a Nation."
was proposed by Mr. R. Barry O Brien, who said he thought there was no senti twenty seven pages of clearly written work devoted sement that disturbed the digestion of foolsoop, and is intricate in its provided industry to it. their old friend, John Bull, so much as sions. The state of the s

that he (the eneaker) was asked to give that night, viz, "Ireland a Nylon." John was a respectable gentleman, and such was his love of the whole world that he had tried to make every one happy. In India, in S uth A rica, in Egypt, on the North West frontier in Afghanistan, and in Ireland, it had al ways been the same-his aim had been to make three blades of grass grow where only one grew before. But he never cared to have any of it for hims: If. His sole aim had been to preach the Gospel and establish open poxis. It had been said recently :

"There was no law of God or man which

England need obey, Take what you can and all you can, and keep it while you may." Having wandered all over the world.

John comes home, and he finds close to

his own shores a people who wished

they had never looked upon his benev

olent face. The events of 800 years rushed upon his reemory, and he thought One of the most memorable gatherings of the efforts that had been made in in the history of the Catholic Church in | that time to turn the Irish wilderness England took place when Right Rev. Dr. into an English paradise. He thought of all the blessed apostles that had been engaged on that mission, and he (the speaker) thought there were moments when I din wished they had never neard sive in every way. It took place in the Church of Our Lady and St. Denis, St. Marychurch, Torquay. Dignitaries from 18 Yorkshire. He (the speaker) the ught there were many beautiful traits in the English character, one of which was simplicity. He was surprised the English Parliament and not possed an Acturning Ireland into a suite. Patrick strength of a life spent in doing good, share. They might bough, but that would be as wise as some things, the British Parliament had done. It did not do that, but it did the next best thing, Some sixty years ago Parliament established a system of National schools, and in order that there might be no mistake about the nationality, an Englishman was put at the head and a Se teleman was put at the tail. The speaker then proceeded to read extracts showing how this system worked Amongs: the ession you wish to embrace." I was things the children were taught he quoted the fellowing: "On the cast of Ireland is England, where the Queen over, and during next vacation I opened lives. Many who live in Ireland were my mind to a Cathelic officer whose pointing I valued, and I told him that I language and are called one nation? Continuing, the speaker said it was often asked what the Irish wanted. In 1794 Pitt asked Graft or that question. It never occurred to Pitt that what they wanted was to get rid of num and all he represented. What Irishmen wanted then they wanted now-to be musters of their own land. If they wanted proof moral conduct, honorably and straight of this they had it in the fact that at the forward in every way. A second qualifi | four last general elections Ireland had fem and legislative freedom. That field for independence had gone on fer 300 years. It had taken various f rms, but the people had always sinted firthe one end-that the stranger should not sit in judgment at Ireland's gates. In asking them to drink to the toast of ! Ireland a

Nation,' he would say 'God prosper the cause, and God save Ireland. There is no doubt that the Galie movement in London is moking rapid progress. A largely attend a meeting of the Carlie Society was hell on Monday last. The Irish clauses were conducted by Messra, O'Sullivan, O'Kee e, and Mac-Collum: After the class a ve y erj syable squewidheacht was held. Dr. J. P. Henry, vice president, occupied the chair and opened the proceedings wit an interest ing address, reviewing the progress made by the Galic movement in London. Mr. Michael O'Sullivan then sang "An Maighdean Caoimh," Miss E. Drury followed with a charming frish fullaby, entitled "Druim an Orr." Mr. John O'Leary delivered a racy speech in Irish and a terwards enteriorned the audience by singing "Chain Mesla" one of his large repertoire of Munster ballads. Mr. J Ktercey sang "Samhuirnin Dailis" and then some charming young ladies gave very graceful exhibitions of Irish national dances. The Society is doing a good work, were it only in an far as it is

stirring no the spirit of enquiry and re-

search in the rich fields of Irish litera-

ture, tradition, history and music. Probably before my letter reaches you grim war will have claimed its victime, and hundreds of souls sent to their last account, but at the present writing there seems to be only a feeling of unrest min led with impatience at the fact that so far the much talked of war has been a bloodless panorama of mingled jingoism and mirled Iberian patriotism. The assimilation of and suddenly developed friendship between England and the United States misleads nebody here but the newspapers who print the stuff, for nobody who knows anything about the average American will pretend to say that he has the slightest friendly interest in England. The fact of waving the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes at low class music halls accompanied by a species of dog gerel which is to be found no place out side of a Lindon music hall, has no effect whatever on the thinking people. The course of events will direct England's policy, and then it will be seen that but little sympathy for the sup posedly oppressed Cubans was mixed up in the draught which Spain will likely have to swallow.

A report comes from Kingston that the will of the late Archbishop Cleary has not yet been probated. It is said to be an extensive document, covering

SILVER JUBILEE

Of His Elevation to the See of New York.

A Distinguished Gathering of Prelates and Priests in St. Patrick's Cathedral -- A Great Event in the Archdiocesc--Munificent Donations Towards the Liquidation of the Debt of St. Joseph's Seminary.

New York, May 4.

Seldom in the history of the Catholic Church in America has there been suchimpressive and elaborate ceremonial aswas witnessed this morning in St. Patrick's Cathedral, the occasion being: the celebration of the episcopal silver & jubilee of the Most Rev. Michael Augustine Corrigan, Archbishop of New York... The gathering of bishops and clergymens from every part of the province over which the Archbishop has jurisdiction, was the most notable ever seen in News York. All the bishops of the province, accompanied by their Viear Generals, were present, as well as a representation \(\) of the clergy and the various religious orders of all the parishes in the province.

The Most Rev. Michael Augustine Corrigan was made Archbishop of New York in 1885, on the death of Cardinal McCloskey, having proviously been coadjator Archbishop. Then the happy idea was carried out of having a representative of the priesthood ordained each year during His Grace's rule as Archbishop. The appointments were:

Sub deacon of the cross, the Rev. D. F. Coyle, representing 1885; erczier, the Hev. W. A. Jackson, 1886; mitre, the Itev. J. H. Brindy, 1887; master of ceremonies, the Rev. T. H. Myhan, 1888; master of ceremonies, the Rev. J. N. Coundly, 1889; gremial, the Rev. J. B. Weber, 1890; book, the Rev. T. Keenan, 1891; mitte, the Rev. Dr. Dworzak, 1892; inceuse, the R.v. J. Brown, 1893; candle, the Rev. J. F. Sal Dana, 1896; boat, the Rev. J. J. Fullan, 1897; cross bearer, a seminarian from the class soon to be ordained at St. Joseph's Seminary, Danwoodie.

There was a special significance in the selection of each one of the priests who assisted the Archbishop in the celebration of the Mess. The assistant priest. Right Vev. Mgr. Dosne, represented the priess of the diocese of Newark, in commemoration of the fact that the Archbishop was formerly Bishop of Newark, and also that Mgr. D mne acted in the same capacity twenty-five years ago, when Archbishop Corrigan was consecrated Bishop of Newark. The deacons of honor, the Rev. H. A. Brann, DD. and the Rev. J. F. Kearney, were classmates of the Archbishop, at St. Mary's College, in Wilmington, Del., and elso in the American College, in Rome. The deacon of the mass, the Rev J. A. Gleason, represents the priests of this diocese who this year celebrate their twentyfifth anniversary of pricathood. The aub deacon of the Mass, the Very Rev. J. A. O Grady, V.F. represented the priests now serving in the Trenton diocese, who were under the spiritual government of Archhishop Corrigan when Bishop of Newark and when Trenton belonged to the Diocese of Newark. When the Archbishop was Bishop of Newark the whole State of New Jersey was one diocese, being divided later into the dioceses of Newark and Trenton.

The ceremonies were directed by Rava Fathers Connolly and Myhan, assisted by Revs. J. Hayes, J D Lennon, J. Ryan. J Delany, D.D., J. F. Smith, D. J. Fee-han, J. A. Dooley, D. H. O.D. yer, J. J. McCabe, D. J. Driscoll D. J. Curly, and J. Mangan. Fatuer Kearney, one of the Deacons of Honor of the Mass, was the master of ceremonies twenty five years ago at the consecration of Archbishop

Corrigan as Bishop of Newark. The procession of the clergy formed at the Boland Trade School, at Madison avenue and Fiftieth street. The head of the procession was composed of chancel boys of the Cathedral and St. Joseph's Seminaries. Then followed representacives of the religious orders under the spiritual rule of the Archbishop, in their habits, the monsignori of the archdio-cese, the suffragan bishops, visiting archbishops, the ministers of the Mass. Archbishop Corrigan, attended on either side by the deacons of honor, and the Apostolic Delegate, Mgr. Martinelli.

As the Archbishop entered the portal of the Cathedral the grand strains of 'Ecce Sacerdos Magnus" pealed forth His Grace then celebrated Pontifical

High Mass. The vestments worn were made spe ally for the occasion, and were of usual richness, of gold embroidered white satin and cioth of silver. embroidery up in these vestments in said to be the finest ever done in American ca, and the good Sisters who did work devoted several months of sedulor

y to it. CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE

Mr. T. D. SULLIVAN, M.P., has been having lots of fun in the Nation, of Dublin, with Mr. Andrew Carnegie, over the latter's namphlet entitled, 'The Reunion of Britain and America: A Look Ahead.' A Scotchman by birth, a Briton by sentiment, this American millionsire ironmaster is, says the veteran author of "God Save Ireland,' a man of large and liberal views; he does not believe that English political conditions are of cast iron quality; he thinks they are in a state of flux; he is no 'high, dry, and thickly crusted old Tory;' he holds the opinion that the British House of Lords cannot last much longer, and that British monarchy is well nigh played out. According to the best estimate Mr. Carnegie can form of the situation England is on the down grade and will so run on to an inglorious extinction unless a magnificent suggestion which he has to offer is at once accepted and speedily realized. This suggestion is the union, or rather the reunion, of Britain and the United States under one government.

He would entertain no such paltry proposition as an arbitration treaty, or an alliance for mutual defence; he wants a real and a thorough fusion of the two nations into one.

The obstacles presented by the British monarch Mr. Curnegie airily disposes of

in this way: "The monarchial form of government is admittedly a cause of disunion, but this form is not eterne. Scarcely a session of Parliament passes which does not in some department bring about an assimilation of political institutions to those of Canada and the United States. It is recognized by all that Britain is no longer a government of the few, but has really become in substance a democracy. A House of hereditary legislators is of all present institutions probably destined to have the shortest life in Britain. The House of Lords is not effective as a legislative chamber, even to day. With its abolition or reform the question of maintaining an hereditary head of the state will follow. The opinion is often expressed in Britain that the Prince of Wales is probably to be the last official sitting by hereditary right. It is said that this opinion has been expressed by the Prince himself. From what wise friends who know the Prince tell me, I am persuaded that he is the last man in the world to stand in the way of healing a separation which he so constantly deplores; and unless the estimate formed by all of the patrictism, virtues, and character of Her Majesty herself be strangely awry, she would give up much beyond her crown to be the peacemaker who brought reunion to her race. Strange almost beyond explanation is the fact that this woman, from one point of view bereft of political power, a mere instrument in the hands of her elected ministers, mevertheless is in this omniponent. She is the only one who could by a sublime act reunite the separated branches of her race. Never in the history of the world has it been in the power of any human being to perform so great an act, or to secure so commanding a place among 'the immortal few who were not born to die.' All the saints in the calendar would give place to St. Victoria were Providence to favor her by calling her to perform a mission so fraught with blessing to her people and to the world. There would be but two names set apart for ever in the annals of the Englishspeaking race—names farther beyond all other names than any name now known to man is beyond that of all his fellows -Victoria and Washington-patron saints of our race; he, the conqueror, who manlike drew the sword in righteous quarrel; she womanlike, the angel

bended knee might pray." With Mr. Sullivan's method of treatthe True Witness will no doubt agree. .Не ваув :—

of peace and reconciliation, each adding

lustre to the other and equal in power

and glory. For such a mission and such

a destiny even Queen Victoria on

There is, of course, a great likelihood that the good old lady will perform this pious act. Then there is the obstacle of the Established Church; Americans, of course, would have none of it; but Mr. Carnegie thinks after a few years Englishmen will be willing to let it go with the wind. He does not tell us what is to be done with the national flags; whether the Americans are to surrender their Star-spangled Banner, or the English to cast into a dust bin their "flag that braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze." Perhaps his idea is that some curious amalgamation or comprovised. Neither does he tell us whether the seat of government should be at London or at Washington. By way of tempting both nations to entertain the idea of such a fusion as he proposes, Mr. Carnegie sets before each certain con-

great weight with them; he tells the English people that the union would open to them an immense market for their manufactures (as if the Amer icans themselves could never hope to be a manufacturing people), and he tells the Americans that inasmuch as the population of their country is bound to increase enormously, there being ample room and abundant natural resources to maintain them, while England is already overcrowded, they on any theory of representation would soon be the dominating political power in the union. Really, neither nation is likely to be at; tracted by the prespect thus presented. Mr. Carnegie's project is about as fanciful and impracticable as any scheme of a political character can possibly be. But his dream is a harmless one, his notions are of an amiable nature, and the pamphlet in which they are set forth has this further recommendation, that to level-headed readers on both sides of the herring pond it cannot fail to yield a good deal of mild amuse-

GRAND LAWN PARTY

For the Building Fund of the Catholic High School.

About tifty of the leading ladies of St. Patrick's Parish met together on Tuesday, at 3 p.m., in St. Patrick's Hell, to have already turned the leaf of their organize a Lawn, or Garden, Party, the proceeds to go to the Building Fund of storm fell on my heart." said one the Catholic High School for boys. This mother last week, for the terrific rain scious and involuntary has it become, noble work, which has received the warm approval of the ecclesiastical authorities, has met with a no less strong commendation from the laity. This has been repeatedly manifested by the lay gentlemen, who are being called on to study the subject with the Rev. Pastor of cover, never dressed without the dainty St. Patrick's Parish. It we are to judge paraphernalia of a modern dressing by the enthusiasm with which the ladies have taken up the Lawn Party and its meritorious object, they are no to eat, to sleep, as best they could. One less interested in the subject than the gentlemen.

At Tuesday's meeting the ladies discussed and settled the following points: The Lawn, or Garden, Party will be held on the grounds adjoining St. Patrick's Church, during the entire week beginning Monday, June 6th, and ending Saturday, June 11th, from 7 to 10.30

The grounds will be thrown open on Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 3 to 5 o'clock, for the pleasure and convenience of school children, and of such adults as may not be able to attend in the evening.

Every feature of the bazaar, and particularly the offering of articles for raille by chances, will be eliminated.

The Lawn Party is meant to give an opportunity to all the members of St. Patrick's Parish and to their thousands of friends throughout the city, to meet often in pleasant intercourse, without being obliged to carry on each occasion a well-lined purse. Indeed the aim of the ladies has been to conduct the festival on the lines of the very popular prices of 5c and 10c, thus giving to all their patrons, for the least possible outlay, the greatest possible pleasure and amusement.

In a large tent, 100 x 60 feet, called "Amusement Hall," and capable of seating 800 people, will be given two entertainments each evening-admission 10c. All that is best of the musical, dramatic, oratorical and comedy talent of the city will appear, and no item of a programme will be repeated a second time during the week. A fine orchestra will be in attendance every evening, and, in the Refreshment Tent, refreshments at city prices will be served.

Among the other attractions will be found the Intricate Maze, Shooting Gallery, Trip to Chicago and Return, Optical Illusions, Phonograph, Cake Walk, Bicycle Race, etc.

The grounds will be turned into a

veritable fairy land by means of colored lights and other pleasing devices.

A daily journal, replete with items of interest to all concerned, will be published at 3 cents a copy, or 15 cents to subscribers for the eix copies, Those wishing to subscribe may give their names and address to any of the ladies, or send their order to Rev. J. McCallen, SS. 770 Dorchester street, thus making sure of receiving the complete issue.

The ladies decided to solicit from their friends donations of fruit, cake, and other refreshments, as well as of flowers; but they wish it to be known by the public generally that no one will be authorized to solicit donations in cash. This public announcement will prevent unauthorized and dishonest persons from attempting to solicit money under the pretext that it is for the benefit of the school fund.

From all appearances, the Lawn Party of 1898 promises to surpass all the preing this singular proposition readers of vious successful efforts of the ladies to provide pleasure and amusement for their patrons. We wish them the success they deserve.

All admission tickets to the Lawn Party bear the stamp of the Ladies of Charity of St. Patrick's Parish.

Every man, says a writer in Printer's Ink, who runs a business of any kind should keep a log book. By that I mean a book in which to record from day to day such facts about your business and also that of your competitors' as may be of advantage to remember at some future time. Next year you will find it | told trouble, to possible expense they a great help in your business to look back and see just what you did and what your competitor did at this time. To look back and see what goods were advertised and note the results. This may save you from making many mistakes and may help iyou to find out the proper time for certain sales and certain rade movements. Keeping such a log book can not do you any harm. Some of the brightest merchants in the country have practiced this for years and find that amongst the books that the house holds the most valuable is the record of what has been done and what nothing for integrity so that it succeeds. siderations which he thinks should have came of it.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

War News and the Methods of Secular Journalism.

The Mesmerism of the Bulletin Board Manipulators-Some Spirited Remarks Regarding the Capabilities of the Sterner Sex as Liars.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1898.

The Dominicans, the Jesuits, the Redemptorists, are all giving missions in Philadelphia at this present time, and Father Eiliott, of the Paulists, 18 at Cheltenham, on the outskirts of the city, giving one of his impressive and novel missions; St. Charles Borromeo's Church is just reaping the fruits of a most successful one, and, altogether, the city ought to be in a proper frame of mind to enter upon the startling career that has just opened before 'soldier laddies.' How slowly the news travels? But far unremorsefully, unhesitatingly make exslower travels the realization yet to come | planations to other men in which there home to the hearts of those who remain at home of all the suffering war means for those who go to it. The mothers will be the first to learn-indeed, they primer. 'Every drop of that awful raininaugurated the first day in camp of our boys, and her son was among them. 'Circumstances alter cases' is old and trite, but can other phrases express a truth more clearly and concisely? Here are hundreds of men who never slept in room, turned out to the merciless wind and rain of an April day that was worse than any day of the last winter, to rest, despatch spoke of the first day as 'one of endless misery.' It surely will be the nowing of an endless crop of 'ills the flesh is heir to,' or else the dangers from exposure need never be mentioned again. April has been a singularly disastrous month to us as a nation, but it never was a more disagreeable one than it was in 1898.

You Pays Your Money and You Takes Your Choice.

They used to tell a story of a streetshowman in London, who had a penny panorama of the Battle of Waterloo. which he described most glowingly, call ing particular attention to the figures of Wellington and Bonaparte as they appeared on their gallant chargers. 'Vich is Wellington and vich is Bonaparte? inquired one small boy. 'Vichever you pleases, mine leettle dear.' answered the obliging showman. 'You pays your money and you takes your choice.' Upon the same principle the news is dealt out to us at all hours of the day. Pay your one cent or your two cents, and believe any falsehood that fits in with your humor, for you may find anything you look for in the pr nted columns. I walked the length of one block on Chestnut street, and found a bulletin board at each end. The first informed me that the firing at Matanzas did no damage whatever, that not a single Spaniard was killed, and that all was well with them. The one at the other end set forth the story that Matanzas was completely destroyed, the earthworks blown into the air, and over one hundred men killed. The dates of the telegrams were the same, and neither of the papers were tinted Spanish color. But I do not know what is true at Matanzas or anywhere else. Does anyone know? And what a comment on our boasted enterprise, wide spread knowledge and 'grasp upon the situation!' The father of lies certainly never had so many sons who were 'chips of the old block.' No man -and, when I say man, I mean woman too,-tells the truth to-day. If it costs him anything, from a half-hour's lazy smoke after his breakfast to 'the half of his kingdom,' whatever it may be, he coolly and deliberately lies. Rather than pay the cost, he shirks, and without shame. This is a new thing to methe certainty that has been borne in upon me of the uncertainty of any man's word. I have learned it all from other people's experience, and I shall be careful to confine my experience to 'some other man's.' I decided years ago that it would be a good thing not to be deceived, and I have systematically worked to avoid it. I ask no questions, but wait. I accept all voluntary explanations, and 1m mediately distrust them. without saying so. Everything comes round to me in time in its true colors. and I am spared many things more eager and more trusting people have to regret. But I did not thrust doubt and suspicion upon every man's head until the last two or three years. Within that limit, I have found

"ALL MEN LIARS,"

And I ask any reader to think a minute before pronouncing upon me as a 'hard case,' and see for himself (or herself) if there is as careful an adherence to the truth, whether in great or small matters. as there should be, or there used to be? Do not men make engagements they never intend to keep? Or, intending to keep them at the time they maye them, do they not break them for most trivial reasons, and put other men to uncan illy afford, or cannot at all afford, without one consideration of courtesy or one gentlemanly impulse? Loose and careless in such a matter, the scale rises through all gradations of falsehood and rescality until the first and wisest thought of everyone on hearing another promise anything, is to arrange to meet what will occur when the promise is broken—as it most surely will be in nine cases out of ten. This is written of a nation undertaking a great war-a nation that believes in its own integrity in some cases, and in others—cares Whether such a 'weakness'-much de-land a quadruped is two legs."

veloped of late years-may not have a far greater effect on the condition in which it shall issue from the war than it has considered, remains for sen sible and thinking people to determine. A lisr is not a pleas. ing object for contemplation. He is not a thing to refer to by name under ordinary circumstances. But he is far more "numerous" than he has any idea of to-day. We have fallen into the habit of "trimming," and we have gradually come to trim very close indeedso close that we can not always exactly discriminate between the true and false. It behooves us to look carefully into the matter, and "right about face" whereever we are beginning to "talk wide of the mark." It must be done.

THE VENGEANCE OF GOD ripens for a teller of untruths. He will scourge a nation of liars. And if that is so, we shall most assuredly go under. "tarradiddles," "con-"White lies," "tarradiddles," "con-ventionalities"—there are many names for the thing, itself unchangeable, and there is not one, silly, useless, puerile as it may seem, that does not deal pain and shame and disappointment to some brother man. Men who stand high in authority, men who are rampant in defence of their "honor," even the men who are bound by their solemn vows to honor truth and defend it, unblushingly, is not one word of truth, outline to other men purposes they have not the slightest intention of ever fulfilling, promise to other men less fortunate than themselves futures they could not compass if would, and would not compass if they could. This is lying. And every man knows it—and does it. In short, so universal is this thing, so almost unconthat if any man was to raise up in indig nation and deny the-failing, I am sorry

to say I could not believe him. But I know the end is not yet. Stern duty and stern facts that duty lays bare will teach lessons not taught of yet. We must come back to the simple virtues of a cold room, never touched a damp speaking the truth and keeping faith

with each other. We must and we will. SARA TRAINER SMITH.

VALUE OF VACCINATION.

Although comparatively few persons nowadays require any argument or demonstration to convince them of the value of vaccination, a paniphlet which has just been issued by the council of the British Medical Association is use ful because it presents, in small compass, some of the most striking proofs of the flicacy of the process, wherewith to confront unbelievers. It is shown that the mertality from smallpox is much less now than in pre-vaccination times, and that the greatest diminution in the smallpox mortality is found in the early years of life, in which there is most vac-

cipation. Statistics are given from various counries in proof of the statement that in countries where there is much vaccination and re vaccination relatively to the population there is little smallpox. In Prussia both vaccination and revaccination are compulsory, and smallpox mortality is almost abolished. In Austria, where vaccination is not compulsory, the rate, instead of being seven per million, as in Prussia years ending with 1892 in the ten was 458. In Belgium also vaccination is not compulsory, and in 1875 S4 it had a rate of 441 per million, as compared with Prussia's 22 in the same period. Similarly, in classes among which there is much vaccination and revaccination there is little smallpox, while in places where smallpox prevails it attacks a much greater proportion of the unvaccinated than of the vaccinated, especially where the vaccinations are comparatively recent. In houses invaded by smallpox in the course of an outbreak, it is stated, not nearly so many of the vaccinated inmates are attacked as of the unvaccinted in proportion to their numbers, and he death rate among persons attacked by smallpox is much greater, age for age, among the unvaccinated than among the vaccinated.

A TOREADOR'S EARNINGS.

The profession of a toreador has its risks, but the remuneration he receives makes it worth his while to undergo them. Here are some statistics relating to the earning of Mazzantini, Reverte. and Guerita, said to be the most cele brated toreadors in Spain. During last year Mazzantini took part in 66 bullfighting exhibitions, killing 168 bulls. For this work he was paid £16,000! Reverte with 71 exhibitions and 160 bulls to his credit got £11 500; while Gureita's earnings for season figured out to £19,000 for killing 147 in 76 exhibitions. In bull-fighting, at all events, it may with truth be said, that fortune favours the brave.

NEW INVENTIONS.

Below will be found the list of patents granted this week to Canadian inventors through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Montreal.

59.681-Isidore Turcotte, Lowell, Mass. cabinet ash sifter. 59.688 - Genest, Lowelltown, Me. brake shoe and brake shoe holder.

59,684-J. H. Poole, St. John, N.B., cork puller and label destroyer. 59,696-G, Boivin, Montreal, game ap paratus.

59,698-B. Rowley, Argyle, N.B., im proved lock. 59,724-H. M. Welch, Cowansville, boat propelling mechanism. 59,727-Chas. A. Julien, Point Rouge,

horse-power attachment. 59,746 - Geo. Harrison, Kingston, Ont. safety attachment. 59,758-W. E. Werner, Dunnville. coffee and spice mill.

The pupils of a school were asked to give in writing the difference between a biped and a quadruped. One boy gave the following: "A biped has got two legs and a quadruped has four legs; therefore, the difference betweed a biped

PRIESTS AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The Providence Visitor in a recent issue, in dealing with the subject which it calls " Priests as Collectors of Money,"

A case perhaps unique in the recent history of the Church in this country has just been given considerable prominence by the Colorado Catholic. A worthy priest, the pastor of a flourishing parish in Denver, found his church encumbered by a debt of thirty thousand dollars. He had not been instrumental in placing the deht but he was put in charge of the parish in the expectation that he should remove it.

The times are hard in Denver and churches suffer. Thus the Cathedral parish is unable to meet the annual inerest on its debt. But on the other hand a fine new church has been recently erected in the city and for the most part through the efforts of the Franciscans, who are of the type usually spoken of as "hustlers." This shows at least that a "hustler" might have done something with the church's heavy

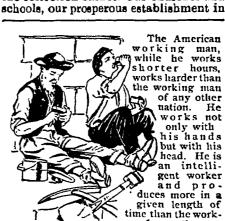
But Father O'Rvan, the pastor, was not a "hustler." He was not ordained to beg. He told the people the exact cordition of affairs. He left it with them to act. He was a priest and his priestly duty he would discharge, and all agreed that he is an excellent priest, but as for begging and borrowing, for demeaning himself "to hustle," why they must not ask him to do it, come what may.

So the mortgage was foreclosed a fortnight ago, and now every Catholic in Denver is waiting to see what can be done in the ensuing thirty days to save the property. This, at least; is the statement of the case as the Colorado Catholic gives it, and is sufficient for all practical purposes to point a moral and adorn a tale.

Where, we wonder, would the Church in these parts have been it every priest had been like Father () Ryan, virtuous and zealous and hardworking, but unwilling to make himself a taxgatherer? Our priests have been the flicient treasurers of our parishes, have added to their spiritual charges the onerous, tem poral charge of raising money to build churches and schools and then to clear debts.

In other parts of the country priests do less of this than they do here. In some parts they never so much as mention the word money in church, and they get mighty little of it. In the South, for instance, they speak rather slightingly of the 'brick and mortar' priests of New England. There is a well-known instance of a Southern priest building a costly new church in a large city and then when it was erected merely turning over an indehtedness of a couple of hundred thousands to his people without further thought on his part. What had he to do, fine soul, with the base bueiness of 'money-gathering !

Here it is quite different. Our 'brick and mortar' priests whom many of usare so prone to criticise because they speak of money so often, willingly assume the burdens of debt and the care of financial matters and none know how much they deprive themselves of by so doing. The perennial anxiety for collections, the everlasting presence of mortgages and notes and interest are not congenial companions of that learned leisure which the clergy in other climes and lands enjoy. Money has its psychological effect and besides wearing on the nerves, it dulls even the finest sensibilities. But our priests have bravely made the sacrifice and in spite of much ill-natured criticism have done apostolic work with the collection basket. Our churches and



gent worker and pro-duces more in a given length of time than the worker of any other na-tion. He not only exhausts himself physically, but mentally; not only muscularly, but nervously.

The consequence is that while he is better fed and better housed, he is not, as a rule, as healthy a man as his brother working-man of European countries. Moreover, like all Americans, the American working man is prone to disregard his health and frequently even takes pride in abusing it. It rests with American wives to protect their husbands in this respect. A little watchfulness on the part of the wife will frequently save her husband from a long spell of ill-health and possibly from some fatal illness. When a man feels "out of sorts" it is because his digestion is disordered or his light in the little in the ordered or his liver is torpid. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will promptly correct these disorders. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It restores blood-maker and flesh-builder. It restores the appetite, makes digestion perfect and the liver active. It purifies the blood and tones the nerves. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption, bronchitis, asthma, weak lungs, lingering cough, spitting of blood and disease of the throat and nasal cavities. Thousands have told the story of its wonderful merits in letters to Dr. Pierce. It may be had at any medicine dealer's. It may be had at any medicine dealer's.

"Your 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me of a severe case of poisoning of the blood," writes Mrs. Selia Ricca, of Coast, Santa Cruz Co., Cal. "That was two years ago, and I have not had a boil or sore of any kind since."

It is as easy to be well as ill-and much more comfortable. Constipation is the cause of many forms of illness. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, two a mild cathartic. Dealers in medicines sell them.

these parts show that there have not been many priests like this pastor of Denver. Neither would the twelve apostics have been like him in this respect, had they to do God's work in this country as our priests have to do it to

GOD KNOWS BEST.

[Selected]

Some time, when all life's lessons have been learned. And sun and stars forevermore have

The things which our weak judgment here has spurn'd,

The things which o'er we grieve with lashes wet.

Will flash before us out of life's dark As stars shine most in deeper tints of

blue: And we shall see how all God's plans were right, And how what seemed reproof was

And we shall see, while we frown and

love most true.

seemeth good.

God's plans go on as best for you and me: How, when we called, He heeded not our

Because His wisdom to the end could see. And e'en as prudent parents disallow

Too much of sweet to craving baby. hood. So God, perhaps, is keeping from us now Life's sweetest things because it

And if, sometimes, commingled with life's wine.

We find the wormwood, and rebel and shrink, Be sure a wiser hand than yours a mine

Pours out this portion for our lips to drink And if some friend we love is lying low,

Where human kisses cannot reach his face, h, do not blame the loving Fathers. But bear your sorrow with obedient

And you shall shortly know that lengthened breath Is not the sweetest gift God sends His

friends. And that, sometimes, the sable pall of Concealed the fairest boon His love

can send. If we could push ajar the gates of life, And stand within, and all God's work-

ings see. We could interpret all this doubt and

And for each mystery could find a key. But not to day. Then be content, poor

God's plans, like lillies pure and wnite, We must not tear the close-shut leaves

apart-Time will reveal the calyxes of gold. and if, through patient toil, we reach

the land Where tired feet, with sandals loose, may rest,

When we shall clearly know and under stand,

I think that we will say that "God knew heat."

FATHER McCALLEN'S TRIBUTE

THE "DIXON CURE"

FOR THE LIQUOR AND DRUG HABITS. On the occasion of a lecture delivered before a large and appreciative audience, in Windson Hall, Montreal, in honor of the Father Mathew Anniversary, Rev. J. A. McCallen, S.S., of St. Patrick's Church, without any solicitation of 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 engendored 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 [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 There fore, on this Father Mathew anniversary, de 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

NOTE—Father McCallen is President of St. Patrick's Total Abstinance Society of Montreal, and the cure to which he refers above can be had of The Dixox Cure Co., 40 Park avonne, Montreal, who will send full particulars on

Gazette, October 23)

The second se

DROPS YTREATED FREE Positively CURED with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousand rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two thirds of all symptoms are removed. BOOK of testimorals of miraculous cures sent FREE. 10 DAYS IREAIMENT FREE by mail. Dr. H. H. Green's Sons. Specialists, ATLANTA. GA.

FOR SALE FOR THE MILLION Kindling \$2.00 : Out Maple \$2.50 : Tamarac blocks \$1.76 : Mill blocks, stove lengths, \$1.50. J. G. McDia Real D. Richmond Square, Phone 9353.

(18)

MONTALEMBERT AND HIS WORK.

A Lecture Delivered By Rev. Dr.

Before the Catholic Commercial Club, Dublin, Ireland His Sympathy for Ireland and the People Referred to in Eloquent Terms.

THE closing lecture of the present season of the Literary and Debating Society of the Catholic Commercial Club, Dublin, says the Freeman's Journal, was de-livered on Thursday by the Rev. J. F. Hogan. D. D. his subject being the Count

de Montalembert.
On the motion of Mr. R. J. O'Mulrenin, the chair was taken by Rev. Father Darlington, S. J. There were also present Rev. F. O'Neill, Dr. Cox, Mr. P.J. O'Reilly, Mons. Guilgault, Messrs. W. E. White, J. C. Bergin, J. Mansfield, J. K. Bridgeman, B. L. L. Keogh, Charles Disson, J. P. McClure, P. Comerford, P. J. Massy, R J. O'Mulrenin, T. J. Smith.

The chairman said in the name of everyhedy present he desired to offer a most hearty welcome to Dr. Hegan, who most nearty welcome to Fr. In gan, who was peculiarly fitted to treat of the life of Montalember. His residence in France, particularly in Paris, where the public life of Montalembert was passed, put him in the possession of facts and a which made that great man. The na ne of Dr. Hogan was as distinguished in Paris as it was here in Ireland (ap-

Rev. Dr. Hogan, who was warmly received, said he need offer no elaborate explanation for selecting Montalembert as the subject of his address. The members of the Catholic Club could scarcely be indifferent to the memory of one of the foremost Catholic men of letters the nineteenth century had produced. Those who were interested in art as well as literature must be attracted to one of the most refined critics and most enlightened judges of his time. Those who studied politics from the standpoint of general principles and laws must find a fruitful subject for reflection in the career of the man whose life work was one long effort to conciliate

Religiou and Liberty,

er, as he himself expressed it, to win over Liberalism to the Church and to win over the Church to Liberalism (applause). Those who have made such a spirited stand against Godless colleges with all their bribes and temptations, must derive both satisfaction and courage from the example of the political leader who broke down the State monopoly of France, and after a campaign of thirty years, succeeded in rescuing millions of his countrymen from the hotbed of impiety and vice through which he himself had passed, and at the very thought of which he shuddered up to the last day of his life (cheers). Indeed in almost all the gifts and attributes of a Catholic leader Montalembert excelled. We are In all such movements a newspaper is well aware that he made some mistakes. a necessity. The new Liberals started a too amonest the Catholics of France We also admit that there is a large body of Catholics in France at the present day who charge Montalembert and his principles with many of the worst misfortunes that have over-taken their country both in Church and State in recent times. But whatever we may think of these contentions, whether we endorse his principles or condemn them, we must at all events admit that Montalembert was one of the most brilliant advocates of the doctrines of his school and the man in whom its most fascinating qualities were impersonated. But in addition to these claims on our attention Montalembert was a life-long and devoted friend of Ireland. He loved our peor leand our country with a love begotten of faith but atrengthened by personal experience and by a profound study of our history (applause). Possibly his sympathy for Ireland was in some measure due to the fact that his mother, whose name was Forbes, was a native of Ireland, and a niece, I believe, of the Earl of Granard at that time. At all events, at a very early age he con ceived the project of writing a history of Ireland, and although he was never able collected served his purpose well when he came to deal with the 'Monks of the

An Admirer of Irish Models.

He was an enthusiastic admirer of the ltish school of oratory. Grattan and Burke were the two models he thought of the political wisdom and weight that illuminated his speeches, Grattan on account of his pure and unsullied patriotism. Indeed, I do not think that any patriot of ancient Greece or of Rome, or of any nation in modern times, so completely fascinated the imagination of Montalembert as Grartan did. It was with such dispositions that the young Frenchman paid a visit to this country in 1830. He had just returned from Stockholm, where his father was Minister of France, and where he had gone to reside on the conclusion of his iniversity studies at the College Ste. Barbe in Paris. The letters which he wrote to an intimate friend during the course of his visit have been published in recent years, and give a good idea of the impression which Ireland made on this young foreigner sixty years ago. In his first letter he describes his impressions of Dublin Bay and of the city. in the second he sp aks of Wicklow, and particularly of Kilroddery Castle and of the Vale of Avoca. "No," he says, never in France or in England or in Holland or in Germany have I seen anything to compare with those wild and picfuresque gorges of Wicklow. The islands in the Bay of Stockholm, which until ing much less in writing to you. Only magine the strongest contrasts of imposing grandeur and of smiling loveliness associated with the law on the 'Freedom' A line of communication with Key wild mountain streams leaping down of Education.' He himself had gone West will be maintained in order that

rocky shelves, making innumerable cascades, now brawling over the shallows, now fretting along the ravine in the matted shade, now murmuring under the thickets and the trees, and then stealing quietly forth through the green meadows that stretch along the valleys. Here are oaks of fabulous age and size; fields worthy of the Emerald Isle; old abbeys lonely in their desolation, their roofiess churches and desecrated shrines pleading to men and angels against the hands that have profaned them; mcdern castles of the purest and most siry Gothic cover this landscape with the most interesting, the most light hearted, the most poetic population in the world; remember it was here that Grattan passed his infancy, that he thought out his speeches along these torrents, that one of these mansions was given to him by his country in recognition of his services-that all these beautiful places have been sanctified and immortalized by the her ic exploits of the rebels of 1798-think of this and you will have some idea of what I must have felt during these last days' (applause).

A Terrible Dividing Line.

A short time later he writes from Carlow, where he had gone to visit Dr. Boyle: "You have no idea of the terrible dividing line that separates Catholics and Protestants in this country. All the rich are Protestants, all the poor are Catholics. And when we remember | they wanted history-ecclesisatical histhat these poor Catholics, in addition to the rent they have to pay to harsh and exacting landlords, are compelled to pay tithes to the Anglican clergy to subsidise and keep in repair countless Protestaut churches; that they rarely have wherewith to purchase meat or bread; and that, in spite of all this, they maintain at their own expense the churches, presbyteries and schools required for the knowledge of the influence at work service of the faith which no persecution could compel them to abjure, I think we may well say that this is a unique people, and that its like is not to be found in Europe." From Cork he wrote a beautiful description of a Mass

he heard in a country chapel at Blarney. Montalembert on this occasion paid a short visit to O'Connell at Derrynane, to Killarney, the Giant's Causeway, and Belfast. He also spent a few days with the Duke of Leinster at Carton, during which he paid several visits to Maynooth College, of which Archbi-hop Murray was then President. Of all these visits he has left most vivid and interesting sketches in his letters. But he was soon compelled to return to France. In that country events were hastening onward in which he was destined to take a leading part. The Monarchy of July had already been proclaimed. Catholics of France, just then beginning for the first time since the Revolution to be conscious of their strength, were determined to submit no longer in peace and humbleness to the crushing oppression of the State. The Charter of Louis XVIII, had promised them indeed freedom of education; but the Charter had remained a dead letter. A band of resolute men determined to sound a new note in these old controversies, to summon their Catholic comrades to give up sighing for dynasties and charters and to march under a new bannerthe banner of liberty. The leaders of the new movement were

Lamenuais. Lacordaire and Montalembert.

We know that he had many opponents newspaper, which during the thirteen months of its existence attracted more attention than any journal in the world. They called it the Avenir—the Future and announced their programme in the following words: 'The majority of Frenchmen wish for religion and free dom. No stable order is possible if these two are looked upon as hostile to each other. The two chief forces of society cannot be in conflict without producing divisions and confusion. On their union-natural and even necessary as it is-depends the safety of the future (applause). The policy of the Avenir was courageous as it was generous. But its authors made the fatal mistake of taking matters so closely affecting the Church entirely into their kill a man, or how much it costs to feed own hands without consulting its rulers, either in France or in Rome. The Bishops got alarmed at the tone and methods as well as at the theoretical teaching of the Avenir. They condemned the paper, and it was suspended in obedience to their authority, but its founders appealed to the Holy See, and proceeded to Rome to prosecute their appeal. Their efforts. however, proved of no avail: after considerable delay Pope Gregory XVI, proto carry out his design the materials he nounced against them in the Encyclical 'Mirari Vosendeven." It was not without a severe mental struggle that Monta lembert abandoned his favorite projects. For a while he clung affectionately to his old master, but when he read a few of the chapters of "Les Paroles d'Un Croyant," written by Lamennais on his return to France, he was terrified at the dangers to which extreme theories lead. He saw that Lamennais was lost beyond recall, and as be turned to view the whole fabric of Catholicism in its constitution, its rulers, its doctrine, its history, its art, its poetry, its architecture, in all the benefits it had conferred upon the world, he put from him the horrible idea of turning his back upon all that he had loved and revered because a few of his cherished theories, doubtful even to himself, had been disapproved by the Father of Christendom. This reverie did not, however, compel Montalembert to abandon either his love of liberty or

The Liberal Tendencies of His Mind. It merely compelled him to work in harmony with the rulers of the Church in matters that affected the interests of religion. Liberty, such as Montalembert understood it, in its essential nature was not, and could not be, condemned by the Church. It was with this conception of liberty in his mind and in his heart that Montalembert entered on his political career and took part in the discussion of every great question that arose in France and in the world for twenty-five years. It was in virtue of are now eclipsed in my eyes. I could ence of Greece, the freedom of Poland, not give you anything like an adequate the emancipation of Treland, the abolition of negro slavery, the independence The poor Spanish soldiers owe their of the Holy See. In the internal affairs decimation by disease to the absolute

through the State schools and knew what they were. It required the Revolution of 1848 to make the rulers of France understand that the Catholics were in earnest. But the Revolution came and the monopoly was broken down, and although the Catholics of France have much to com plain of in the injustice with which they are treated at the present day, as long as the principle of liberty is admitted there is always hope for the future. Having referred to Montalembert's "Monks of the West" and "Life of Elizabeth of Hungary," Dr. Hogan said: With many of the pilitical, literary, artistic, and religious controversies in which Montalembert took part time will not allow me to deal. I trust, however, that I have given sufficient reasons for my belief that Montalembert deserves to be remembered amongst us. As Catholics we revere the character and bless the mem ory of one of the noblest champions of our faith, and as Irishmen we give tonight a small pledge of our gratitude to the statesman and the writer whose eloquent voice was heard over the civilized world in protest against the oppression of our forefathers (loud applause).

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Mr. Charles Dawson, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said he was a professor of modern languages at Maynooth. When they wanted lectures on scientific subjects they had to go to Right Rev. Mgr. Molloy, who had studied in the laboratory at Maynooth. When tory and the history of Ireland—and a noble and eloquent exponent of it, who had they to look to but such mea as the Bishop of Clontert, an honour to Maynooth? Some of the most abstruce discoveries in electricity were made in Maynooth by Father Carroll, who undoubtedly discovered the inductive coil. To all these scientific attainments men like Dr. Hogan had added literary and historic additions, proof of which he had given to-night (applause). Church and liberty both in France and here, thank God, would become united, and would bring all the blessings we could desire for the country in which we lived (applause).

M. Guilgault, in seconding the motion, said Montalembert was born in the same country in which he was (applause). Montalembert, they were told, loved Ireland, indeed every Frenchman who had come to this country, ne thought, loved Ireland (applause).

The vote was carried by acclamation. Rev. D. Hogan, in acknowledging the vote, thanked Mr. Dawson for his reference to Maynooth. Maynooth was the centre and cradle of the religious life of Ireland, and there was no doubt but that the spirit that reigned in Maynooth of true, genuine religion and patriotism was as strong now as it was at any time in the history of Ireland in the hearts of the clergy of this country (applause).

WAR AND ITS RESULTS.

An Outline of Some of the Financial Features.

Feeding and Clothing an Army The Laws Governing Nations in Such Terrible Undertakings, and Other Matters.

How few people are there who carefully scan the bulletins of the sensational frightful carnage of a great battle, ever give the matter a more serious thought than the gratification of a morbid sense of curiosity as to how many souls it is possible for the legalized butchery of march. war to launch into eternity. Even the most important things outside the mere killing are lost sight of. Few people stop to figure out how much it costs to and clothe the man who kills him, while contraband of war is a mysterious term | which they may be put. in everybody's mouth, with never an idea attached to it as to what it means.

Feeding and Clothing an Army. In the present instance, the following studies of these matters must be inter-

Great care is being given to the feeding, clothing, medical requirements and sanitary arrangements for the American ermy that is to invade Cuba.

The island has the reputation of being a hotbed of miasma, where fever and other virulent diseases he in wait for the unacclimated.

Experts in the Bureau of Subsistence of the War Department believe that the dangers from the climate of Cuba have charge of the American army of in vasion will not permit their troops to suffer from the exposure, neglect and privation which have caused the death

of thousands of young Spanish recruits. The medical department of the army has also given much attention to the subject, and the troops who go to Cuba will be equipped to withstand the climate.

Special clothing adapted to the hot season of the tropics will be provided for every man in the service. These clothes will not be made of canvas, but of a new light material resembling the 'khaki" worn by the British troops in India.

In design the uniform will have the appearance of a shooting suit. The cap will be of canvas and the shoes

of tan leather. Only the officers will wear bats, which will be turned up at the side like those of the Cubana and fastened with a

This uniform will be decidedly light and admirably suited to the needs of the

In each one of the uniforms will be a man who knows he has a country behind him that will keep him supplied with proper rations and all necessary care in health or in sickness.

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over at all times. Live cattle may be shipped to provide an ample quantity of tresh beet, as the self loose armed with knives revolvers

avoidable.

Fresh bread will be baked for the army and an abundance of tresh vegetables will be furnished from the gardens of the South. Very little canned stuff will be used.
Provision will be made for boiling all

water before it is used to drink, and no liquor will be allowed in the camps, as it is said the abstainer from alcohol can best resist the danger of the tropical swamps. Lime juice, pickles and vinegar will be largely used. The medical staff will have supplies

of condensed milk and extract of beef for the diet of woun led men, and the Subsistence Bureau will supply at cost price a long list of extra articles.

Officers or men will be able to pur chase many luxuries without being bled to death by the old style 'sutler.' Among the articles thus obtainable

will be evaporated applies, green corn, peas, peaches, oatmeal, sugar cured ham, lard, sardines, condensed milk, smoked beef tongue, ginger, cheese, mustard and red pepper.

From the same sources they may also obtain brier wood pipes, chewing tobacco, smeking tobacco, glyrerine toilet soap, pencils, pens, penholders, envelopes. notepaper, black ink, snoe blacking. blacking brushes, brooms, whisks, hairbrushes, toothbrushes, the toothed combs, handkerchiefs, safety matches, shoestrings, towels, tin handbasins, can openers, cotton thread, linen thread, needle books, needles, trousers buttons and metal polish for their equipments. Commeal and wheat it is will be provided also, but no butter. This the men will have only when they can obtain it

from the inhabitants. on the march the "travel ration" will be used daily to groups of hot men. This ration consists of his pounds of breat, 75 pounds of canned beef, 23 pounds baked beans, 8 pounds browned coffee and 15 pounds sugar.
On the fourth day each man will r

ceived a pound of canned tomators. Whenever circumstances permit - that is, when not engaged in actual warpepper, salt and candles wil, be supplied

in addition to the above. Owing to the miserable roads of Cuba, the transportation of the wounded will present a serious problem.

vehicles cannot be much used, so it will be necessary to carry wounded men on mule back or on hand litters.

Portable ice machines will be carried by the medical staff, as ice is often an indispensable requisite for sick and wounded men. By the use of this small and light ap-

paratus, operated by amonia, sufficient ice can be made in any climate to provide for the sick and for several surgical

will be filtered through a germ proof navigation, \$3 216 58; ordinance, \$14 press, and who speak callously of the filter which has been adopted by the War Department. A sufficient number of these filters

will be carried by the commissaries to provide abundance of pure water for pairs. the men whether in camp or on the With all these precautions taken for

the physical comfort and satety of the troops it is believed by the military authorities that the climate of Caba will possess no terrors for them. Well fed, suitably clothed and provid-

ed with up-to-date arms and accourrements, they will be ready for any test to The housing of the men in camp will

be also carefully attended to. Each man will sleep in a hammock raised off the ground, and water proof tents will be supplied in sufficient quantities to shelter every man in the

In and Around Cuba.

eervice.

It is not expected that Spain will invade the United States, nor that American troops will be landed in Spain. Spain is unable to do this, and the

United States has no desire to inflict injury on Spain beyond abolishing her rule The conditions in and around Cuba

are now pretty well understood by the been grossly exaggerated. The officers in American people, who have been watching the blockade by Admiral Sampson's fleet with intense interest. The Philippine Islands are about 15,000

miles away by the sea route that must he travelled to reach them from New There are some 1,200 islands in the

group, containing an area of about three and a half times that of Cuba, and a considerably larger surface than Great The population is over 5,000 000, a ma-

ority of whom are the native Indians, who are only semi-civilized. Many of them are still governed-prac

tically by their native princes. In Manila, the capital, and at the ports of Z.bu and Ilollo, have happened

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tine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine

ways efficient, always sat-bractory; prevent a cold or fever, curs all liver ills. sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. ze. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sursaparilla.

. . . IT IS THE BESU

fresh supplies for the army can be rent | those terrible exhibitions known as running amuck. In these the native Ingian turns him-

department does not intend to let the or other weapons, and rushes along a men use salt meats more than is un- crowded thoroughfare slaving as he goes, until he is tiuslly killed like a mad

It was two of these Manila Indiana who ran amuck on the American ship. Frank N Thayer, a few years ago, killed or wounded the entire crew, and set the ship stire.

When they had done all the damage they could they jumped into the year The products of the Philippines are similar to those of Cuba, sugar and to bacco being the principal crops.

Civilization 'as she is 'in Spain is the only brand of civilization yet known there, but the people are trying to set up a modern government of their own.

Contraband of War.

Ageneral definition of contraband of war is anything that can be useful to the enemy. Of course this includes gons, ammuni

tion, food for soldiers. It even includes sulphur intended for

manufacturing, but which might be used There are disputes in all wars as to certain articles, the principal one in

question in the present war being coal. The Italian Counter of themptes has lecided that coal is not contraband of The United States Government noids

that it is. A decision by the powers may be ne

tessary in order to actile the question. During our civil war England took strong grounds on the subject and made both par ics to the conflict aware that cost was decidedly contraband.

Neither Union nor Confederate steamrs could obtain a cargo of coal in Eng-

When in 1864 a Confederate warship went to Il diffax with her fires at out out she was allowed to take just enough coal to reach the nearest friendly port.

A careful computation was made from her long and steaming record and the exact amount of coal required was weighed out to her in sacks of 100 p ainds

The importance of a neutral power really remaining neutral was proved in the case of the Alabama claims, in which Eugland was obliged to pay the United States \$15 000 000 or her sailure Ambulances of any kind of wheeled to live up to the neutrality agreement,

Cost of killing.

War is an expensive luxury. The cost per day of maintaining in commission an ordinary warship is \$1,500

The present outlay for the United States Navy is more than \$50,000 a day. On a peace footing it cost the Govern-ment \$391,065 (0) to maintain the cruiser New York during 1897.

The expense was divided into pay for respect to the water used by our troops. Besides boiling it, all drinking water will be filtered thereof thereof the surface with a surface of the surface with the the sur 743 70 : construction and repair, \$9 463 05 and steam engineering \$18,261 16.

Besides these items there were small charges for medicines and navy yard re-

The Maine's expense account for 1897 was \$262 416 48, the pay roll being \$159,126,50.

The cost of operating these ships in battle is, as yet, an unknown quantity. The men who handle them must be more skilled in their several depart ments than those who used to fight the old wooden shirs that won so many

A single charge of ammunition for some of the great runs crats as much as \$500. Such a slet may do a million dollars' worth of damage to the adversary against whom it is sent.

The single item or coal supply for a man of war means an outlay of from \$7 000 to \$10 000 to fill her bunkers. No estimate of any value can be made

in advance of the less of lives and property that may result from a war. These losses are always great and often irreparable, but as no person can set a cash value on the life of one who

is dear, the mortality item of the cost of war has to be left out of the question The war has not yet tairly begun, but it is already costing the United States at the rate of \$25,000,000 a month, or \$300, \cdot 000 (00 a year.

Army operations for a similar period would amount to a vastly larger sum, because of the much greater number of men employed.

It is safe to say that at least \$500 000, 000 would be spent in a year of war with Spain, without making allowance for losses of warships and merchantmen, or for other damages which the enemy might inflict

SOME SAMPLE FIGURES.

nion Navy in 4 years of war cost...... \$310,000,000 inion Army in 4 years of Closing months of war,

Union expenses, per day...

roperty destroyed by civil 100 000 000 war, North and South.... Revolutionary war cost us... 135 193,700 War of 1812 cest us.....

107,159 000 Number of men killed, died of wounds, &c., in civil war.....

Great Britain has spent in war in 300 years..... \$6 795,000,000 Such are the money costs of war.

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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 7, 1898.

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THE SHAMROCK A.A.A.

The leading part which the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association has taken in popularizing Canada's national game is recorded in the annals of our nation, and is a source of legitimate pride to the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal. Few people, however, have any idea of the self-sacrificing efforts which have been rendered necessary in order to keep the organization in the ferefront position which it has always been held in the athletic world, or of the insufficient financial support which it receives from those who rejoice so ostentatiously in its prowess and its victorious achieve-

A glance at the past annual report of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association and at the annual report of the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association suggests a comparison the reverse of creditable to our people, who both in respect to numbers and wealth are at least equal to our English-speaking Protestant fellow-citizens. The fees received by the M.A.A.A. the last year. for which a report has been issued, amounted to \$10,554, while the annual fees received by the S.A.A A. amounted to the paltry sum of \$474.

No more forcible comment than these figures furnish in themselves could be offered upon the heartiness and generosity of the support accorded to the M. A. A. A. and the paucity of that given to the S.A.A.A. The directors of the latter organization, under the presidency of such earnest men as J. P. Clarke, W. J. McKenna and Tobias Butler, have made many efforts to induce their fellow-countrymen, young and old, to join the ranks of the Association; the former by becoming active members for the small consideration of four dollars per annum, and the latter to associate themselves with the institution by securing a life membership for the reasonable sum of \$50.

In the annual printed report of 1893, the first year in which the S. A. A. A. did any practical work in athletics, Mr. J. P. Clarke, the then president, stated: "The Association is in need of the earn est co-operation of not alone all its present members, but of all its supporters, who should regard it as their duty to have their names inscribed upon its membership roll. Its foundations have been laid broad and solid by the hands of the energetic, zealous and successful promoters of that physical culture which is the mainstay of a nation; it remains for the men of the present, who are walking so valiantly in the footsteps of their predecessors, to carve out and erect a superstructure that will stand perfect in its form, attractive in its proportions, lofty in its stature, as a beacon light of encouragement to the young men of the next generation, and a model whereby they may learn to cultivate that fratermal and magnanimous spirit which will crown their victories on the grand field of lacrosse, and firmly establish in its home and in its equipment an institution which will become an effective auxiliary in the future progress and de-

velopment of our great Dominion." The question of a city clubhouse has S.A.A.A. The ways and means to secure | cerned. The grounds have an area of the financial assistance were considered at nearly every meeting, and during the occupancy of the presidential chair by in the following terms:

"At the last semi annual meeting," said Mr. McKenna, in the printed report of 1895, "there was an expression of opinion, put in the form of a resolution, suggesting the advisability of securing a site for a city club house and gymnasium, and your Directors, in order to give the advocates of such an undertaking an opportunity to put their project into some practical form, secured the option of a centrally located property for a period of three months at a price waich in their estimation was very reasonable. The question of a city club house for the organization is of very great importance; bu', it must be remembered that our Association is peculiarly situated in regard to the matter, as the sources from whence the membership is to be extended, in the endeavor to make it a financial success, are somewhat limited in consequence of the number of benefit and literary societies in the various parishes of this city, each of which are equipped with a hall and in many instances with the paraphernalia of a gymnasium. There is also the serious feature of expenditure to be considered. because it would mean a large outlay in order to carry out successfully such an undertaking, as the club house should have all the modern equipment and improvements which characterize similar institutions in this city. The solution of the question may be, perhaps, found in a federation of the various young men's organizations and your Association, whose aims and sympathies are in

Again, in 1896 under the administra tion of the famous lacrosse player, Mr. Tobias Butler, the matter came up, and i! can be safely said that no more zealous officer ever occupied the chair, yet Mr. Butler closed his term without having succeeded in carrying out the project which he so persistently advocated. In the annual printed report of that year he made the following statement: -

"The project of the city clubhouse was considered at different intervals during the term, but your directors after having carefully examined several proposals in regard to sites, and actually entering as a bidder in one instance, deemed it advisable in the present finarcial state of affairs to defer the matter. They are, however, of opinion that a city establishment should be organized even at the risk of incurring a large additional debt, because it would be the means of largely increasing the membership and also of creating several other sources of revenue more than sufficient to provide for the liabilities which it would entail."

Mr. Butler was re elected for the term of 1897, and it can be said without fear of contradiction that for the whole of that year he strove earnestly to carry out the undertaking of a city habitation, as well as to extend the membership list in order to secure a permanent source of revenue. When Mr. Butler submitted his report in behalf of the directors a few weeks ago, and which has since been issued in printed form, he referred to the question of member-

ship in the following manner:-"The Association should embrace within its ranks every young Irish Canadian in Montreal. While your Directors have, in some measure, endeavored to take preliminary action in the matter, it is their opinion that a monster gathering of young Irishmen should be held at the grounds during the coming summer, as well as a convention of young men's societies, in order to awaken a just measure of enthusiasm to extend the scope of the Association."

It may be said that the reason the fees aggregate more in the M.A.A.A. than in any other city athletic association is that greater privileges are offered for the money. The argument just here is a false one, because the nucleus of the attest the sterling and practical piety of M.A.A.A. was really the snowshoe and | the people. lacrosse clubs. The receipts from fees were not large; but the men who were at the head of the organization recognized great possibilities, and the members justifying their motto, "Jungor ut implear," gathered around them, and through unity and enthusiasm have built up a good Association which is a credit to the men who fought its battles

at the beginning. The Shamrocks are as long in the field as the Montrealers, but at times they have failed to learn the lesson of unity and of sinking petty jealousies. When a few years ago the new grounds were purchased a wave of enthusiasm swept over the Irish population. It is just that same wave which needs to be kept moving. With the support of the members and young Irish Catholics of Montreal in anything like a generous way, there is no reason why a city club house, with all the appurtenances that would be attractive to young men, should not form M. Hushion, cor. secretary; J. E. Slatpart of the assets of the S A.A.A.

always been a matter of much concern nothing to be desired in as far as the O. Milloy, marshal.

to the directors and members of the outdoor athletic department is connearly 300,000 feet and are situated in a locality which is rapidly gaining in public favor as a residential quarter. W.J. McKenna, in 1895, that enthusiastic | The grand stand is unequalled in Shamrock worker referred to this subject strength and capacity and commodious. ness on this continent; and grounds, grand stand and club house are very good value for their cost, affording as they do unrivalled facilities for athletic

> Considering the rapidity and solidity of the growth of Montreal, especially in the direction in which the Shamrock grounds are situated, it is not taking too optimistic a view of the future possibilities to express an opinion that before the close of another decade the grounds alone will be worth \$100,000.

> Let the young Irishmen-and for that matter every Irishman of Montrealtake an interest in the Shamrock Asscciation and share in the honor of extending its usefulness and relieving it of debt; of placing it financially—where it is athletically—in the front rank of the most prosperous athletic institutions in

ALDERMAN KINSELLA

AND THE "HERALD.

The Ontario people who now control olics and Irishmen in our midst. Rewith the illegal accounts incurred by the Police Committee, of which he is a member. These accounts amount to \$44 000. Alderman Kinsella is charged by the Herald with having ordered goods for the city to the amount of \$334. It does not state, however, that he was authorized by the Police Committee to do so, and that the expenditure was M.D., presiding. There were also presjustified by absolute necessity. It takes care, too, not to say one word about the Aldermen who incurred the remaining debt aggregating \$43,666. Englishspeaking Protestant Aldermen and French Canadian Aldermen are responsible for the incurring of this very large sum, but the Herald has not the courage to name them. It confines itself to making a futile effort to throw discredit upon the only Irish Catholic Alderman on the Committee, Alderman Kinsella.

Alderman Kinsella was quite right in oringing the Herald's bigoted attacks to the notice of the Police Committee, although it was unnecessary for him to resent those attacks, since he is too well known to the citizens of Montreal as a successful, upright and irreproachable public man to fear that any credence will be placed in that newspaper's prejudiced criticisms.

CATHOLIC CUBA.

The population of the island of Cuba has long been noted for its staunch loyalty to the Catholic Church. It was Cuba which gave New Orleans its first Catholic Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Cardenas. When, in 1763, Florida passed from Spanish to British control, the archives of the cathedral parish of St. Augustine, Fla., which was organized in 1565, were transferred to the library of the Cathedral of Havana, where they still remain. The archdiocese of Havana is one of the largest in the world. It comprises, 1,300,000 Catholics and 147 parishes. The Cathedral, which was begun in 1656 and finished in 1724, is a beautiful structure, and boasts the possession of the ashes of Columbus in its vaults, although the Cathedral of San Domingo also makes a claim to their possession. The diocese of Santiago de Cuba comprises a Catholic population of 300,000, divided into 55 parishes. In one of the churches in the city of Havanathat of Santa Catalina, situated on O'Rielly street!—are authentic relics of two of the early Roman martyrs, which are contained in a gorgeous shrine. The whole island is filled with beautiful churches, monasteries, convents, schools and charitable institutions, all of which

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S

L. & B. ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting and Election of Officers -Satisfactory Reports from Board of Management.

The Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association held a most successful annual meeting on Wednesday last, and, judging by the large number of members present, there is a bright pros pect before the organization, which will soon celebrate the silver jubilee of its organization and incorporation. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were most satisfactory.

The following officers were elected for the year :- Mr. A. Burke, president ; J. Lyons, first vice president; H. O'Connor, second vice-president; J. McMahon, treasurer; M. J. Power, rec. secretary; terv. collecting treasurer; F. Ward, as-The present assets of the Shamrock sistant collecting treasurer; F. Giles, Association are of a nature to leave librarian; J. Byrne, assistant librarian;

CITY AND DISTRICT

SAVINGS BANK.

The Fifty-first Annual Meeting of the Shareholders.

The Report of the Operations During the Past Year--Hon. Sir William Hingston Re-elected President.

Among the many banking institutions of Montreal none occupy a higher place in the confidence of citizens of all classes than the grand old establishment of the City and District Savings Bank, which has just completed its fifty-first year of successful existence.

A mere glance at the statement given below will suffice to convince one that the affairs of the Bank are not alone ably administered, but that it is practically speaking one, if not the safest, of such institutions in the Province of

The Board of Directors, presided over reputation in the financial, commercial heroism was to capture defenceless the editorial department of the Montreal | and social circles of Montreal, men with Herald evince, as is quite natural, a successful careers in their particular fondness for attacking prominent Cath- sphere, while the General Manager, Mr. Henry Barbeau, upon whom the burden cently it has singled out for insult and of the work falls, holds a foremost rank attack Alderman Kinsella, in connection | as an authority on financial matters and banking affairs. Much of the success achieved by the bank is due to the zeal and devotion of Mr. Barbeau to its interests, and directors and depositors alike hold him in the highest esteem.

> The fifty first annual meeting of the shareholders was held at the head office, St. James street, on Tuesday afternoon, the President, Hon. Sir Wm. Hingston, ent:—Hon. James O'Brien, Messra. R. Wilson Smith. R. Bellemare, Nolan Delisle, W. R. Miller, Richard Boulton, W. S. Murphy, Robert McKay, H. Markland Molson, Michael Burke, F. T. Judah, and H. Barbeau, general manager. The report of the President, Sir Wm.

Hingston, was as follows; The directors have pleasure in presenting to the shareholders the fittyfirst annual report of the affairs of the Bank and of the result of its business for the year ending 31st December, 1897.

The net profits of the past year were \$81 486 46, which, added to the balance at the credit of the profit and loss account of last year (\$191,702.65), brings the latter to \$273,189 11. From this two dividends have been paid, and the amount at credit of profit and loss is now \$193,189.11, the reserve fund con-

tinuing at \$400,000 00. The interest obtained on loans was moderate, and the amount of money limited, and as a result it has not always been found easy to find employment for a portion of the funds of the Bank.

Your directors have to report a sharp the depositors of the bank on the 8th and Ith October last. The bank was thorough. ly prepared, and met the large call made upon it with ease, and without calling upon its customers to repay any portion of their loans.

The volume of business trransacted during the year amounted to eighty-four million dollars. The amount due depositors is \$9 547.

The average amount due each depositor

is \$188.44, as against \$188.16 for last The number of open accounts on 31st

December last was 49 888. Your directors have to record their sense of the loss they have sustained in the death of their late colleague, Mr. John H. R. Molson, whose integrity and business qualities were of the highest value. The vacancy on the board has been filled by the election of Mr. H.

Markland Molson. As usual, frequent and thorough inspections of the books were made during

the year. The report of the auditors and the balance sheet accompany this report. You are invited to elect directors and

auditors for the current year. Statement of the affairs of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank on the 31st December, 1897:

LIABI	LIABILITIES.	
Amount due depos-	\$9,547,693.13	
Amount due Receiver- General	93,341.86	
donation fund Amount due open ac-	180,000.00	
counts	65,592 61	
loss account	193,189.11	

in chartered banks.

180,000.00 65,592 61 193,189,11

\$11,070,916.71 ASSETS. Canada Dominion Government stock and accrued inter-\$1,526,250.00 Prov. Gov'l deben-tures
Loans secured by col-laterals
Bank premises, head
office and its four
branches
Charity donation
fund, invested in
municipal securities
approved by the
Dominion Govern-2,898,108,41 5,016,345.12 400,000.00

\$11,079,816.71 Number of accounts open..... Average amount due to each depos-itor 31st December, 1897...... \$188.44

180,000.00 311,323.09

The report was unanimously adopted and a vote of thanks were tendered to the Directors and officers.

The retiring board was unanimously re-elected as follows:--Hon. Sir W. H. Hingston, M D., Mr. R. Bellemare, Hon. James O'Brien, Hon. Judge J. A. Ouimet,

Hon. Sir J. A. Chapleau, Messrs. Michael Burke, Robert Mackay and H. Markland

On motion of Mr. W. R. Miller. a vote of thanks was tendered Sir William Hingston, the President, for his ser-

This concluded the meeting.
At a subsequent meeting of the directors the President and General Manager were unanimously re-elected.

With all the multiplied agonies that must naturally attend a great naval battle, but little thought is given by hose not actually engaged in the fear ful carnage, which is a necessary concomitant. The element of selfishness enters largely into the way one hears about or speaks of the progress of war. The word is as easily and as coldbloodedly uttered as if two great masters were manipulating pawns and rooks on a chess board. The present struggle, however, has developed a new species of by the Hon. Sir William H. Hingston, iniquity. It has attempted to make M.D., is composed of citizens of high heroes out of men whose only effort at merchant ships or go ashore when there was nobody to prevent them There was heroism in the fight at Manila, but Dewey will never gather in the amount of stupid laudation that was showered on Capt. Sigsbee who was not where he should have been when a melancholy catas. trophe occurred. The second iniquity is the opportunity it gives the Spaniard to | The New England Abolitionists carried lie with greater facility than was his their opposition to the Mexican war wont. When St. Paul said that the Cre tans were all liars he had not become acquainted with the people who inhabited the Iberian peninsula in the latter part of the nineteenth century. The Boston Herald is one of the few newspapers which has not prostituted its influence after the manner of the yellow tribe. It discusses the question calmly and deliberately. In an editorial it says :—

Having won the first victory of the present war, we can afford to be more discriminating in the praise that we have been lavishly awarding to those who have done little to deserve it. A day or two ago the steamer Paris arrived in New York from Southampton, and much to the astonishment of her sensible and modest captain, he was overwhelmed with laudation at a popular gathering at the custom house, as if the fact that he had brought his steamer safely across the Atlantic, when there was not a Spanish cruiser within a thousand miles of her, was an exploit which warranted crowning him with laurels or procuring for him a vote of thanks from Congress. We say the modest captain of the Paris protested against this, but the crowd would Chica have it that he was a hero in spite of his but causeless run by a small section of protests. The purchased warship To peka has also arrived from Eugland, and her captain has received an ovation, be- | dered their services to Governor Tanner cause it is said that he "dodged" the and have received the assurance that Spanish on his way over, although the their enlistment will be considered favdodging must have been an easy operation, seeing that in his case the Spanish vessels were not within three days' sail of him. All this is stupid laudation, and is all the more unworthy because it tends to reduce the value and quality of the praise which the American people should accord to those who perform deeds of great skill, valor and patriotism -for, if those who do acthing are accounted heroes, how are we to truly wel-

come the real heroes? Commodore Dewey and the officers and men serving under him have performed an exploit, than which it would be difficult in the annals of naval warfare to find a greater. The fleet under Commodore Dewey's command, with no the attack upon Manila, its commander realizing that he must gain an almost immediate victory or sustain an overwhelming defeat. His coal supply could only last for a given number of days-and without coal he was helpless - his vessels, if damaged, could not be repaired, and in a naval engagement disasters of this kind are difficult things to avoid. Without coal, or if in a disabled condition, there was hardly any alternative but to surrender. Under the conditions of modern warfare those were serious risks to assume, and yet they were taken with a courage and confidence which will cause the name of Commodore Dewey to rank with those of Farragut, Decatur, Perry, Stewart, Porter, Paul Jones and others in the annals of the American navy. Let us not waste our applause upon those who may be brave enough, but who have done nothing to deserve applause; bui, rather, let us concentrate it upon those heroes of the gunderk, who have again illustrated by their valor the indomitable skill and courage of the American sailor.

A Pilgrimage Stopped.

One of the results of the war, which is decidly disappointing to Irish Americars, is that the monster pilgrimage which was to have taken place in July next has been cancelled. Months ago the plan was conceived to charter several steamers and take over Irishmen and their families as a tribute to the memory of the heroes who fell in the great struggle for freedom of one hundred years ago. Such men as Recorder Goff, W. Bourke Cockran, Judge James A. O'Gorman, Gen. O'Beirne and Edward. O'Flaherty took hold of the arrangements. The stramship Berlin, of the American

Line, was chartered as one of the fleet. Negotiations were entered into with the authorities of cities in Ireland and with societies there, which resulted in the assurance that the visitors would be royally welcomed and entertained while

More than 1,000 persons announced Messrs. E. J. Barbeau, F. T. Judah, Q.C., their intention to take the pilgrimage, business.

and backed up their announcement with a cash deposit. Men and women who have not seen their native land since they were children, and children who had never seen the land of their fathers, were looking forward to the trip

with delightful anticipations. But it is all off now, There has not been a meeting of the '98 Centennial As. sociation yet to pass upon it, but the Executive Committee has so agreed. Mr. O'Flaherty, President of the Association, has decided that there was no chance of carrying out the pilgrimage, and that a meeting of the association would be called soon to declare the plan off. Money that has been paid in will all be refunded, and it is possible that the association will take up the plan for a pilgrimage a year from July.

The South and the War.

The question of Southern sympathy with Spain has caused much discussion in the American press. A couple of extracts from Virginia papers give a line on what the Richmond papers think:

We have with some care searched the editorial columns of the Southern newspapers to ascertain the sentiment throughout those States, and we find practically but one view. They do not believe that war was necessary, but now that it has come they propose to stand loyally by the Government. The South has had quite enough of war, and this war is not of the South's making, but when the soldiers of the various sections are lined up the old rebel yell will be heard again, and the voice will come from the front.

And then the following yawp comes from the Richmond Dispatch:

The New York Times, in an article criticizing "the opponents of war," says New York was full of Tory loyalists during the war of the Revolution, and the Blue Light Federalists gave aid and comfort to the enemy in the war of 1812. to the verge of disloyalty, it adds, while among the Democrats of the North there was a class of sympathizers with secession who bore the unpleasant name of Copperheads.

Well, down in this section the woods were full of people who were opposed to the civil war. Especially was that the case in Virginia. These people were called 'submissionists' by the extreme fire eating element. But the sequel proved that never was there a more ilagrant misapplication of a term. When Mr. Lincoln's seventy-five thousand proclamation came out these so called 'submissionists' got mad through and through, and continued mad to the end -in fact, some of them haven't getten into an amiable state of mind yet.

We don't know how it is going to be with the opponents of war up North, but judging by the past it wouldn't be wise for Spain to calculate very extensively on sympathy from the same class down South. There is a good deal of sound sense in the homely advice "Beware of the man who is slow to get on his hind legs." The South may be a little slow in getting on its hind legs in this war, but when it does get on them it will stay on

Chicago Irishmen Want to Fight for Cuba.

The Clan-na-Gael Guards, of Chicago, with a muster roll of 600 men, have tenorably at the first opportunity. The tender to the Governor is noteworthy, aside from the fighting qualities of the men, because of the recent unpleasant. ness over a parade on St. Patrick's Day. Lieutenant Colonel James J. Reilly, (f the Guards, accompanied by John T. Keating and others, called on the Governor Sunday and notified him of the desire to enlist. In response to an inquiry if the guards could have a voice in the selection of their colonel they were assured their wishes would be given consideration. They then endorsed Captain William Quinton of the Seventh United States infantry to be their colonel. It is understood that John F. Finerty will be elected lieutenbase of supply within 7,000 miles, made ant colonel. He and Capfain Quinton have campaigned together. Captain Quinton distinguished himself in the Modoc war when Mr. Finerty was a correspondent.

BANK VILLE MARIE

Opens a Western Branch on Chaboliles Square.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce closed its! Western Branch, which was located on Chaboillez Square, a few days ago, and the Bank Ville Marie, which has already established in different quarters of the city a number of branches, immediately afterwards secured the premises and opened for business.

The management of the Branch is entrusted to Mr. Aug. Comte, a grandson of the contractor who erected St. Patrick's Church and many other religious establishments in Montreal and surrounding districts.

The new manager has been associated with the Ville Marie Bank in different capacities for a period covering ten years, and is not only a most capable officer, but also a young man of talent in other directions. It will be of interest to the readers of the TRUE WITNESS to learn that the next post of import. ance, that of paying teller and accountant, has been entrusted to Mr. Patrick Kenehan, for many years engaged in the Point St. Charles Branch. Mr. Kenehan is a son of Mr. James Kenehan, the well known waggon manufacturer of St. Ann's Ward. He is a promising young man and possesses all the qualifications to make his mark in banking circles.

In this connection it may be noticed with pleasure that the directors of the Bank Ville Marie, of which Mr. William Weir is the chief, have given many evidences of the fact that religion and nationality are no impediments to advancement in their service. The new Branch in such hands should do a good

Religious and Social Celebrations Morning and Evening.

Rie Grace Archbishop Bruchesi Administers Confirmation and Preaches an Eloquent Sermon--The Annual Concert in the Parish Hall a Grand Success.

In pursuance of my tour through Canada I arrived in Montreal the other day, and happening to worship in St. Mary's, the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, at an early Mass, on Sunday morning, I became interested in the status of the displayed by the congregation who thronged the sacred edifice until every seat and pew were filled to overflowing. Of their spiritual welfare to the keeping of that powerful protectoress, the Queen of Heaven, would feel a renewed glow of religious fervor at the beginning of the beautiful month of May specially dedicated to her service; and when I heard the esteemed pastor, Rev. P. F. O'Donnell announce a grand solemn Mass at slater hour and Confirmation services in the evening, as well as a grand enter-tainment in St. Mary's Hall on the day after, I saw that the church functions which stir the hearts of devoted parishioners were multiplying and would count as red letter days in the annals of the

Ine celebrant of the Mass was Rev. Father Condon. C.S.C.; deacon, Rev. Father McCallen, S.S., whose rich musical voice resounded through the church in clarion tones; the sub deacon, Rev. Fr. Tranchemontague. The musical portion of the service was very fine. The choir aided by a full orchestra, repleted a special Mass, and the several artists and performers executed their parts in a way to sustain the name of St. Mary's choir as being entitled to rank among the noted ones of the city. The notable event of the day was the visit of His Grace Most Rev. Archbishop Bruchesi, more especially as it was his first to Father O'Donnell's parish since his elevation to the purple. For that matter a prelate's coming to his faithful priests and people on any occasion is regarded with sentiments of rejoicing, for ne co es to witness the edifying bend of union between pastor and flock, to note the spiritual and material pro gress, to hear, and to rejoice in statements that tell of the religious devotion and docility of the people to their priest and guide. When the existence of these things can be affirmed by the responsible head of a parish it necessarily brings joy to the episcopal soul. The main cause of the Archbishop's visit was to confirm the children of the parish who had attained to the right age and instruction. And of course the occasion was turned to good account in giving a fitting welcome to the distinguished young prelate who rules the destinies of one of the most important Archdioceses on the Continent, and who, moreover, has already made himself so agreeable and acceptable to the Irish Catholics of Mentreal and to those scattered throughout his whole diocese. About one hundred children of the regulation age and some adults were confirmed. Then followed the Benediction of the Most Bless ed Sacrament, after which his Grace moved to the throne and a moment later Mr. Neil McIlhone, son of Mr. John McIlhone, the well known contractor of this city, stepped forward and delivered to the Archbishop an eloquent and forcible address on behalf of St. Mary's con-

Toe pronouncement touched the heart of His Grace and brought from him a beautiful reply. He spoke feelingly of the pleasure his first pastoral visit to the parish afforded him, and rejoiced in the pleasant relations existing between the pastor and his faithful people, and voiced his own earnest desire to foster such conditions, promising his willingness at all times to strengthen the hands of the pastor in his well meant efforts to advance the spiritual and temporal interests of his people. In his utterances the Archbishop gave strong proof of his attachment to his faithful Irish Catholic mbjects, as did also Mgr. Begin the other day in Quebec, making it clear that both of those eminent prelates have strong convictions as to the credit due to the children of St. Patrick for their heroic defence of the true faith at home in Ireland, as well as for the part they have played in spreading it in Canada and in every part of the New World in which they have found a home.

Finishing this branch of his discourse His Grace dwelt upon the nature and force of the sacred rite of Confirmation which he had just imparted to the children and the new adults as mentioned above. The part of the Church's ministrations to her spiritual children affords strong grounds for a Bishop's touching temarks whenever he administers the holy rite, for worldly seductions and a boly fear of them must be ever present to the episcopal mind, and when he confers the Sacrament that makes the recipients 'strong and perfect Christians' he knows that he is putting spiritual weapons into the hands of those confirmed, that will suffice, if rightly used, to shield them in after life from falling under the power of temptation.

Thus were brought to a close the religions exercises on the first Sunday in May '98 in St., Mary's, in a manner that will he long kept fresh in the memory of the pastor and his zealous assistant, Rev. Father Shea, and also in the minds of every member of the parish.

Mary's Parish Feast, Third Grand Annual Entertainment." The two preceding entertainments of the kind in the same hall had given general satisfaction, and the several artists and performers had gained reputations. This fact no doubt stimulated the players of last night, for, in an age of progress, the things last done must surpass what went before of the same kind.

It certainly is not too much to say that the play put upon the boards in St. Mary's nall last evening reflected credit upon its organizers, and that all of those who appeared before the footlights in their several roles acted their parts well and gave an evening's rare enjoyment to the large audience assembled. It could only be by close study and diligent re hearsals that the amateur actors got to know the characters so well, which they represented. They surely made an intelligent reading and conception of their parts, for they gave them strong and realistic expression, which drew nearty applause from the audience. Where all did their best, and did it well, it would seem unfair to make invidious distinctions.

But then some had minor parts, without scope to show the artistic skill; became interested of the religious vigor while others had roles more favorable. Again, there were non-professionals on the stage last night, both ladies and gentlemen, who have played for years sestand per and who are deservedly ranked nigh by Montreal audiences; those past and who are deservedly ranked parish priest and his flock who commit might be classed as star-amateurs, Durand and Tootele; Mr. Daquette and Mr. Truman Cribbon. In "Hasten to Me," Miss Sullivan sang sweetly and with well modulated voice, as did Miss McGowan in 'Close to the Threshold,' and Miss Durand in the 'Character Song.' This young lady is of tender age, but, to her credit be it said, she acted her part with an ability and confidence betokening maturer years. Those who handled the duettes and quartettes did their work in splendid form. In this line, if a choice be permitted, we go for the quartette,

'A Visit from Japan Babies,' by Misses Turner, Hyland, Palmer and Hartford, as it was pleasing and amusing to see their comical gestures and motions. But in this branch, perhaps the funniest thing of all was done by the little sisters, Misses N. and H. Coghlan, in the duett 'Graceful dance and song,' 'What a child can do.' In this, the playing of the littler mite was truly wonderful. She seemed perfectly master of her comical attitudes, and her clever motions were mirth provoking. Later in the evening her elder sister, Miss N. Coghlan, amused the house by her expert manipulation in 'Selections on the Bells.' The piece coming from 'The Children,' in the operetta, entitled 'A Lesson in Discretion,' was well brought out, and so was the opening piece on the programme, called 'Musical Selections,' rendered by some 15 young ladies. The recitation by Mr. E. F. Feeley was laughable and really comical. When we turn from vocal to instrumental harmonies we find in Miss Hone a wonderful exponent of the powers of the violin. She came twice before the audience and fairly surprised them by her artistic handling of this popular in strument.

If the first words of praise were not given to Miss Maria Hollinshead and Miss Fannie Pringle 1t 1s because the reputation of these two vocalists is already secure. Miss Hollinshead, by reason of her long continued residence in Montreal and ner vocal gifts, is immensely popular in the city, and she is never allowed to leave the stage without on encore. This was emphatically proved last night, wife a man weeps, or his eyeballs burn Ann's as if by magic, and with but a for although Rev. Father O'Donnell who | so that he craves for tears that might | very delicate touch of the golden wand directed the programme, had put his veto upon the practice, Miss Hollinshead was recalled again and again before the footlights. Miss Fannie Pringle is less known here because of her shorter time in the city, but she is tast coming into popularity with Montrealers; and her sweet singing of last night will strengthen her claim. She has a voice of great sweetness and flexibility. She had attained to distinction in her chosen art in Toronto, but she preferred to cast her lot with the people of Montreal, a field in which success awaits her. She has a cultured voice which if once heard by an audience they would want to hear it

Professor Wilson was set down as the accompanist, and he officially acted in that capacity, but during the evening I noticed that several young ladies took his place at the piano, and did so with good taste an I skill.

Rev. Father O'Donnell held the stage and wisely directed the course of the entertainment, issuing from time to time his mandate against encores to avoid lateness in getting home, and yet it was late when the performance was over, but I fancy that no one thought that too much time had been spent in that highly entertaining hall. Towards the close Prof. Ware amazed and surprised the audience by his dexterity in slight of hand tricks and proved himself a master in the art. Members of the city clergy graced the hall with their presence, and surely enjoyed the rich treat prepared for the occasion. The genial pastor of St. Mary's and Rev. Father Shea, who expended much time and labor in organizing the affair, must feel gratified at its decided success. Measured by enter ainments I have seen of a like nature on my trip, I think last night's compares well, and will certainly pave the way for efforts as successful in the future.

WM. ELLISON.

OBITUARY.

MRS. FRANK O'REILLY.

It is our painful duty to chronicle the death of Mrs. Frank O'Reilly, beloved wife of Mr. Frank O'Reilly, ex captain of the Senior Shamrocks, and for mary years a director of the S. A. A. A. The sad event, which occurred at the beginning of the week, was not altogether un-expected, as deceased had been suffering for some years from a painful malady. On the following Monday evening St. Gabriel Parish. She was a devout Mary's hall was the scene of a very large and enthusiastic gathering who flocked to see and enjoy the execution of a well arranged programme representing 'St.' Gabriel Parisn. One was a distribution of a well offers to Mr. O'Reilly and family its ringer arranged programme representing 'St.' cere sympathy.

Superior of the Redemptorist Order in Canada Recalled.

He Leaves for Brussels on a Few Hours Notice - A Widespread at His Departure - Some of the bers to their church. Good Works He Inaugurated During His Administration.

MEMORIES are only made by years, and affections are not the growth of a day. Ordinary mortals miss the most trivial things they have been accustomed to, and to a certain extent seem lost without them. The information that even the most casual acquaintance has gore from among our midst, has a peculiar the West Indies, was born in Ingelmuneffect of making one think that the world is getting smaller; when we lose a playmate we sorrow, and are lonesome; when we lose a triend we stand up, shake stoical, where in reality we are feeling Catulle, for schools and homes and halls

teresting to its readers :-

On September 22, 1884, Rev. John Catulle, who had been appointed Superior of the Redemproriat Order in Montreal, arrived from Belgium with Fathers Godts, Capel. Strubbe and Caron, and five lay brothers of their Order, and at once the eloquence and deep piety of their Feeling of Sorrow in the Parish | pulpit discourses attracted large num-

> The sympathy and love of the Irish congregation was stirred to its innermost depths, and the Reverend Fathers from Belgium received its generous outpourings in the well-merited respect and devotion of their people.

> Rev. John Catulle, Rector of St. Ann's, and Vice Provincial of the Congregation of the Holy Redeemer for Canada and ster, Belgium, on the 22ad of August,

It would be useless to attempt a detailed account of the work accomplished hands and attempt to look manly and during the pastorate of the Ray. Father

REV. JOHN CATULLE, C.SS.R.

seems. When we lose a moth r or a | seemed to spring from the soil of St. well up from a heart well nigh to bursting. Such might be set down as a crude the parishioners, and yet the work of skeich of individual feelings, where improvement went steadily on, but the losses or partings are merely individual, | mysterious agent that accomplished and which frequently have a chastening | such surprising results was the generous influence on the subject of sorrow.

There are other partings, other sunderwhole friendship, respect, love, reverence. An object of such devotion was a few hours' notice to leave the field come so beleved. There was no time for leave-taking In a few hours from ing showered blessings and good wishes. Sates of the neighboring Republic.

of the people. No special tax harassed hand of the pastor, silently pouring his own ample fortune into the parish treasury. His occasional mild appeals for ings of friendship, other breaking of help and sympathy in his undertakings links, where a multitude of hearts beat | met with a generous and immediate rein unison with that of a guiding spirit; sponse from his devoted people. Thus a a feeling that embraces, in one happy | considerable addition to St. Ann's Church was built, and the interior beautified and embellished with costly objects; the the Rev. Father Catulle, CSS.R., alters and sanctuaries provided with who has endeared himself to every furnishings of the most exquisite workparishioner of St. Ann's. On Friday | manship; new schools were opened and last the Reverend Father received a existing ones enlarged; a new presbytelegram from the Superior of the Order | tery and a commodious and well-equiprecalling him to Brussels and giving but | ped hall for the young men erected; a 'home" for old people built, and placed where he had labored so long and be in charge of the Little Sisters of the Poor.

In all these good works the Rev. the receipt of the mandate the beloved | Father Catulle was the guiding spirit, pastor was on his way. The news came | and he was ably assisted by the other with the suddenness of a blow to his Fathers of the community, especially by faithful flock, but, after all, it was only Rev. Father Strubbe, whose activity another salutary example of keeping the energy and clear sightedness have made gether in the correspondence of a single vow of obedience, and the whole heart his name and presence familiar not only and when he was in affect the straight and the whole heart deal, of the parish went out after him in in our own city and province, but one spontaneous throb that in break throughout Canada and many of the

MGR. CORRIGAN'S SILVER JUBILEE. Continued From First Page.

Committees in charge of the celebra tion held their final meetings yesterday, and it was announced that the subscrip tions for the payment of the debt on St. Joseph's Seminary at Dunwoodie, now amount to \$195,000. It was also said that the entire sum of \$20,000, which is to be presented to the Archbishop as a testimonial from the clergy of the archdiocese, is in hand. The following new subscriptions were announced:

Eugene Kellev, \$1000; Thomas H. Kelley, \$1 000; Patrick Kiernan. \$1,000; Eugene ()'Sullivan, \$500; William E. Iselin, \$250; John A. Mooney, \$250; D. C. Connell, \$250; Cornelius O'Reilly, \$250; Andrew Connick, \$200; Henry Campbell, \$150, and each of the following \$100: Thomas Burrett, Dennis

Moriarty, Peter A Lalor, "B," Edwar Smith, Edward J McGean, Thomas . McManas, Mr. James Egan, George W. Plunkitt, James G Johnson, McMahon & Naughton, Mrs. Phomas Smith, Hon. James A. O'Gormen, John Morgan, Stephen J McParkland, John Brady, Mrs. John Cotter, Patrick Keating, James McGee, Mary Bennett, Arthur McQuade, William J. Lardner, Patrick Goodman, Eliza McDonald, Hon. Charles Murphy Patrick Fahay, Thomas Daly, James Trainor, Luke Trainor, Jennie Horgan and Thomas J. Korney.

Some of the other subscribers to the fund include:—

Mrs. M. A. Mills, \$5,000 : J D. Crimmins, \$5,000; Tho nas F. Ryan, \$5,000 D. O'Day, \$5 000; George Enret, \$5 000; W. Bourke Cockran, \$5 000; Peter Do-elger, \$5,000; W. R. Grace. \$5 000; John McCall, \$5,000; Edward Kelley, \$5 000; Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Sr., \$5 000; James Butler, \$5,000; P. F. Collier; \$5 000; John B Manning. \$5,000; Hugh O'Donnell, \$5 000; Henry McAleenan, \$5,000; John W. Mackay, \$5 000; Richard Croker, \$5 000; a friend. \$5000; "D." Stephen Gladatone, rector of Hawarden, of walking up from Oxford to London in the control of the spine of the Hogan, Mrs. A McGinley, Mrs. J. C. and Croker, \$5000; a friend. \$5000; "D." of walking up from Oxford to London in Moore, M. J. Adrian, Edwart Farrell, \$5000; "H. S." \$5000; "V. C.," \$5000; a day, it was from no deficiency of James R. Floyd, Stephen Geoghegan, William P. O'Connor, Joseph Dillon, T. \$2500; Michael Reid, \$2,500; "M.," frame was, indeed, requisite to carry Mr.

The following brief sketch of the grand old priest, who was a warm friend of the True Witness, will be found interesting to its readon.

\$2,500; Thomas H. O'Connor, \$2,000; G. Morisini, \$2,000; Mrs. Martin B. Brown, \$1,000; M. Breslin, \$1,000; Peter McDonnell, \$1,000; L. J. Callanan, \$1. 000; Adrian Iselin, Jr., \$1,000; Hugh J Grant, \$1,000; C. V. Fornes, \$1,000 Herman Ridder, \$1,000; Jacob Ruppert \$1,000; Thomas Crimmins, Jr., \$1,000 and Mrs. Havemeyer, \$1,000.

ENGLAND'S GRAND OLD

Some Interesting Episodes in the Life of the Great Statesman.

A writer in the New York Herald gives the following roles of some of the characteristics of England's Grand Old Man. He says:

It was John Bright who is said to have applied the epithet Grand Old Man' to Gladstone in a speech at Northampton in 1882. Since that time it has become exceedingly popular as a term of respectful familiarity from his friends and of derision to his opponents.

In Mr. Gladsione's nature gravity and earnestness are allied with a strong temper, kept, however, in stern control. He has a great capacity for generous indignation, and, when he is all me with it, the hawklike features become more strongly accented, the onyx eyes flash and glow, the voice grows resonant, the utterance emphatic. No one, it seems, has ever tried but once to tell him an anecdote depending for its point upon some trait of cynicism, baseness or sharp practice. The tale was received in grim and disgusted silence. 'Do you call that amusing? I call it devilish, was the comment with which a characteristic story about Lord Beaconsfield was received by his rival.

In personal dealings, although quickly troused, Mr. Gladstone was placable, reasonable and always willing to hear excuses or defences. When the course of life was flowing smoothly he was delightful company. A most engaging quality was his invariable and universal courtesy. He had the ceremonious manners of the old school, and treated young and old, men and women, as if they were on his own intellectual level. Indeed, his manner toward his intellectual inferiors was almost ludicrously humble. Still, beirg human, he liked acquiescence better than contradiction and he was inclined to overrate the characters and attainments of the people who agreed with him. His geese were swans. He showed, according to Bishop Wilberforce, a want of clear sharp signtedness as to others, and he consequently exposed himself to the arts of scheming mediocrities. He was seen to most advantage in his own home. His extraordinary vigor and agility of mind and body, his unbroken health and bnoyant spirits, formed an atmos phere of infectious vitality. He de lighted in hospitality, and received his friends with a joy that warmed more than wine. The dignity, order, simplicity and manly piety of his daily life made up a spectacle more impressive than his most magnificent performances in Parliament or on the platform.

Although Mr. Gladsone was pre-eminently a talker in society, yet he did not | favorite form of address. disdain the other arts by which people who dine out contrive to spend the time In his younger days he used to be quite noted for singing either solos or part songs, and even down to recent times the musical bass of his voice was often heard to great advantage in family worship at

Hawarden on Sunday nights. There are legends of the wonderful effect with which he was wont to render a favorite Scotch song, and irreverent gossips have even declared that on one occasion Mr. Gladstone brought down the drawing room by the vivacity and rollicking spirit with which he rendered the well known "Camptown Races," with its familiar refrain :--

Gwine to ride all night, Gwine to ride all day; I bet my money on the bobts iled nag, Somebody bet on the bay.

His high spirits broke out at every moment, and he used to rejoice to play a comedy part on his own or his son's lawn. It would be incorrect to say that on the occasion of popular celebrations or local fancy fairs and cottage gardening shows Mr. Gladstone played down to the level of his audiences. On the contrary, he exhibited just sufficient sympathy to raise them to enthusiasm, and no more.

Mr. Gladstone's post bag in the days of his greatest popularity used to contain the most incongruous medley of important and frivolous letters ever brought todom a day passed in which he did not receive at least one letter from unfortunate girls telling pitiful stories and appealing to him for assistance. Letters of abuse, threatening letters, fierce ob jurgations and insane proposals were as thick as blackberries. During the height of the jingo fever it was no pleasant task to go through the letters which the votaries of war used to send to Harley

Sometimes a dozen ruffians would sit down and write post cards to Mrs. Gladstone expressing in the foulest language the most revolting wishes for her destruction. That Mrs. Gladstone and her daughters might be subjected to the last extremity of outrage at the hands of Bulgarians and Cossacks was so common a form of communication that the letters and post cards at last ceased to excite even surprise. The roughs who broke of professional woodmen, and of which the muscles of his arms, wiry and spare like the rest of his body, gave little promise.

In his youth he often spoke of himself

Gladstone through the superhuman abors which he imposed upon himself. Gladstone,' remarked Sir James raham, in 1852, 'can accomplish in our hours what it takes me sixteen to lo, and he works for sixteen hours every

The extreme subtlety of Gladstone's mind, the almost casuistal method of his reasoning, has been a frequent source of amusement to his foes. During Garihaldi's visit to London it was suggested that a richly jointured widow, who was shout much with him, should marry nim. To the objection that he had a wife living the ready answer was, 'Oh, ie must get Gladstone to explain her

Nearly every second-hand bookseller in London habitually sent Mr. Gladstone his catalogue. Sometimes he would repair to the shop, list in hand, and look at the books he had marked, giving a cheque at once, which he sometimes wrote in the shop, for the amount spent. In more than one instance a cheque for £1 or some such small amount has been kept and framed by a bookseller. At one time the most intimate relations subsisted between Mr. Gladtone and Mr Weston, a bookseller in New Oxford at eet, close to Tottenham Court road. Sometimes Mr. Gladstone when about to dine at a public dinner in the city would send his clothes to Mr. Weston's house, and there dress for dinner. In the more crowded parts of the city Mr. Gladstone would occastonally be observed entering a shop by men and women in the street. They would gather round the entrance and make it impossible for him to make his exit save by the rear. About half a dozen years ago he entered a book shop in the Edgeware road, not far from Edgeware road underground station.

In a few minutes a dense crowd gathered on the pavement and blocked all egress, interfering with pedestrian traffic and even interrupting the omnibuses and vehicles in the main street. The three or four policemen near at hand were wholly unable to control the mob and make a lane through which Mr. Gladstone might pass to a 'growler' called for his accommodation. One policeman ran around to the police station hard by and returned in half an hour with twenty or thirty constables, who soon managed to secure the Premier's release, after a detention of mere than an hour.

The famous American horse tamer, Rarey when he was in England, spoke of Hadstone as one of the finest and boldest riders he had ever seen. Once when Diancellor of the Exchequer he was taking his usual ride in Hyde Park on a spirited young horse the horse plunged and ran away, got off the ordinary track of riders and came along a spread of turf divided by rails and gateways of slender iron. It went straight over one of the gate-ways. Gladstone was determined to get the better of that home. The moment the horse had leaped the gate the rider turned him round and put him at the gate again. Again and again he topped it, and again his master turned him and made him go at it once more, the windows at his house in Harley street had comrades who substituted post cards for brickbats. "To Mr. Gladstone, Russian Agent," was the

CONTINUED ON PAGE EIGHT.

MONTREAL, April 23rd, 1898. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS:

Dear Sir.-Will you kindly inform me through the columns of your welcome paper of the addr ss (postal) of Mr. Henry Austin Adams, who lectured here recently, and oblige, yours sincerely, AN ANXIOUS ENQUIRER.

Mr. Adams is the editor of Donahoe's Magazine; address, 611 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

FACTS ABOUT HEALTH

It is Easy to Keep Well if We Know How—Some of the Conditions Necessary to Perfect Health.

The importance of maintaining good health is easily understood, and it is really a simple matter if we take a correct view of the conditions required. In perfect health the stomach promptly digests food, and thus prepares nourishment. The blood is employed to carry this nourishment to the organs, nerves, muscles and tissues which need it. The first great essential for good health, therefore, is pure, rich blood. Now it is certainly a fact that no medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is literally true that there are hundreds of people alive and well today who would have been in their graves had they not taken Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is depended upon as a family medicine and general regulator of the system by tens of thousands of people. This is because Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure. This is the secret of its great success. Keep your system in good health by keeping your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which absolutely cures when other medi-cines fall to do any good whatever.

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NOTES AND REFLECTIONS,

E reproduce, for the benefit of the Catholic women gossippers, and they are numerous, the following extract from a sermon recently delivered by the Rev. Father Murphy, O.M.I., on the regulation of the tongue. He took his text from St James, 1st chapter, 19th verse: "Let every man be swift to hear and slow to speak." In the course of his sermon he said: "Speech is one of the great privileges of our nature and we should strive to realize the sacredness of the gift of speech and bring home to our minds the necessity of using that gift with caution. Two of God's commandments have speech for their matter. The most notable faults of the tongue are the sin of falehood, which is against the instincts of our nature, and improper conversation, which, St. Paul says, should never be tolerated. Another very common fault of the tongue is conversation about others.

Three rules have been laid down by moralists by which we may overcome the faults in speech against charity. First, if you cannot speak well of your neighbor, do not speak at all; second, his presence; third, say not of another what you would not have another say of you. Before you speak a word you are its master; after it is spoken you are its slave." In conclusion the preacher said: A gift which is intended for a good use and can be used for good is the gift of speech. If instead of words turning against us in judgment we can make them plead our cause before our Maker, if we use this noble gift for the glory of God, the benefit of our neighbor and our own salvation, we will enjoy all the happiness of heaven.

A trained nurse says that, in spite of all teaching, the hardest thing she has to fight against in her work in private air-tight as possible seems to be the shibboleth of the majority of persons; yet sick people, more than others, need the strengthening qualities of fresh air. every case.

The question of allowances for the youth of the family is one which has awakened a great deal of interest during recent years, and it presents itself in various aspects to fathers and mothers. to a secular journal says: One woman, whose ideas on the bringing up of chil dren have resulted successfully does not approve of allowance. "My children," she says, "after they are fourteen or fifteen, are always kept supplied with a quarter; this in case of emergency. The rest of their ways are provided for The rest of their wants are provided for as they have been during childhood." Other mothers have found the allowance idea an excellent one. Fifty cents a week given to a young girl, out of which to provide certain small necessities and be equal to emergencies brought about by her own carelessness and want of forethought, is a system which has proved its efficacy. If a girl needs carfare every day for school, a dollar a week seems reasonable, and out of this she will frequently save money. The weight of opinion is, undoubtedly, in favor of allowances. The tendency of the day is to belittle the habit of promiscuously giving small sums of money, nickels, dimes and quarters. A child with an allowance soon discovers that even pennies count, and if no other lesson is taught, something has been

The instruction given to the Red Cross nurses by the surgeon-in chief previous to their departure for Key West are quite worth the notice of stay-at home women, says the New York Post. A new argument against tight lacing was made in one point which Dr. Lesser urged, that the wearing of tight clothes irritated and roughened the skin, thereby adding a little to a person's susceptibility to disease. A smooth, unbroken skin, he averred, was a great safeguard against germs. Woollen underwear, too, was denounced as absorbing noxious substances too easily. Preventives, too, in the shape of medicine taken to ward off disease, were not favored by the doctor. The best safeguards were regular and proper meals, plenty of baths, and a proper amount of sleep. The precaution of boiling the water was advocated, even for washing purposes, in swampy and spe-cially infected districts.

Although great stress is laid upon the importance of care in engaging help, the treatment and the training of a servant, after a good selection has been made, are equally important, says the Chicago Times Herald.

To convince a girl that her happiness and welfare are of interest to her mistrees is a long step in the right direction. To the 'new girl' the house and its appointments are strange, and the fear that 'she will not suit' frequently adds timidity to her other disadvantages. If her predecessor has been a competent servant the mistress is unconsciously unjust by comparison, and the outlook is very disheartening; but how often the new comer is an improve ment upon the former incumbent, if given time and a fair trial.

The mistress should remember during the training period that it is not sensible to expect from these girls neatness and quick adaptation to ways of nice cooking, and intelligent service. It another and a brighter side to this. Under firm and gentle teaching, trying as it is to the nerves and patience of the mistress, these girls, with their uncouth ways, become excellent servants in any instances, and repay by their faithfulness all the efforts made in their behalf.

A T the meeting of the members of the World's Congress of Chiefs at their club rooms, some weeks ago, says the N. Y. World, the question of the causes and reasons for so much despends a mongraphy and particular the causes and reasons are approximately and the causes and reasons for so much dyspepsia among Americans, and partic Therr are, however, some beautiful ularly among New Yorkers, was dis flower hats, and among the favorites is cussed.

Charles Ranhofer said : Dyspepsia has not suffering from it in one form or another. I think there are various causes for this condition. First of all, people here are in such a hurry to get to business in the morning they can't stop to eat their breakfast properly. And then they eat too heavy breakfasts; the first hearty meal should not be taken before noon. A cup of coffee with a piece of bread in the early morning is best. Then a hearty meal at midday.

'I do not think the women of this country, or at least in this city, are care ful enough in selecting the foods with which their tables are supplied. As a rule, they are contented to do their marketing by order. All over France and Germany, where dyspensia is almost unknown, the women of the families do their own marketing, and do not leave do not say anything in the absence of things to be sent home, but have your neighbor that you would not say in servants go with them, who take his presence; third, say not of another the articles bought home. Then the women there, high or low, know how to cook, and hadly cooked foods are not tolerated. Then foods are not kept so long. There they are hought fresh every day. Ice boxes and refrigerators cut no figure in the households of France and Germany.

'Indeed this is a subject,' said Mr. Ranhofer, 'for most serious consideration. Fresh foods are what people must eat to be well.'

Gustav Becker said he thought there were two causes for the dyspeptic condition of New Yorkers which, if removed or corrected, would have the most beneficial effect. 'The main one,' said Mr. Becker, 'is the habit most New Yorkers have of craving and eating foods out of houses is the non ventilation of the sick season, such as poultry, game, sweet room. To shut up an invalid as nearly breads, &c., which are kept in cold storage, and thus their nutritive proper ties are destroyed. There are always plenty of fresh foods to be had belong ing to each particular season, and if Draughts, of course, are to be avoided. Americans were more simple in their but a lot of fresh air is obligatory in tastes, and would not season their foods so heavily, it would be better for them.

The best way to clean painted walls is to use a large so't sponge. Those known as 'coachmen's sponges' can be had at a very low price. They should be wrung out of warm water in which a An American writer in a contribution little soda has been dissolved, and the walls wiped downward, going over a small space at a time, before it is wined dry again with clean house-cloths. Care should be taken to change the water often, as wining a wall with dirty water leaves streaks.

> The popular apple sal id has changed, now that the apple season is over, to pineapple salad, used, lik- its precursor, with chopped celery. The mayonnaise for either of these salads is preferably made with cream rather than oil, aithough a very little oil may be used to start the egg in its creaming process. A few salted nuts -almonds, peanuts or walnuts-sprinkled over the top add an excellent flavor to the salad.

> At the more important house furnishing-shops, or at the furriers', can be had combs which are useful at this time of year in going over expensive furs, to be sure that all moth eggs are out af them. No amount of preventives will avail if the jurs carry with them to their cedar chests or tar-paper-lined boxes the embryo of coming moths. It is a simple matter to keep the furs free if they start free, almost any insect proof box or bag auflicing for the purpose.

> An American authority gives the following directions for the preparation of beef tea :- Take one pound of lean beef and cut it into very small pieces. Place the meat in a preserve jar with a salt-spoon of salt. Mix some cold and some boiling water, equal parts of each, and put one-half pint of it in the jar with the meat, and enough in the saucepan to reach as high as the water in the jar. Put the lid on the saucepan over the jar and stand it in a warm place, either on the hearth in front of the fire or on the back of the range. Stir the meat every fifteen minutes, and leave standing from an hour and a half to two hours. Then strain off the juice through a wire sieve or through muslin; boil the juice up once and set it to one side. Put the meat from the strainer into a quart of boiling water and simmer for three hours; then boil up and strain. after which reduce the liquid to one half pint by boiling; then add it to the juice previously obtained, when you will have one pint of strong beef tea, containing all the soluble portion of the meat. When cold, remove any solid fat. Heat as required, removing with a piece of white blotting paper any fat which may

From Xenophon Kuzmier we have directions for preparing essence of meat. In cases of extreme debility it is sometimes advisable to give the essence of meat without the gelatine which is present in beef tea. To make this take half a pound of fresh beef cut very fine, and add to it half a pint of cold rain water which has been filtered; a saltspoon of salt, and five drops of pure muriatic acid. Stir these well, and after one hour filter through a conical sieve without pressure. The fluid will be thick at first. Return through the sieve until clear. Then pour through the meat another balf pint of filtered water. This will give a red solution of meat. Give a wineglass of this as required, either cold or slightly warmed.

BETTER than cure is prevention.
By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla you may keep well, with pure blood, strong nerves and a good APPETITE.

IT is quite safe to say that there are many queer styles in this season's millinery. The flower hat is not by any means the least peculiar in this regard. flower hats, and among the favorites is one of forget-me-nots, trimmed at the having been put on the market. become such an evil in this country side with turquoise blue velvet loops that one scarcely meets any one who is | and ends, and a large buckle of turquoise and pearls.

A curious and pretty effect is obtained by the introduction of façonné scrolls into tartan silks. The latest novelty in gossamer is the scroll printed in a lighter color in mousseline de soie. These are being made over silk, the color of the scroll showing the ground conspicuously.

A hat suitable for large women this year is of braided straw, the crown be-

ing and underskirt can never be obtained, however, from any of these. Only a plain, one shade taffeta, with plenty of dressing for both lining and petticoat, will produce the desired effect.

Plaids in clannish colors and Roman striped ginghams are greatly used for shirt waists, especially for golfing and

Among the colors popular for spring are castors, browns, grays, gobelin and deep blues—the grays and blues in changeable effects. The great popularity of green is on the wane, such a large quantity of cheap goods in those shades

Piqué promises to have a sway in the apring and summer seasons. White pique will be more in demand than the colored. Of the latter, however, fliax blue and several shades of soft, pale yellow will be seen. The piques should be made into tailor gowns.

Corduroy and uncut velvets in grav are fashionable, this color seeming to have won its way into the hearts of fashionable women.

In the new materials shown are ing encircled by three flounces of tur- changeable and plain poplins, whipcords,

or headgear. Scotch and shepherd's plaids' as well as striped and embroidered designs, will be fashionable. A beautiful effect in this line is yellow fleur de lis on a black ground.

The old grenadines, with silk stripes of purple, green, blue, and burnt orange, are in favor this year. They are being made up with ruill-s of black net, edged with satin ribbons, the color of the

For summer wear capes will be much worn. For trimming pleated mourseline de soie, black lace and gauze ribbon will be in great !avcr

CROSSING OF THE LEGS.

The common babit of crossing tue legs at the knee when sitting is earnestly protested against by a writer quoted in the Health Magazine. It is claimed that this habit "is at least one cause of cold feet, headache, varicose veins, ulcers, and other troubles due to poor circulation in the lower limbs. The reason of this lies in the fact that just under the knee, where the greatest pressure comes in this position, there are large veins, arteries and nerves whose walls are pressed together, thus interfer ing more or less with the circulation and the sensation It is said that women aze more liable to acquire the habit than men, and it may be added that doubtless one reason for this is the height of ordinary chair seats. The writer proceeds to say: Will not some one please invent a chair-a common chair-with an adjustable seat, so that, whatever the height of the person, the chair can be made comfortable? For what is more uncomfortable than to be obliged to sit for an hour or more in a straight-backed chair with a reat so high that the toes can barely touch the floor? Small wonder that some relief is sought by crossing the legs. It is noticeable that when low chairs, adapted to the height of the person, are turnished, the legs usually remain straight and the feet firmly on the floor.

Toothache stopped in two minutes, with Dr. Adams' Toothache Gum; 103.

FASHIONS FOR MRN AND WOMEN.

In men's wear for the spring of '90 gray will be the mincipal color, especially in those fabrics whose foundation is blue and whose lighter effects consist of dull gray. The most fashionable shade will be pigeon gray. This color may be produced with either a red or a gray hue. Other good shades are tea green and a mixture of green and shining silver. The latter makes a very desirable effect. Another taking mixture will be green with a light drab, also olive with a light silver. Of the louder effects an assortment of browns and greens will be shown, also dark browns with Paris green. Other mixtures to be given prominence will be red browns, bronzes and Nil-greens, also olive drab with bronze. Of late it has become more and more evident that the dark navy blue tones will not be renewed, as they have not taken well. Blues in lighter colors will not take as well as drab and pigeon grays. The whole tendency seems to be away from loud colors and toward more sedate and invisible effects; but in no instance is the silver gray here omitted—it appears in almost everything up to white.

The piece dyes and clays will be in very small demand, the trend fashion being toward mixtures with small effects and little squares. In the manufacture of goods there seems to be a desire to use coarser numbers of yarns than previously, as goods out of very tine yarns need more careful and exact treatment. Manufacturers have found out the advantages and it is likely that their use will be increased. The use of cheviots and cassimères is more and more dying out. They will be made during the coming season only in the very cheapest goods. Worsted fabrics seem to be monopolizing the market, and in all probability will maintain their reign for several seasons

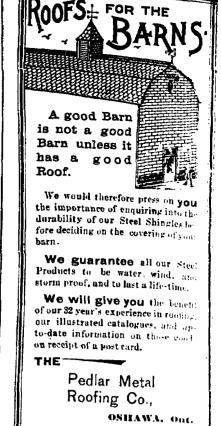
In ladies' wear for the fall of 1898 99 combination and traverse effects will be largely developed and there is no doubt that they will play a very important part during the winter. This is also true of zigzag or snake effects, combined with small tigures, circles, for example One thing to be looked out for in tra-verse effects is that they do not run stilly or harehly alongside each other, but that carefully arranged designs are spread over the whole fabric. It is advissble that traverse figures should be a little darker than the foundation of the goods. The tendency of colors is toward dull, dead shades, this dark hue being observable in every variety of fabric. There is more possibility for the prevalence of stripe and traverse effects, as the fashion will be on the order or tailormade garments, and this stripe effect will be the very thing for such a costume.—Translated from the German.

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the side trimming.

It not infrequently happens that quality marks the division between fashionable and unfashionable. This is the case in checks this year. The best qualities are not twilled, and threads forming the west and warp are of equal strength and thickness. Some favorite combinations are navy blue and cream, black and red and dark blue and red.

Checks appear to be the leading style for dress silks, as well as for necktie

Over a third of all the goods ordered from wholesale firms for the spring trade is in plain fabrics, which fact augurs well for the supremacy of the tailor-made suit, Every well-dressed woman feels the need of such a costume, and is glad to find new materials of suitable color, texture and pattern.

Bayadère stripes and plaids in rib-bons are shown in large quantities, the former for gowns and the latter for children's hats.

Shaded, striped and figured taffetas are still leading silks for linings, the bayadere and raye stripes being almost too new to be called popular as yet. The secret of the delightful frou-frou that proclaims without a doubt a silken lin. as varied in style and color as the gowns

Paris and plain jacquards. In extreme bon and bunch of morning glories form novelties are plaids, bayadere goods, plain silk and wool cloths, with raised silk and braidwork, and others with a crinkled face of fine overshot silk mixtures.

> The most approved style in tailor made suits is the beaded seam, which has taken the place of the old lap or strap This marks a decided change in the tailor-made costume.

> A pretty cloth jacket is of tan facecloth, appliqued in white and gold. On the waist are flounce shaped designs from the band to the yoke of white and gold. Many jet beads form the yoke, and around the peplum at the bottom is a design of beads and white-and-gold applique.

> Women are now wearing the short corsets instead of the long ones, which have for years been considered correct. These small and dainty affairs are worn in all the delicate shades, in addition to royal purple,

Among the new fabrics for summ r wear crash will hold its own, two of the newest styles being 'Belfast' and 'Whittenton,' both of fancy design, and the most attractive combinations of colors.

The bosiery this coming season will be

"THE DUCHESS."

CHAPTER XV.

bink to me only with thine eyes, and I pledge with mine; Or leave a kiss but in the cup, And I'll not look for wine, The thirst that from the soul doth rise Doth ask a drink divine; But might I of Jove's nectar sup. I would not change for thine."

Yes, it is me, says she (regardless of rammar). 'I have come to tell you all

About what? His face is now as white as her own, and that is saying a reat deal for 16.
'You know - Thatis—do you know?' rest deal for it.

the she, that old doubt returning. Eren if I do, don't let us talk out bere it is miserably cold. Come in. No-no. Let me tell you here.'
Where you can't see me, she would

are added, had she dared.) As you will, of course; but it is mades. It is the coldest night we have haiyet; and there is a fire within-

You did not seem to feel it too cold time out a few minutes ago,' says

How do you know I came out?" lsaw you. I was looking out of the

m-never mind all that now,' says with a touch of impatience that is ill of despair. 'At all events, I did can to see you. to-to tell you the truth

Don't go on-don't, if it hurts you!' ys he hoarsely.

Hurts me! Oh! it is more than that, says she, in a stifled tone. 'It is so had that I can't live until I tell

· Iell it, then 'says he, freezing again. Her grief! Her misery! And such strong grief that it seems to shake her lender frame to its very soul. And all or that other!

And thus bidden, she tells it. A most salting, woeful tale; but true in every point. So true, indeed, that it defeats welf. It does not lay clear the fact that love for him, and want of love for his rival, had been the motive power that worked her return.

Tuere is a dead silence when she has finithed her forlorn confession. 'so you were afraid to go in the long

mn " says he at last, his voice stern. 'Afraid! No,-yes.' She had begun holdly, but now breaks down. 'Yes, I was afraid.'

"And why have you told me this?" 'Ob' must I answer that?' says she. clasping her cold hands in front of her. horsely you know. Do you think I have not seen enough to—Do you think I am without all feeling? I spoke—to set

'So auxious for your own freedom?" ave he, with a sneer. He flings the now cold cigar over the balcony, away into the dark beyond. 'You are ingenuousness itself! To put it upon me is a good move. Well! And so I am to consider our engagement at an end?"

Of course, says she very bravely; and n another moment, to her intense disomfiture, finds that she is crying biterly—silently—desperately. So silent is her crying that, in the darkness, he is not aware of it.

'I think you could have found an easier, not to say more graceful way out of your difficulty,' says he contemptuously. 'A word to me would have been enough. But I suppose I was not worth even so much trouble the girl who had promised to marry me? You had promised, you know' (trying to see her face. and speaking with merciless persistency). Did you imagine'—bitterly—'that I force you into a marriage with me? Did you believe me'—passionately—'so mean bound that I would marry you against your will? Great Heaven, what a world it is. He turns suddenly away from erstricken figure, and begins to pace rehemently up and down the balcony. Here! come in, says he at last roughly. 'Come in out of this cold. sithless and worthless as I think you nd know you!-still, you must live, I uppose, to the undoing of other men. He has laid his hand on her arm, and lrawn her to the open casement. The lights from within falling more dis-

fact that the tears are running down her caeska. You are crying! ays he fiercely. He curbs his passion by a supreme effort, and once again addresses her. His voice now is under control, though his eyes till show the angry grief that is con-

incily on her face wakens him to the

uming him. 'If you are crying for Eyre,' says he, that can soon be set right. To judge by his manner last night. y his manner last night— He has betrayed himself! As if struck,

the girl starts back from him. You were there!—You saw!—You 'I saw: I did not hear.'

You knew, and let me speak! On!

Why should I not be silent?, LI wait-

Waited? For what? Could not you' sildly) have broken our engagement, natead of leaving me to do it?"
I could not. If she had not been so

'Oh, but it was all for me!'
'All for himself, in my opinion!' 'You wrong him' (warmly). 'You do

To hear her stick up for Eyre is gall and wormwood; but to shake the good feeling established between them now is not to be thought of for a moment.

says he, his tone lightness itself—his heart as heavy as lead. 'What was he uneasy about in especial?'

overpowered with this fresh knowledge, that meant so much fresh shame, she might have read between the lines of his short answer.

'Oh, you should-you should!' says she. weeping openly now.
'Don't cry, says Anketell, catching hold of her. 'Don't! Am I not miser-

able enough? It can all soon be set

Oh, never! Never!' 'I tell you yes. You know his address ?

'His?' 'Eyre's. 'No.'

'It can easily be discovered, however.' 'I don't want to discover it,' says she, covering her tace with her hands.

'Then why are you crying?' asks he coldly. 'Let us, now that the truth lies bare between us, cease from deception. Tell me this' (his tone growing almost frozen now): when you proposed to leave your nome with him, where were you going?"

'To his sister, Lady Stanning' (fairt

ly).
She had arranged to receive you? 'Oh, no! He-ne only settled about our going the morning before I-I-lett When was it?' (weartly). 'It seems a long, long time ago.'

'Idare say' (grimly), 'But a telegram will bring him to you in no time. Well, and so you were to go to Lady Stanning, in the middle of the night, without previous arrangement with her of any sort.'

'So he said.' 'Did it never occur to you that Lady Stanning might not be exactly pleased to receive an unknown young lady at an hour approaching midnight?' I did not think-I-

'And he' (with growing wrath)-this precious lover of yours—did he never think either? Did it never dawn upon his vacant brain what a cul de sac he was leading you into? Pah! Mr. Eyre may be the model of all virtue, all genius in your eyes: in mine he is merely a first class idiot."

'Oh, yez!' agrees she, with a sob. Anketell stops as if struck. He had expected vituperation-tears-abusesupport of Eyre. But this-this open agreement with the verdict against him -is more than he prepared himself to

'But he was very kind-very,' says Dulcie hurriedly. 'He was kind to me when you -when every one was against me. If—it I had liked him a little bit more, I should have been glad to go with him; but--' She lifts her earnest, half drowned eyes to his.

'But? --- 'questions he sternly.
'But-I didn't!' returns she gently.

To disbelieve her would be to be a fool! Anketeli's face pales for a moment, and then slowly, slowly a healthier, happier hue returns to it.

'Come in,' says he gently. He does not wait for her to obey him, this time, however. He draws her with a strong if tender arm to the shelter of the warm room within.

'See here, Dulcie,' says he, standing before her, and taking her hands gently in his own. "Shall we begin all over again, you and I ?'

You and I? 'Why not? Look? I set you free-I release you' (pressing her back from him). Not very far, but still far enough for him to know that Dulcinea's fingers have tightened over his, as if in fear or protest, or both. Even such a little distance has frightened her. Oh, the glad thrill of dawning hope that heats his veins, as he feels the nervous clasping

of her hands! 'You are free, Dulcie. I have no smallest claim upon you. You can go your way, and I mine. You' (unsteadily) 'you quite understand that?' 'Yes' (faintly).

'Well now' (he pauses as if afraid to go on. After all it is only an experiment. Who knows how it will end?). 'Now-I propose to you all over again. I beg, I entreat you to marry me! You have your freedom; you can keep me, or let me go, as you will; but' (passionate-

ly) 'I beseech you to keep me!'
'Oh no!' Her pretty head is hanging down, her voice has sunk into a whisper. Not after-after-that-

'After that - after everything!' Miss McDermott raises her head slowly, and looks at him. Reproach is in

her glance. 'Why—why were you not like this always?' asks she. 'How could I be?' The reproach is

all on his side now, and strong enough to dwarf hers. 'Do you know how you treated me? What icicle was ever colder? Why, I was afraid to go near you! Once I kissed you. Do you remember it? I do; and your look after it. Once only! This' (stooping and pressing his lips lightly to her cheek) is the second time. And (sadly) 'I do not call that kissing you at all.'

'And what do you call it?' asks she, a gleam of mischievous fun creeping into her face in spite of her. Then suddenly she flings her arms around his neck. 'Well, I'll kiss you,' says she. Because I love you, Ralph. I do! I do

'You are sure of it?' asks he, five minutes later.

'Quite, quite sure.'
'I wish you had been sure a little earlier.'

'I shouldn't. The waiting has made it ever so much surer.' And you are happy, darling?'

'I never felt so happy!' 'Not even one regret?' 'Well' (nervously), 'there is something—something—' (fidgeting awkwardly with the flower in his coat).

Yes, something? Go on.' says he anxiously. (Can it be about Eyre!)
'It's—He seemed very uneasy about

'So he very well might' (indignantly).

indeed!'

'Well, don't let us quarrel about him,'

About the the lies he told you!'
'He? Who?
'Why, poor Andy, of course! Whom were you thinking of?

Of Eyre. Forgive me that. 'Nonsense,' says Miss McDermot.
'Why' (airily), 'I've forgotten him.
No, it is Andy! You know he told you last night that he had brought me to the station, and, as I told you, I---'

Is that all?" Yes. It was a great deal. And Andy is greatly put out about it. You -you are sure you don't think badly of him?"

'I think' (enthusiastically) 'very highly of him!

'Oh! Do you really?" 'Why, how else should I think of him? Was he not trying to help you?' 'And you will say something lovely to him the very first thing in the morn-

ing?'
'No; I shall say something lovely to you then.' . . Well, good night Oh, Ralph

. . . Good-night again. . . . Goodnight really, this time!'

THE END

TAXES IN WAR TIME.

Every Form of Business Levied on During the Rebellion.

Some of the Multifarious Ways of Securing Revenue Resorted to Then and That May be Resorted to Again.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE

A-IDE from the comprehensive, although somewhat profane, description of war credited to the late General William T. Sperman, war is at the same time an expensive method of procedure to prove the right of a nation's assertions. When a country becomes involved in war there is at once incurred a gigantic expense. The ordinary revenues are entirely inadequate to meet this extraordinary condition, and taxes of an unusual nature are levied. The system of war taxation is broader in scope and more far reaching than any method of taxation in the time of peace, on account of the imperative need of large sums of money. Now that the country is aroused and the air is rife with talk of conflict between this country and Spain, the cooler heads are looking some way shead, and already there has been some speculation as to possible legisla-tion to raise the necessary funds for carrying on the war. As yet but little serious thought has been given to this subject, and no definite idea has been formulated as to the best method for raising the money. In taking a sep of this kind, of course, precedent will be cited, and naturally those who are empowered to frames bill to raise revenues to meet this prospective expenditure. should it ever reach this stage, will doubtless follow somewhat in the line of action adopted by Congress in 1863 to raise money to mee:

THE GREAT EXPENSE INCURRED in carrying on the Civil War. Speaking of this internal revenue bill a man, whose recollection of the Civil War is still vivid, said in the course of a general per thousand, according to sale price; conversation: 'I don't wish to decry the patriolism or unselfishness of the people of the United States of that period, but, honestly. I believe that the tariff bill framed to provide revenue for conducting the war was productive of more perjury and corruption than any other single act ever passed by Congress. For instance, a tax was put on silverware. I think the tax was so much per pound. People buried their silverware, and, having satisfied their consciences that they did not make use of the plate, calmly swore that they did not own any. A tax was placed on watches. In that time no one, unless it was some one that was a little reckless with money, pretended to carry a watch. A tax was put on incomes. Every one who could do so evaded the issue and got off as lightly as possible. The system of en forcing this tax was for each internal tax collector in his own district to get the names of all residents in the district, assess a tax he thought right upon a fair approximately and then the constant of the system of end of the constant praisement, and then the one who was taxed could be sworn, and upon his oath the tax was readjusted. It led to a great deal of perjury, and I do not think that the Government realized nearly as much upon the system as was anticipated.'

EVADING TAXATION.

This extraordinary taxation was not received joyfully by the people, as may be imagined, but there was no outburst against it. It was looked upon as a natural condition, and the necessity for it was apparent. The protest against it was lodged rather in an attempt to evade its provisions than in any talk against it. Should it be found necessary to impose any taxes of this kind now, it is probable that they would be cheerfully borne, and that there would be far less

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evasion and attempt to avoid paying than was the case in the time of the War of the Rebellion.

It is interesting to note the schedule drawn up by Congress in 1863, and more so, perhaps, as it is safe to assume that in case necessity arises for an extraor-dinary tax bill of this kind, in all probsame commodities and along the same lines. In the first place, the bill provided for a tax upon all persons who were engaged in business. A tax was placed upon the right to pursue the business. For instance, apothecaries were taxed \$10; auctioneers, \$20; bankers, \$100; brewers, \$50, save in cases where the brewers made less than five hundred barrels per annum, and then the tax was \$25; billiard rooms, for each table, \$5; bowling alleys, for each alley, \$5; stock and commercial brokers, \$50; land brokers, \$25; cattle brokers, \$10; circuses, \$50 claim agents, \$10; cost oil distillers \$50; confectioners, \$10; dentists, \$10 distillers, \$50; in case where the product was less than three hundred barrels a year, \$25; distillers of apples and peaches making less than 150 barrels per annum, \$12.50; making more than this, \$50; eating houses, \$10; public exhibitions not otherwise provided for, \$10 horse dealers, \$10: hotels, from \$200 down to \$5, according to size and classification; steamers and vessels carrying passengers, \$25; jugglers, \$20; lawyers, \$10; liverymen, \$10; manufacturers, \$10 patent agents, \$10; pawnbrokers, \$50 peddlers, from \$50 to \$5, according to amount of business done; photographers, from \$25 to \$10; physicians, \$10; rectifiers, for every 500 barrels, \$25; retail dealers in liquors, \$20; in other goods, \$10; soap makers and tallow chandlers, \$10; surgeons. \$10; theatres, \$100; tobacconisia, \$10; wholesole dealers in

liquors, \$100: in other materials \$50.

The specific duties levied were \$1 on a barrel of beer, ale or porter; calves slaughtered, 5 cents a head; billiard tables for private use, \$10; cards, from I cent to 5 cents a package; cattle, slaughtered, 30 cents each; chocolate, 1 cent a pound; cigars, from \$1.50 to \$3.00 clocks running one day, 5 cents, or running more than one day without rewind ing, 10 cents; gas, from 5 cents to 15 cents per one thousand feet, according to amount produced; hogs, slaughtered. 10 cents each ; iron, from 75 cents to \$2 a ton, according to its condition of manu facture: lead, 25 cents per hundred pounds; leather, from 1 cent to 6 cents a pound, according to style; inherit-ances were taxed from 75 cents to \$5 every \$100, according to the relationship borne to the deceased by the heirs; nails and spikes, \$2 a ton; passports to travel in foreign countries, \$3; gold plate, 50 cents per Troy ounce; silver plate, 3 cents a Troy ounce; snuff, 20 cents a pound; distilled spirits, 20 cents a galion; steel in bars or ingote, \$4 to \$10 s ton, according to value; sugar, 2 cents a pound; yachts, \$10 each; tobacco, from 2 to 15 cents a pound, according to

This tells in a general way how commodities were taxed. Of course, the bill was almost interminable and provided for a slight tax on almost everything of every-day use. Stamp duties running from 1 cent up to \$20 were provided for all kinds of commercial transaction, including bills of lading, property transfers contracts, bills of exchange, express companies' receipts, telegraph messages, certificates of stock, insurance leases, probate of wills, and

AD VALOREM DUTIES.

Ad valorem duties were placed upon gross receipts for advirtisements amounting to 3 per cent; auction sales, onetenth of 1 per cent; bridge tolls, 3 per cent: diamonds and all jewelry, 3 per cent; dividends upon all banks, corporations, insurance companies, savings banks and trust companies, 3 per cent; gross receipts of ferry-boats, 11 per cent; insurance companies, upon gress receipts for assessment premiums, I per cent; interest on railroad bonds, 3 per cent; railroads, on gross receipts for carrying passengers, 3 per cent; steamboats, on gross receipts, 3 per cent; horsecars, 12 per cent of gross receipts. Other taxes were imposed along these lines until nearly every line of commercial industry was assessed.

There was no quibbling over the much mooted constitutionality of the income tax, and a tax was provided for upon the income of all persons making over \$600 a year. The tax on incomes between \$600 and \$10 000 a year was 3 per cent; in excess of \$10,000 a year the tax was 5 per cent. When the money was derived from property owned in the United States by people living abroad the tax was 5 per cent. Income from United States securities was taxed 14 per cent. From the many sources money was raised to meet the heavy expenses incurred by fhe Civil War. Along these lines, beyond all probability, money will be raised to meet the expense of a war with Spain it such money is needed.

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C. M. B. A. of Canada.

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Organized March 11, 1888. Branch 71 meets in the basement of St. Gabriel's new Church, corner of Centra and Lamantee streets on the first and third Wolmsarive of each month.

Applicants for membership, or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch, may communicate with the following officers:

Rev. Ww. O'Mrans, P.P., Spiritual Adviser, Centre street. Centre street Cyce, Ww. Dersyes, President, 15 Fire Station, Myone: Money, Emancial Secretary, 77 Forfar

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

(ORGANIZED, 18th November, 1883.)

Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month, The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of the

month, 318 P.A.

Applicants for membership of any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers:

MARTIN EAGAN, President, 577 Cadieux St., J. H. FEELEY, Treasurer, 719 Sherbrooke St., G. A. GADROIS, Fin. Sec., 511 St. Lawrence St., JAS, J. COSTIGAN, Secretary, 325 St. Urbain St.

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 oach month, st. Sr.st. M. SHEA, President; T. W

LESAGE, Secretary, 447 Berri Street.

Catholic Order of Foresters. St. Gabriel's Court, 185.

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

M. P. McGOLDRICK, Chief Ranger,

M. J. HEALEY, Rec -See'y, 48 Laprairie St. St. Patrick's Court, No. 95,C.O.F

Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at 8 r.m. Chief Ranger, JAMES F. FOSERE. Recording Secretary, ALEK. PATTERSON 46 Elearor street. Total Abstinence Societies.

ST. PATRICH'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.
Established 1841.

The ball 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 p.m., in their hall 92 St. A'exander St. REV. J. A. McCALLEN, S.S. Rev. President; JOHN WALSH, ist Vice-President; W. P. DOYLE, Secretary, 254 St. Martin struct. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. John Walsh, J. H. Feeley and William Rawley.

St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society.

ESTABLISHED 1863. Rev. Director, REV. FATHER FLYNN; President. JOHN KILLPEATHER; 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: Meesrs. J. Killfeather. T. Rogers and Andrew Cullen.

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if so, insist on having THE SILK STITCHED EVER-READYS" Impervious, Thin, Light, Elastic, A STATE OF THE STA

A NARROW ESCAPE.

A WIARTON LADY WHO WAS NEAR THE DARK VALLEY.

HER TROUBLE BEGAN WITH SWELLING OF THE GLANDS-THIS WAS FOLLOWED BY GENERAL COLLAPSE AND HEART WEAK-NESS-DOCTORS SAID SHE COULD NOT RE-COVER, BUT TO DAY SHE IS ENJOYING GOOD HEALTH.

[From the Echo, Wiarton, Ont.] Mrs. Jas. Overland, who lives in Wiarton, makes the following statement in regard to a remarkable cure effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People:—'I am 30 years of age and have lived in Wiarton for the past aix years, Previous to this I, with my husband, who is a stone mason, were residents of Chesley. About four years ago there came a swelling on the right side of my neck which grew as the time went on until in about six months it had grown as large as a goose egg. I consulted a physician and he lanced it. This physician diagnosed my case as enlargement of the glands, and said I would get well after it was lanced. This operation gave me temporary relief, but it was only a short time before the lump again began to grow and in six months was worse than ever. In the meantime I had been prescribed for by different physicians and taken several patent medicines, but none of them gave me more than temporary relief. About three years ago I test Wiarton for Ches ley thinking probably a change would improve my health. I consulted a pary sician there and he said the incuble was incurable and might end fatally. 14. couraged I returned to my home in Wharton, much worse than I was when I lett, and believing I had come home to die. Before I left for Chesley I had been attacked occasionally with fainting spells; on my return these occurred more trequently and of longer duration. With the least excitement I would faint dead away. I had become very weak and could scarcely walk across the floor and felt myself growing worse every day. I again consulted the local physician and this time he said it was spasms of the heart and that I would not live more than a couple of days. While lying in bed a lady of the town visited me and advised me strongly to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I thought it useless, but I was ready to grasp at any means of promised relief, and so commenced to use them. Before the second box was completed I felt myself getting better and before I had finished my seventh box 1 was able to go about and do my own work. I continued them until I had used fourteen boxes, when I was completely cured. The swelling has left my neck and I am now as well a woman as I ever was in my life. I make the above statement voluntarily, believing it my duty to that which has saved my life and will if necessary make an affidavit to the above facts at any time.

A deprayed condition of the blood or a shattered nervous system is the secret of most ills that afflict mankind, and by restoring the blood and rebuilding the nerves, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, ecrofulous troubles, etc , these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the treubles which make the lives of so many women a burden and speedily restore the rich glow of health to sallow cheeks. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good." Sold by all dealers or sent by mail, postpaid, at 50 cents a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville. Ont.

Continued from Fifth Page. ENGLAND'S GRAND OLD MAN.

Mr.Gladatone never appeared to greater advantage than when taking a walk in the country with a congenial friend; whose physical powers were equal to the task of keeping up with a pedestrian whom no distance could tire. It was not until he was well advanced in life that he took, partly as an amusement and partly for exercise, to the practice of felling trees. In this difficult art he attained a skill which was the marvel and surmount it yet another time. So it went on until the horse was fairly but very harmlessly conquered, and the rider was the supreme victor of the day.

"Of Gladstone's coolness and self-possession in an emergency Miss Mary Ander pon gives a notable and now historical instance. It was on the occasion of her first meeting with the G. O. M., who was then Prime Minister, at a breakfast in Downing street. "I had the pleasure," says Our Marv, "of sitting between him and the late Lord Granville. Mr. Gladstone was speaking amusingly of toys. contrasting the quaint and simple ones the horror of all, a loud explosion was heard, which seemed to be in the house, Happening at a time when dynamite was being freely used in London, and Victoria Station had already been partially demolished by a bomb, its effect was naturally terrifying. Mr. Gladstone was the only one of the party who did not show the slightest sign of fear, and went to the scene of the explosion at once. We soon learned that an attempt had been made to blow up the Admiralty near by. On his return Mr. Gladstone, after expressing indignation at the cowardice of such proceedings, said nothing further on the subject. A few moments later he was helping me with my wrap, which he put on upside down, making amusing remarks about ladies' cloaks in general and mine in particular.

STARTLED THE OLD MAN.

The acoustics of Statuary Hall in the capitol at Washington are a matter of wonder to tourists and many are the tricks played upon them. An exchange

WERIT is what has given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world and enables it to accomplish

departments who was visited by his father recently and took the old gentleman to Statuary Hall. There is a block about the centre of the circular hall where, if one stands and faces the north, a sound uttered from the doorway, 40 feet in the rear, seems to be immediately in front of this block. The youth managed to get his father on the block, and attracting his attention towards a statue in front, slipped to the rear and said: 'What time have you? My watch has stopped.' The father drew out his watch and was half through giving him the time when he looked around and saw that he was standing alone and that the son was nowhere to be seen. He was bewildered and looked like the man from beneath whose coat the magician has just extracted a live goose. Presently the son stepped forth from the pillar where he had been in hiding, but it required many explanations to restore the old gentleman's serenity.

DON'T TELL ANYBODY.

If no one should tell you about it, you would hardly know there was cod liver oil in Scott's Emulsion, the taste is so nicely covered. Children like it, and the parents don't object.

A GREAT STROKE.

The Big But Bloodless British Triumph in China.

A mid the clash of arms not only are the laws silent, according to the ancient maying, but the sounds of peaceful proess are unheard. Yet such progress keeps its pace. At the present moment, sittle noticed by mankind at large, and only briefly and obscurely chronicled amid the floods of war news, there is being fulfilled a veritable epoch making transaction, the effects of which upon the industrial and commercial future of the world bid fair to be such as will bewilder all computation.

Here is the simple statement: The British Government has secured for a British syndicate—of which, by the way, one of Cecil Rhodes' most energetic partners is a leading member-a long term concession for working the coal and other mines of the Chinese province of Shan-Si, building railroads there, and in general developing the province. That is all. It might mean much or little. It does mean one of the greatest strokes of business this generation has seen. Its bearings upon the future of China, and the British Empire, and all trade and industry in that half of the world, are

simply incalculable.

The coal fields of Shan Si are among the most important in the world. They cover an area of more than fourteen thousand square miles, and are estimated to contain enough coal to supply the entire world at the present rate of consumption, for two thousand years or more. A large proportion is anthracite, equal in quality to the best found in Pennsylvania. Of it there are believed to be at least six hundred and thirty billion tons, or more than twelve hundred times as much as all the coal of all kinds now mined in the whole world in a year. There is also nearly as much bituminous coal, of a fine cooking quality. Lying close by-in fact. mingled with the coal seams—are bil lions of tons of the choicest iron ore, while petroleum abounds in many places, and apart from its mineral wealth the country is the most fertile, China. The province lies on the bank of the Yellow River, which, under civil ized government, may readily be trans-formed from the 'Woe of China' into one of its most beneficent highways of trade.
And, finally, Chinese 'chean labor' of
the most efficient kind literally swarms
in that province, Shan Si having been the seat of the ancient rulers of China and being now inhabited by the finest

specimens of the entire Mongolian race. Human ingenuity, taxed to the utmost, could not devise a more advantageous combination than this, when to it are added the practically limitless wealth, energy and skill of Great Britain. There is in it promise of profits that will make the Klondike seem poor. There is in it a potency of industrial revolution in all the Eastern Hemisphere. With Suan Si in their possession the British can afford to look with complacence upon the fate of Kiao Chau and Port Arthur and all such minor places.-New York Tribune.

Loose clothes and downy cushions bring only a negative sort of comfort to the woman who is suffering with some disease or derangement of the organs distinctly feminine. Some clothes and some positions make the pain and the discomfort seem less. Perhaps the nerves are most affected and this in turn disturbs the digestion. Nothing will ever completely relieve but a radical cure. The start of so called "female comdlaints" may be a very light thing indeed. It may be that in the beginning some small hygienic measures would stop the trouble. Certainly at this time, of his childhood with the intricate and wonderful playthings of to day, when, to stop it. When the trouble becomes worse, it is harder to cure, but still it can be cured. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will positively cure any trouble of this character. It may be absolutely relied upon. It affords lasting relief to a woman whose natural modesty has kept her from consulting a physician. Send 31 cents in one cent stamps to

World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 108 page "Common Sense Medical Adviser," profusely illustrated.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

The following story comes from Belgium: Two fellow travellers got into conversation and came upon the subject of free luggage, when one asked leave to measure the other's trutk. The result was that the measurer said:

"Your trunk is seven and a half centimetres too long, and has no right to be in the compartment of free luggage. I am a railway inspector and must fine you five franca Please give me your

name and address." The proposed victim of misplaced conthe world and enables it to accomplish fidence was, however, equal to the occa-thousands of wonderful CURES. sicn. "Kindly lend me your measure the paper

tells of a youth employed in one of the that I may satisfy myself on the sub-departments who was visited by his ject." Then with a polite smile, "I am a director in the Royal Weights and Measures office. To my great regret I notice that your measure is not stamped, as is required by law, so that, firstly. your measuring is not legally valid, and, secondly, it is my painful duty to subject you to a fine of fifty franca. Please

give me your name and address." And now they never speak as they pass by.

REMEDY FOR A LONG PALATE.

'If you have too long a palate,' writes a Northern woman who has been spending the winter in Athens, Ga., to a friend in New York, 'let me give you a popular remedy that the children's old black mammy gave me and wanted it tried on the baby:

'Take hold of a little bunch of hair on the top of the head,' she said, 'and tie it tight with a string. Then take a tablespoon and put in it some pepper and salt, and hold it in the mouth. Get hold of the bunch of hair and pull it up; at the same time touch the tongue to the salt and pepper in the spoon, and the palate will go up and never come down again.'

This remarkable performance had been tried on the negro woman, and worked,' so she said, but the Northern woman added: 'I cannot vouch for it, but give it to you for what it is worth.'

Could Do No Work.

"Large sores broke out on my body, head and limbs, and also on my hands so that I could not do any work, and my hair came out. My trouble was called eczema. I began taking Hood s Sanaparilla. When I had taken several bottles the sores and itching disappeared and I was cured." Mrs. J. G. Brows, Brantford, Ont.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Cure all liver

'We ought to worry more over other people's troubles than our own.' 'Î do; I worry over my er ditore' troubles.'

'What are they?' 'My debts.'--Detroit Free Press

First Klondiker (turning his other side to the fire)--Well, I wonder what's the news down in the States.

Second Klondiker (piling more logs on the fire)—News? There ain't any. Everybody's waitin' to hear from us!--Chicago Tribune.

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Our subscribers are particularly requested to note the advertisements in The True Witness, and, when making purchases, mention

, - ,

WIT AND HUMOR.

She-Yes, it is the province of woman to suffer in silence.

He—In silence? That must be suffering, indeed—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"What is the difference between an optimist and pessimist?" "An optimist believes in mascots and

a pessimist in hoodoos."—Indianapolis Jeurnal. Nervous Old Lady (to deck hand) -

Mr. Steamboatman, is there any fear of D ck Hand (carelessly)-Plenty of

fear, ma'am, but not a bite of danger.—

Harlem Lite. Jobson-Just see how hard Dobson is

working at beating that carpet. Mrs. Dibson.-Yes, Mrs. Dobson sets nim at work at something of the kind just after he reads the war news in the paper -- Rrooklyn Life.

Sergeant Merewether once got into a carriage with Lord Campb-II, who was then Chancellor of Great Britain and keeper of the Great Seal, and tried to enter into conversation. Lord Campbell, how ver, was se uncivil as possible, say ing at last: "Wny, Merewether, you get worse and worse; you're as fat as a porpoise" 'Fit company, my lord," was the reply, "for the Great Scal."-Saturday Night.

An old colored citizen, hearing the rumors of war with Spain, applied for the position of cook to the army. What experience have you had?' he

was asked. "I wuz cook in the Confedrit army anh,' he replied, 'dat is. I had de posi tion of cook, but ter tell the truth I dind't wok at it.'

• Why ?' 'Der wuzu't nuttn' ter cook, suh.'-Atlanta Constitution.

The Force of Example.-Little Mary was invited to take tea with some old ladies, and set off, laden with much good advice as to behavior. When sie returned, tired, but happy, her mother inquired whether she had been polite. 'Oh, yes. mamma,' she replied. 'And, oh, mamma, we had jom for tea! You know that you said I was not to take anything a second time, so when they asked me to have some more I said 'No, thank you? Then they asked me again, and I said, 'No more, thank you Then they asked me another time and I said, 'I don't wish for any more.' when they asked me again I didn't know what to say. Then I remembered papa, and I just said, 'Confound it, no'

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Cheese continues quiet in Canala because there is very little stock to trade in. As noted a few days ago the April make for the entire country will hardly exceed 5,000 boxes, and this has already all passed out of the control of first hands chiefly on the basis of 713 at the factory, which is equivalent to Slo on spot. All the old cheese is sold, so that with the new make to date disposed of and no old goods to trade in business is bound to be dull. In New York also desirable grades of old cheese are gradually narrowing down and 8 ic to 812 was realized for this stock there the other day. Receipts of new cheese continue moderate at New York; exporters have bought the most of them line, 84c being paid for white and 81c for colored in New York city. Cable was unchanged. Day's receipts were 200

The butter market is without change, business being mederately brisk. Creamery in tubs sold to day at 17c, but it can be had for less money, as 1610 was accepted in some cases. Townships' dairy is coming in and realizes almost as much as creamery, 16: being freely bid for it. Western rolls move quietly at 150 to 151c. Receipts today were 600 pack ages.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

The receipts of eggs to day were 1,336 cases. The demand was fair and a moderately active business was done, but the feel ng is easy. Sales were made at prices ranging from 9c to 10c per dezen as to quantity.

There is no improvement in the demand for beans and the market is quiet at 70c to 75c for primes and at 85c to 90c for choice hand-picked per bushel.

Business in honey continues quiet and of a small jobbing character at un-changed prices. We quote:—White clover comb, 11c to 12c; wark, 8c to 10c; white strained, 6c to 7c, and dark, 4: to

A fair trade continues to be done in maple product at steady prices. Syrup in wood is selling at 4;c to 5c per lb, and in tins at 45c to 50c, as to size. Sugar moves freely at Go to Glo per lb

FODDER CHEESE.

Referring to the question of fedder make, the Grocers' Gazette, of London, England, says: -Notwithstanding all the talk there has been in Canada about not making any fedder cheese this year, it is now stated that a good many factories have started turning out this stall fed product, a circumstance all the more to be regreted seeing that there is a greater quantity of old cheese yet to be shipped out than was to be anticipated a short time ago. O course, many farmers have not the plant or other facilities for doing anything else with their new milk than the making of cheese, and rather than throw their milk away they will manu acture cheese, and take the chance of getting a profitable return by so doing. There are others, however, (so it is suggested), who are making fodder cheese, trustto advice tendered to them at the The first few lots are aften taken by the forcement of freights.

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May 7, 1808.

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Out of town customers can shop very easily by mail if they only care to use the advantage of our mail order system. They get the benefit of the best buying experience, and the best money's worth

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IMPORTANT CHANGE In the Men's Clothing Section,

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This is a change that was absolutely necessary on account of the repully creasing business of this department, which has hitherto been associated with Bays' Clothing Department. It has now outgrown the space assigned to it, loudly clamors for more room. This has been found on the first il or, or is the bicycle section, and it is rapidly being fitted up to accommodate this to stock, and when timshed will contain ample fitting and cutting rooms.

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This particular branch of our Tailoring Business will be under the line of an able and efficient cutter, whose wide experience will carry confidence in style, fit and wormanship of every made to order garment.

To inaugurate the opening of this new section several special values at offered in : MEN'S SPRING SUITS.

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Another lot of 125 pairs Men's High | in finish totailor-madegarment - spe Grade Pants, if made to measure would price, \$800. probably cost you \$800. They are in most desirable patterns of worsted panting tweed and are specially marked at out. The Big Store's special price, \$5

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Here's Shirt Specials for Men and Boys'. that you'd do well to investigate. We'll mean style, lit, excellence and value tell you the price store. Boys' Colored Combric Shirts, stripe

and check patterns, stylish tweed effects. Men's Color of Cambric Negligee Shirts,

fancy stripe and check styles. Special value, 50c. Men's Fancy Check Soft Bosom Cam bric Shirts, stylish colorings and newest |\$4.25.

designs, a very fashionable shirt. Spe cial price, 635.

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Boys' Heather-mixed Tweet S

Boys' Black Cloth Suits, fr : :

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are recognized by thousands. I

sac style, bound edge, well made turn

and, it is notable, at higher prices than have been realized on this side of the line. Sic being paid for white and Six for THIS I UUIVIIVIUIVIUIV SUITS.

500 First Communion Suits, Made from Black Worsteds, handsomety trimmed, well made, only......

250 Boys' First Communion Suits, Made of fine Venetian Cloths, artistically cut, well finished, reduced from \$5.50 to

150 Boys' First Communion Three-piece Suits, Made from Superior Venetian Cloths, made to

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1883 and 1885 NOTRE DAME STREET,
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local trade, but when once the factories have opened the quantity soon increases beyond the limits of the home consumption, and the cheese ing that their neighbors, yielding must come to this side of the Atlantic It is yet to be seen what effect the war opening of the season, will not do so, scare may have upon the values of and then it often is cound that quite a cheese. A few years ago, when mest of large number have been trusting to the supplies came from the United same thing. There are also others who are making them because they have always been in the babit of doing so, always been in the babit of doing so, their busin ss. So what with one reason or another it looks as if a fair supply of fodders will have to find an outlet have or another it looks as if a fair supply of disturbance taking place. It would not fodders will have to find an outlet here. be surprising, however, to see the en

LA BANQUE VILLE MARI

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend three per cent, for the current half-year (makin total for the year of Six per cent) upon the add Capital Stock of the sinstitution has been deck and that the same will be payable at its Bark House in this city, and at its liranches, on and s

Wednesday, the 1st Day of June no The Transfer Books will be closed from the to 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

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W. WELR.