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THE FOUNDER OF CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.

An Interesting Sketch of the Life of St. Jean Baptiste De La Salle. Canonized May 24, 1900.

BY REV. JOSEPH SIMARD, C.S.S.R.

To France, ever fruitful in heroes and in saints, is due the honor of having given to the Church this humble priest whose works and glory now fill the whole world.

noticing anything, was greatly surprised at hearing them speak of poison. The food was examined, and found to be only wormwood.

trine of the Gospel. When God summoned this good and faithful servant to glory, he left behind him an immortal work which was to make Jesus Christ known to children of all languages, of all nations.

IV. The canonization of St. Jean-Baptiste de La Salle is the triumph of Christian education. This signal benefactor of childhood and youth had felt that, after the priest, nothing is more necessary in a parish than a Catholic teacher, and he did not consider that he was doing too much in devoting his whole life to the foundation of a work whose object would be to secure for the children of the people the inestimable blessing of Christian education.

down by His Holiness Leo XIII. in his masterly Encyclical "Affari vus" addressed to the archbishops and bishops of the Canadian Confederation.

out all that is wisest, most just and most progressive in the intellects of peoples, and we find this fact illustrated all through the history of the civilized world.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY ON IRELAND TO-DAY.

The Prime Minister of England has announced that the cause of Home Rule is dead, and that there is no possibility of its revival.

This, then, is the freedom which I believe Ireland is destined to enjoy, and without which I maintain that she ought not to be satisfied.

NOTES FROM ROME.

The Roman correspondent of "The Universe," London, Eng., says that following the fatigue of the large pilgrimage audience in St. Peter's, His Holiness Leo XIII. first received Princess Maria Teresa d'Arzach, formerly Mistress of the Household of the late Empress Elizabeth of Austria, then the Princess de Liechtenstein, and the pilgrimage of the Austrian and Hungarian nobility, presented by the Austrian Ambassador to the Holy See.

Another correspondent writing of the ceremony in connection with the canonization of the Blessed John Baptist de La Salle, says: "There is no doubt that the canonization of the Blessed La Salle will bring a vast number of visitors to the Eternal City."

SOLDIERS LOOT CHURCHES.

Some time ago no small degree of commotion was created by the reports of the vandalism and sacrilege perpetrated by American soldiers in the Philippines.

there was no priest with these people, and immediately a note was sent with about twenty miles radius. The priest is a Filipino, and a very nice character.

II. A virtuous canon of Rheims, Monsieur Roland, had founded a congregation of teaching Sisters, called Sisters of the Infant Jesus, for teaching orphans and poor girls.

III. Let us hear what one of his panegyricists says of his virtues and happy death: "De La Salle's piety was all ardor and flame; his soul ascended to God in outbursts of perpetual prayer."

On this principle the United States of America are held together, and form part of one great republic, each State managing its own local affairs for itself, and all combining to legislate for the great interests which are common to all.

I answer, then, the question which I used as the title of this article by quoting one of the closing lines of the same poem: "Yes, Ireland shall be free—the free and willing part on fair and equal terms in a great imperial system."

(Continued on Page eight.)

Some Catholic Press Opinions.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION. — It is the boast of a certain class of politicians that the Manitoba School question is dead. The "Northwest Review" in its last issue to hand, says:—

As to the so-called "settlement," can anyone in good faith dare to aver that it has settled anything? What has been done so far is due to a combination of circumstances which have allowed us to enter upon a course of conciliation, yes, but one in which all the concessions have come from us. Conciliation is not much to boast of for people who have constitutional rights.

No; the settlement remains what the Sovereign Pontiff declared it to be, "defective, imperfect, insufficient." We have just had a striking proof of this in the failure of the Winnipeg Catholics to obtain any reasonable concessions from the city School Board.

KITCHENER TO MARRY. — The "Catholic Union and Times," Buffalo, says:—

If the story told of my lord Kitchener be true, he can bid farewell to his popularity among our Anglo-maniac women. It is said the Sirdar will marry a Catholic when he returns from South Africa, and will himself embrace the Catholic faith.

HARD KNOCKS FOR GIRLS. — The "Catholic Columbian" in an article, entitled "Idle Young Women," "waxes warm" in its condemnation of that class. It remarks:—

What an idle life most young women lead from 18 to 20! The daughters of the poor, of course, have to work — at home, in store or factory, or as domestics — and to them no reference is made here and now. But the daughters of the fairly well-to-do and of the rich, waste their time from the day that they leave school until the day that they are married. Some of them do condescend to help with the housework and never fail to let the other members of the family know all they do; but the vast majority of them kill time — reading, loitering, dressing, gossiping, strolling, shopping, visiting, etc., etc. — day after day, week in and week out, month following month, for an average of six years.

EXACTING SUBSCRIBERS. — The difficulties with which Catholic pub-

lishers have to contend seem to be the same in every country. The Pittsburgh "Catholic" says:—

"It takes money to run a newspaper as well as any other business, and no paper will succeed financially that carries on a dead-end system. Any mention of the people's affairs that they are anxious to see in print is worth paying for, and when printed is generally as valuable as any other investment of the same amount. By some unaccountable misapprehension, there is a class of people who think that it costs little or nothing to run a newspaper, and if they buy a copy when they are too far from the office to beg it, they perk themselves with the conceit that they are regular patrons and entitled to unlimited favors. Speak of pay for the long personal notices they send in and they grow indignant. 'Don't I subscribe, and it will cost you nothing to put it in,' which is just as ridiculous as to ask a man to grind your axe on his grindstone and graciously tell him it will not cost him a cent."

GENERAL ELECTION SOON. — "La Patrie" says that it will be held during the autumn. It appeals to its friends to lose no time in preparing their organization for the battle.

The "Western Watchman" refers to a very important Catholic organization as follows:—

"In the State of New York, Building and Loan Associations are increasing in membership, and will hold a convention in July. St. Louis delegates to the I. C. B. U. Convention some thirty years ago brought the idea of the building society to St. Louis and put the plan into successful operation. Several of these societies were organized and through them many churches and thousands of homes have been paid for. At the present time many new ones bearing old names are in existence, and it is greatly to the credit of our own Catholic people who largely make up the membership that they have thus far avoided all serious difficulties in their management."

Nearly a quarter of a century ago similar organizations were in operation in Montreal, and they rendered many services to our people. Lack of unity and public spirit was the cause of their downfall.

TELEPHONE AND RELIGION. —

An oft-noted question is, "Why do not the masses come to church," or "Why are the pews empty?" The solution has often seemed difficult and remote, but Rev. H. M. Barbour, pastor of the First Baptist Church, of Columbus, Ohio, has hit upon a plan which at least has the merit of novelty, says the "Catholic Mirror," Baltimore. His reasoning is, if the masses will not come to the churches, then must Mahomet go to the mountain. If the masses will not go to the churches when the churches must go to the masses. How may this be done? How indeed? By the churches entering into a true conception of and lively sympathy with the innermost needs of the people? No such fanciful idea is harbored, but a combination, as it were, between religion and science, by which that practical modern invention, the telephone, will be the means of transmission of the Word of God (?) spoken from the pulpit into the home. Verily, this is a clever conceit.

THE SURRENDER OF METZ. — From the "Catholic Standard and Times," Philadelphia, we clip the following:—

A startling instance of the injustice of popular verdicts and heroism in endurance of unmerited odium has just come to light. It is in the case of the famous French general, Marshal Bazaine. No man has been more universally execrated, because it seemed that he was the betrayer of France just at the turning point of her destiny during the war with Germany than this typical French soldier. By his mysterious surrender of the impregnable fortress of Metz and the victorious army encamped there he virtually threw the game into the hands of the enemy, and from that moment the cause of France was doomed. Bazaine narrowly escaped death for his share in the transaction, as it was, he was sentenced to imprisonment for life on the Isle of St. Margaret. He escaped, and though he lived for many years, he bore with him the secret for which he suffered and the ignominy of a traitor's reputation. At last the matter is disclosed. A letter has been found showing that it was under the orders of the Empress Eugenie that he acted, as that ambitious lady desired to preserve for the restoration of the Empire the vast

programme was adopted: Meeting of all the courts and delegations on the Champ de Mars at 8.30 a.m., and procession through the leading streets of the north part of the city to St. Louis du Mile End Church, where Rev. G. M. Lepalleur, parish priest, and provincial chaplain of the Order, will receive them. The Order numbers over 13,000 members in this Province, and over 5,000 in Ontario. The high chief ranger, secretary and treasurer of the High Court of Chicago will be present.

army under Bazaine's command. It sheds a new and not pleasant light on that unhappy lady's character to find that she had not the generosity herself to exonerate a gallant soldier who only obeyed her orders.

LORD SALISBURY'S BUNCOMBE. —

"The Casquet" of Antigonish thus vigorously refers to Premier Salisbury's recent address to the Primrose League. It says:—"Lord Salisbury was tempted into one of those maladroit and frankly brutal utterances that are so characteristic of him. The London 'Daily Express' puts it all too mildly when it says that he was guilty of an indiscretion which may be apologized for, but can never be explained. It is the noble Lord's nature to say cold-blooded and brutal things, and it is his misfortune to choose the most inopportune moment for saying them. Two years ago, when poor Spain was writhing in the grasp of her giant antagonist, this male Mrs. Malaprop of British politics felt himself inspired to open his mouth and talk oracularly about 'dying nations' and the inexorable operation of the Darwinian law in accordance with which the stronger nations prey upon and eventually devour the weaker ones."

FEDERATION OF SOCIETIES. — Catholic newspapers of the neighboring Republic are discussing the question of a union of all Catholic societies with a great deal of persistence, of late. The "Freeman's Journal" says:—

In his letter to the A.O.H. Convention, which recently met at Boston, Bishop McFaul, of Trenton, N. J., struck the right keynote when he urged that all Catholic societies in this country, however diverse, may be their aims as regards other matters should act as a unit when Catholic rights are ignored or invaded without eliciting from Catholics protests commensurate with the wrongs anti-Catholic bigotry has inflicted upon the Catholic Church in this country, however diverse may be and remain dumb when such things are done would be more disgraceful to them than if they remained silent in case their mother in the flesh should be assailed. The highest motives, then, appeal to us to unite and work energetically for our rights as Catholics.

HOMES OF IRISH MOUNTAINEERS.

In one of his most graphic articles, on the "Homes of Donegal," Seumas MacManus tells in a most attractive manner of the dwelling places of the Irish mountaineers. The article includes descriptions of the interior and exterior of a typical cottage, of the rental and the means of paying the same; of the daily fare of the peasants, and of their methods of work. One section, however, of the article would certainly prove interesting for our readers — we refer to that portion in which the writer treats of the comparative happiness and contentment of the poor people.

"Because our people are very poor, and solely laden with worldly crosses, and innocent of the luxuries and the pleasures of the peoples of other countries, it is a very ridiculous assumption that they are therefore to be pitied. Even the stranger who has mingled with them a little knows moreover that far from dreaming that they need pity, the poorest and most sorely tried of our people are ever extending that commodity to those who are better off according to the world's rating, but who are nevertheless very far from knowing the happiness they enjoy, and from knowing the beauties they know. And the secret of it all is because the Celtic soul sets small store upon material things save in so far as such are absolutely necessary; because the Celt is a dreamer and a spiritualist; because his temperament is optimistic and enthusiastic. There are poor mountain men whom I know whose ignorance — because it is scholastic and worldly ignorance — would be gulfed at by scholarly and enlightened men, who intellectually are not worthy to untie their shoe latches; and who, moreover, are, in heart wealth, to those poor men as beeswax to millionaires."

"Be the day black or bright, the work slavish or light, our people are ever, ever merry, and have the kindly 'faite' and genial joke for the passer. And out of ten such, who are soaked and shivering on a potato ridge in March, I can count more whose hearts are singing than in any ten times ten men of ease and affluence in the mansions of New York."

"At night, in the cottage, the mother spins while the girls sprig or knit. Weaving is a leading industry in Donegal, and there are thousands of cottages that have their handlooms, whereat the old man works and sings when the day is over. We get our own weaving material cheaply so. But the greater portion of the cloth woven is brought to the fair and sold — at 25 cents a yard to dealers for export. Some very handsome and very fancy cloths are made the colors being got from heather, and mosses, and lichens, and leaves, and barks of various trees. From the shearing of the wool of the sheep's back, on the hills, till the presenting of the finished cloth in the market every necessary process is done within the family. The Donegal home-spuns are, perhaps, the finest in Ireland."

"At night the fire is often the only light in the cottage. And with the aid of fir blocks it makes a light both effective and cheery, a light that plays merrily with the glinting delft and tins upon the dresser, and makes the big shadows leap up the walls and quiver over the cupples in the roof. For use in particular occasions, oil is now coming into general use, but not long ago the old man nightly cut and seasoned long, slight, fir spails for casual use. He cut and dressed the spails as he sat in the corner giving his reminiscences or telling a tale to the eager group that knitted or carded wool, or rested from a hard day's work, around the fire. And afterward, by the spail's aid, he read for them from the weekly paper the exciting news of the week before last. The fir spail is still in use to some extent — but its one-time contemporaries, the rush-light, made by dipping a peeled rush in melted grease, and the homemade resin candle, have passed away."

"The parish beggar is a familiar figure in the nightly fireside group. With his staff and bundles cast behind him, he monopolizes the warmest corner of the earth, and comforts him like any princely autocrat. For every cottage in Donegal welcomes the poor and the homeless; they come and they go unquestioned. When night threatens to fall on the beggarman he bends his steps for the 'warmest' house convenient, lifts the latch and walks in, unbuckles his bags and lays them aside with his staff, in token that he deigns to favor the house by supping with the family and stopping there for the night. Asking permission to stop is unknown and would be looked upon as irony or insult for every one, good and bad, in Donegal recognizes the undeniable right of them God has left homeless to the shelter of your roof and a seat at your table. And the beggarman acts the part of a despot who favors rather than a guest who is favored. He dictates to the household, and harangues and reprimands if due respect is not paid to his words."

"If he is one who makes profession of a school education he may occupy a leisure hour by examining the children — 'puttin' them through their facin's' — in spelling and calculating and then lecture their father and mother with scathing severity for not keeping more closely at school such discreditable calculators. And finally when he considers it time, he orders the household on their knees while he leads them in the long rosary — and when it is finished, he dismisses them to bed, after which he smokes at his leisure, makes the fire when he chooses, and stretches himself on his own shakedown (made of an armful of clean out-straw) by the fireside at his leisure."

"In every Donegal cottage, on every night around the year, the mother, provided, of course, there is no tyrannical beggarman to supersede her, leads the family in the rosary before retiring to bed, and at the end of the rosary prays for all dead relatives and friends, for the boys and girls in America, mentioning each by name, and beseeching God to guard and guide them among the stranger, and bring them home again; and for all who die in war or at sea and have none to pray for them."

"Afterward she rakes the fire, that is, completely covers the coals with a pile of ashes which preserves them alive till morning, sweeps the hearth, cuts the sign of the cross on it with the tongs and lays the tongs lengthwise by it to ward off evil things and then retires to peaceful slumbers."

PILGRIMAGES IN ROME.

It had been predicted at the commencement of this great Jubilee year that the pilgrimages to Rome would not be equal in numbers or importance to the expectations of the Vatican. Of course, there are always birds of ill-omen to prophecy evil where it is their interest that evil should exist; but their forecasts are generally fated to be contradicted by subsequent facts. As yet only four months of the year have elapsed, and we find the last week of April bringing pilgrims from all directions, until, like in the days of Lars Porsenna:

"For a mile around the city, The throngs stopped up the Ways; A fearful sight it was to see, For two long nights and days."

The following account of the pilgrimage week "par excellence" of the Jubilee Year will be read with deep interest by everyone of our readers:—"The weather is glorious, and Rome is literally crowded from end to end, and in every part of the city hordes of pilgrims in cabs, carriages, and omnibuses, trains, and on foot are to be seen crowding in their hundreds and thousands to visit the basilicas and holy places. Rome has not been so full for years, and such a sight has not been seen in the Eternal City since the days of the temporal power. It is a sign of the times, showing the faith and devotion of modern Catholics from every part of the world, and also a striking tribute to the Papacy and the personality of Leo XIII. Lately pilgrims have arrived from Bohemia, from the district of the Puglie, in four different trains; then the large Tuscan pilgrimage, the pilgrims from Cito della Pieve, Civitavecchia, Belgium (Liege and Manier), four hundred in number, from Galicia and Leibach (Germans, Italians, and Slavs), seven hundred strong from the diocese of the Marche, and from Florence (Italy), from Belgium (Anvers), one train of whom consisted wholly of workmen and their employers, and one from Ostoni, near Brindisi, and an Austrian pilgrimage to the number of 500. The pilgrims make their Jubilee visits to the basilicas in thousands, and one cannot pass along any of the principal thoroughfares without encountering long and continuous files of carriages crowded by pilgrims of various nationalities. Especially touching it is to watch a large pilgrimage make the Jubilee visit to the great Basilica of St. Paul, outside the walls, the great witness to the Apostle of the Gentiles, which stands in lonely grandeur as the sentinel of the Roman Campagna. Its marble pavements and exquisitely inlaid marble walls re-echo the tramp of thousands of feet, and marching in procession to strains of pilgrimage hymns; while in no place perhaps in the world could be seen such large bodies of persons, so entirely recollected and devout, and apparently so altogether penetrated with the deep religious sense of the pilgrimage on which they are engaged. And not only these special pilgrims but a large number of other visitors — English, Americans, and others — are filing Rome. No pilgrim to Rome can well miss seeing Leo XIII. during this Jubilee Year, thanks to the occasions provided by his fatherly kindness, for in St. Peter's there is room for all, and even at greater inconvenience to himself the Holy Father prefers to hold the audiences there."

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EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS OF CATHOLICS IN IRELAND.

SOME DISABILITIES. — It was not till 1793, having entered the third century of its existence, that the first halting step was taken by Trinity College towards a recognition of the Catholics, says the Dublin "Freeman's Journal." In that year that were enabled to take a degree, but not to obtain or hold a scholarship, fellowship or any other office. Referring to the position of the college before this date, Dr. Stubbs says:—"Roman Catholics were precluded from graduating, inasmuch as every candidate for a degree was required to take a declaration against Popery, which was provided by act of Parliament, as well as an oath which was required by the statutes of the college. Such was the condition of university education in Ireland when the act of union was passed in 1800, making Ireland an integral part of the United Kingdom."

A striking illustration of the injustice which was meted out to Irish Catholics as regards education will appear in comparison with the treatment of Scotland under the Scottish Act of Union. The Act of Union between Scotland and England (6 Anne ch. 11) was passed in the year 1706. In that year the population of Scotland was 1,000,000.

By article 25 of this act it is provided:—"And further for the greater security of the aforesaid Protestant religion, and of the worship, discipline and government of this church (i.e., the Presbyterian), as above established, Her Majesty ordains that the universities and colleges of St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Edinburgh, as now established by law, shall continue within this kingdom forever, and that in all time coming, no professors, principals, regents, masters or others bearing office in any university, college or school within this kingdom be capable or be admitted or allowed to continue in the exercise of their said functions, but such as shall . . . profess and subscribe to the aforesaid confession of faith, as the confession of their faith, and that they will practise and conform themselves to the worship presently in use in this church."

Scotland, with 1,000,000 inhabitants, had four universities; and to make the system of education acceptable to the people, the Act of Union provides that no person can hold any office in any of those universities except a Presbyterian. Presbyterianism was the religion of the great majority of the people. This law remained unaltered till the year 1853, when tests were abolished.

Ireland, with a population of 5,000,000, had one university, and though Catholicism was the religion of the great majority of the people at the time of the Irish Act of Union — passed nearly 100 years after the Scottish Act — no person holding any office in that university could be a Catholic.

REVERSE SIDE OF MEDAL. — Let the picture be momentarily reversed. If at the date of their Act of Union the Presbyterians of Scotland had

had only one university, and if the law had provided that no Presbyterian could hold any office in it, would Scotland be as she is to-day, the best educated and, perhaps, the most prosperous portion of the United Kingdom?

On the other hand, if at the date of the Irish Act of Union Ireland had had four universities, say one in each province, every person holding any office in those universities should be a Catholic, what would be the condition of Ireland now? With their natural quickness, and the inducement of being taught by their coreligionists, the Irish Catholics, treated exactly as the Scottish Presbyterians have been, would have long since been among the best educated people of Europe. Moreover, England would have been correspondingly benefited if Ireland had become as contented and as prosperous as Scotland is. Instead of a bright and happy educational condition like that of Scotland, let us see the sad reality that followed the Irish Act of Union under the blighting influence of Protestant ascendancy.

Forty years after Trinity College had nominally opened its degrees to Catholics the degradation to which they were still subjected was denounced in the House of Commons.

SHIEL'S PROTEST. — On May 8, 1834, Mr. Shiel moved for liberty to bring in a bill to enable Catholics to hold professorships and scholarships in Trinity College. He said:—"An act of Parliament has been passed to establish three professorships in astronomy, chemistry and botany, and it is provided that these professorships should be open to Protestants of all nations. The distinction made by the exclusion of Catholics is odious. It is one of the badges of ascendancy left on the classes who ought peculiarly to be relieved from it. I may be told that many Catholics have been induced to change their religion by the allurements of a scholarship. The 'fishers of men' ought not to use such base baits as these. One of my chief objections to the present system is that it creates in the university a means of despicable and most degrading proselytism, which, instead of raising the interests of the church, corrupts the morals of the college. So unworthy a temptation ought not to be held out."

APOSTASY FOR SCHOLARSHIP. — Thirteen years later, in 1847, a distinguished Irish Catholic who graduated in Trinity College, and who had understood its inner working, thus refers to the position of Catholics in it in our own times:—"There have been many among the fellows of Trinity College who dated their Protestantism from the time when they 'turned for scholarship.' The Apostasy for scholarship in Trinity College even now excites but little surprise. Of those who thus conform some remain in their new creed and even become ministers of the established church; others, on the expiration of five years, during which schol-

arship lasts, return to the profession of the Catholic faith, after having profaned with unholy lips the sacrament of the eucharist. This latter class enjoys the nickname of 'Quinquennis,' from the five years during which they were Protestants." — (Heron's "Constitutional History of the University of Dublin.")

The three professorships mentioned by Mr. Shiel were opened to all religious persuasions by an act of 1867. And six years later, in 1873, "the University of Dublin tests' act" was passed abolishing religious tests, and leaving the college offices free to all religious creeds.

During the twenty-seven years that have since elapsed two Catholics competed for and obtained fellowships, that is at the rate of about eight in a hundred years. The experience of such a length of time enables us to estimate the advantages which Catholics have gained by the abolition of tests. Trinity College is not in the slightest degree altered. It is as purely and as strictly Protestant as it could possibly have been if the act of 1873 had never been passed. The provost, a distinguished scholar and estimable gentleman, is a Protestant clergyman; all the fellows, without a single exception, are Protestants, many of them being clergymen. It may be said that Catholics can compete for fellowships if they choose and win them if they are able. But to be in a position to compete for a fellowship a Catholic must be a graduate of Trinity College. He must, as he emerges from mere boyhood, enter Trinity College (the inward spirit of which we have described), place himself under a Protestant tutor, and go thus through the four years' course for a degree; during the time of life when the mind is impressionable, when moral ideas are but crudely forming, and when philosophical theories cast clouds upon religion.

STRIKING PROOFS. — To prove that we are not expressing mere abstract opinions, we will place before our readers the evidence of a reliable witness, leaving them to consider for themselves the justice of asking Catholics to be satisfied with Trinity College. In a book recently published, entitled "The Infallibility of the Church," by George Salmon, D.D., provost of Trinity College, Dublin, 1890, Dr. Salmon suggests certain conditions on which Catholics may enter Trinity College. This work assails and vilifies the most essential doctrines of the Catholic Church. It breathes a spirit of religious hate, which warps the writer's mind, and hurries him into historic errors, such as a junior freshman may detect. It is compiled as a college hand book; and the preface contains the following notice, on which Catholic parents intending to send sons to Trinity may put their own construction:—"With regard to the manner in which I have expressed myself, it is possible they may object to my habitual use of the term Romanists, to denote the members of their church. In the older church of England books of

controversy the word commonly used was 'Papists,' and the religion was called 'Popery.' In modern times the word 'Papist' is supposed to be offensive. I have, however, avoided using a term which, whether rightly or wrongly, is imagined to be offensive, though I suspect that the real reason for objecting to it is a desire to be known by no other name than 'Catholics.' Protestants who know nothing of theology are apt to freely concede the appellation, having no other idea connected with it than it is the name of a sect; but those who know better feel that it is a degradation of a noble word to limit it in such a way. And, in truth, if it is possible to convey insult by a title, what is really insulting is that one section of Christians should appropriate to themselves the title 'Catholic' as their exclusive right, and thus, by implication, deny it to others. This is so obvious that they do not now insist on being called 'Catholics' pure and simple, and are satisfied if other people will speak of them as Roman Catholics. It is a compromise which I am willing to accept in my intercourse with persons of that religion; but I observe that when they are by themselves they always drop the 'Roman,' and call themselves 'Catholics.' So they have no cause to be offended if, when we are by ourselves, we drop 'Catholic,' and call them 'Roman.'"

In other words, when a Catholic student proposes to matriculate in Trinity College at the present day, he must understand that he is to make a tacit compromise with the provost that while he remains in Trinity College he is not in any "intercourse with" the college authorities to call himself a Catholic. Before the abolition of tests the Catholic had to abjure his religion by an oath in order to qualify for a scholarship. Now he must bear the humiliation of denying or ceasing to use the distinguishing name of his religion. He is the "Quinquennis" under an altered guise. He may call himself a "Papist," a "Romanist" or (by a great stretch of toleration on the part of the provost) a "Roman Catholic." But the provost warns him that the collegiate body will treat it as a "degradation of a noble word" if he applies the word Catholic to the sect to which he belongs. Catholics may enter Trinity College; but are to be recognized only as a "degraded sect."

CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS. — The Catholic Order of Foresters of the Province of Quebec will hold a grand parade in this city on the 1st of July next. Detailed reference will be made later on to this grand event. Meanwhile we may say that all the courts of the District of Montreal and suburban parishes, as well as delegations from all the courts of the Province, will take part. At one of the recent meetings of the officers of the Provincial Court and the chief rangers of the subordinate courts, the following

philosophy teaches us how easy it is for any man to forget his troubles, provided he is so fortunate as to be somebody else.

THE TRUE WITNESS

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS



OF HOHELAGA COUNTY, QUEBEC

County officers for 1889 and 1900: Wm. Rawley, County President, 78 Mansfield Street.

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1900

A PLEA FOR UNITY

Of Catholic Societies.

At the recent National Convention of the A.O.H., held in Boston, the following important letter was read from His Lordship Bishop McFaul, of Trenton.

Bishop McFaul, as our readers will remember, was the prime mover in uniting the two branches of the order two years ago.

"My interest in the organization and the pleasant recollections of the national convention held in this city prompt me to write and assure you that I have the same love for the cause and the same earnest desire to see you increase in numbers and prosperity.

"After the noble sentiments in favor of unity expressed by the delegates to the last convention, it is quite unnecessary to emphasize the great importance of united effort for strength and progress. I shall, therefore, direct your attention to another question which I believe should be taken up and prosecuted with energy.

"The population of New Jersey is over 1,500,000, and the Catholic population is rapidly approaching 500,000, or about one-third of the population of the state. Now we should have a proportionate representation on the boards of management of public institutions.

"It seems to me then that all societies composed of Catholics should endeavor to touch at certain points, that, while retaining their identity and pursuing their own aims independently of other organizations, there should be a bond of union enabling them, in given circumstances, to exert a united influence.

"Let me not be misunderstood; I have not the remotest idea of advocating a Catholic, a German or an Irish party in America, but I believe that when there is question of our rights, as Christians and as Catholics, we should be in a position to maintain and protect them in an intelligent, forcible and legitimate manner.

"If we were so organized, can it be supposed for a moment that the present administration would have passed over in silence the outrages against religion perpetrated in the Philippines, or that those blinded by religious prejudices would have been selected to investigate and report upon affairs intimately connected with the welfare of the Catholic religion in those countries which have lately come under the flag of the United States.

"Again, if that influence to which our numbers relative to the entire population of the country entitles us had been manifested in the proper channel, it is evident that the same administration would not dare treat so unjustly our Indian schools, and virtually destroy their usefulness by refusing proper pecuniary support. Digests are clamoring for the conversion of the inhabitants of our new possessions to a creed that is fast undermining its own foundation, the Bible, while closing their eyes to the disgraceful treatment of our own native races. The red man who, under the 'black robes' and the sisters, would have been civilized and Christianized, has been converted by the bullet of the rifle; his bones lie with those of the bison, and the footsteps of his descendants, becoming fewer and fewer, are all pointed toward the setting sun.

taught them, through the priests and religion of the Catholic church, the tenets of Christianity and the arts of civilization.

"Finally, let me add that we are entitled to a greater number of chaplains in the army and navy. Catholics have poured out their blood like water on land and sea under the flag of their country, and the least they can ask is that when the warrior's soul is about to meet the warrior's God, they should receive the consolations of that religion which has planted patriotic aspirations in their hearts. And yet how many a brave Catholic lad has given forth his soul to his Creator in the late war, deprived of the assistance of a priest, simply because the men in power do not appreciate the necessity of the religious consolations which we hold so dear, but which would be valued, for the sake of policy, at least, did we raise our voices high enough to compel attention.

"Let the A.O.H. take a determined step in this matter, let them take part in forming a general organization of all societies composed of Catholics, irrespective of nationality, in such manner that in our state legislatures and in the national Congress the voice of Catholics may be heard with effect when there is question of our religious rights under the constitution, or the redress of grievances."

FOR TEACHER AND PUPIL.

A correspondent of the New York "Freeman's Journal" thus spiritedly refers to the public schools in the District of Columbia. He says: In response to numerous requests, the examination papers of the 1,188 pupils of the first year high schools are given herewith. The questions are of such simplicity that a thorough understanding of the disgraceful showing made cannot be comprehended except in the cold light of the facts. They are copied verbatim from Senate report 711, Part 2, Fifty-sixth Congress, First Session, ordered to be printed April 14, 1900.

The arithmetic paper, verbatim, as given to the pupils, is as follows:—

ARITHMETIC. — "Take the questions in any order, work neatly, and do as many problems as the time will allow."

Question 1. Find the total cost of the following: 8 3/4 pounds of butter at 28 cents a pound, 9 pounds 9 ounces of ham at 16 cents a pound, 8 pounds 10 ounces of cheese at 24 cents a pound.

Question 2. A man sold 3/4 of his farm for \$3,900, what was 1/4 of the farm worth at the same rate?

Question 3. A builder bought 6,500 brick at \$7.50 per thousand, 12,200 feet of lumber at \$16.50 per thousand feet, and 975 pounds of nails at \$3.80 per hundred pounds. What was the amount of his entire bill?

Question 4. What will it cost to carpet a room 5 1/2 feet long and 31 feet 6 inches wide with Brussels carpet 3/4 of a yard wide, at \$1.24 per square yard, making no allowance for matching?

Question 5. How many tiles 16 inches square will be required to cover a court 53 feet 4 inches long and 48 feet wide.

Question 6. A coal dealer bought 840 long tons of coal at \$6.72 per long ton of 2,240 pounds, and sold it by the short ton at \$8 per short ton of 2,000 pounds. How much money did he gain?

Question 7. A man bought a house for \$2,500 and sold it for \$1,375. What per cent. of the cost did he lose?

Question 8. What is the interest on \$320 at 6 per cent. per annum from January 2, 1899, to November 20, 1899?

Question 9. The assessed value of property in a certain city is 3-5 of the market value. If the amount of taxes collected in one year on a basis of 2 1/2 cents on the \$1 of the assessed value was \$1,325,040, what was the market value of the property?

Question 10. A merchant sold goods for \$240, thereby losing 20 per cent. of the cost, for what amount should he have sold them to gain 15 per cent?

Question 11. Divide 1,143.5125 by 28 3/4, multiply the quotient by 63.08 and to the product add 13-25 of 114.31. The time allowed for work on this paper was 2 hours and 30 minutes, at the pupil's own desk in school under the most favorable circumstances. Only 1 per cent. of the 1,188 pupils answered these simple problems correctly. The class made an average of only 58.8 per cent. All these children had completed a term of eight years in the graded schools, or what was considered equivalent thereto in secular schools. The miserable showing commented upon is the result.

The paper set for the history examination was as follows:

UNITED STATES HISTORY. — "Read this before beginning work. Take plenty of time; write legibly; be careful about spelling, punctuation and grammatical expression. Do not try to answer all the questions, but write a connected story in each case."

Question 1. Name the four nations that had most to do with the discoveries and early settlements of this country, and state what part of the country each of these nations explored and settled.

Question 2. Give a brief account of the Puritans, or of the Pilgrims, stating why so called, the country from which they came, their reasons for emigrating, where they settled, and some of their characteristics, habits and customs.

ton gin. 2. The steamboat. 3. The telegraph. 4. The telephone. 5. The electric light.

To quote from the quiet phraseology of the official report:

"Here again the questions were not only well within the instruction received, but no definite amount of work was required. All that was specified was that the pupil should possess, in the language of the report of the school trustees, 'a clear, connected, sequential view of the whole subject'—a subject which they had been studying for five years. The markings were based simply upon the excellence of the work each pupil did. The average number of words written was fewer than 500, counting duplicates.

"No pupil made 100 per cent. in history and of the 1,188 pupils but 3.6 per cent. made 90 or over, and but 19 per cent. made 70 or over. The average per cent. attained by the 1,188 pupils in history was 53-10, as against 58.82 in arithmetic."

"These are the pupils and this is the amount of knowledge which nine years' training in the public schools of the national capital gives. The average child educated at the public school cannot transact the ordinary business of life correctly. One of them cannot go to a store and buy a bill of goods. These children ranged from 14 to 18 years of age. The showing made is ridiculous.

The correspondent concludes as follows:—It is a very safe assertion that if these questions were propounded to the middle grades of the Catholic parochial schools that failure would be the exception.

The mystery is how any child who had studied fractions and percentage could fail to solve a single problem. It would seem that any Catholic parent who patronizes the public schools conducted under such methods is guilty of a wrong toward their offspring. Miseducation and bad education joined must be offset by the good teachings and bright example of the Catholic schools. They are the hope of this nation.

CHARACTER DEVELOPED BY ATHLETICS.

(By Rev. M. P. Dowling, S.J., in Donahoe's for May.)

Every one will admit that athletics are sometimes cultivated to excess, that they sometimes interfere with serious study; and that the safe return of the college athletes from the field of prowess is often hailed with a devout "Te Deum" as if one more danger were passed and their friends were free to breathe once more. But we must remember, too, that the best athletes are often the best students; backward young men can be barred out by proper authority and the time lost affects comparatively few, while the healthy college spirit engendered, the enthusiasm for excellence aroused more than counterbalance these disadvantages. Recreation need not consist in lounging about doorways, moping through corridors, creeping along from place to place; something virile ought to be aimed at, the development of a manly spirit. Where is this to be acquired—in the classroom? It is a mistake to suppose that men learn only from those appointed to teach them; there is a great deal of useful education to be had from mixing with college companions, and character is developed on the gridiron and in the diamond, on the campus and athletic field as well as in the precincts of the classroom. The educational results of athletics are numerous enough to be overwhelming. The self-denial required in training promotes discipline; the struggle for supremacy prepares one to take the hard knocks the world will subsequently give; the moderation and submission required in accepting adverse decisions teaches self-control in trying circumstances and under strong provocation; the tense engagement of mind and muscle leaves little place for lewd conversation, drinking habits and the malignant influence of troublesome coxies. These advantages flow especially from games played in combination, where there is question of courage as well as skill, where the player being of less importance each one learns the necessity of organization.

When a Chinaman becomes a criminal, the law punishes his parents and even the grandparents. This is only the extreme logical application of the doctrine of heredity. In this country, we leave national law to deal with its own offenses, and many a mother is punished through the physical weakness and peevish temper of puny offspring.

Women mainly err through ignorance. They enter the marriage state already disordered by irregularity of the periods. The delicate and sensitive organs, peculiarly feminine, are in no condition for the shock which is consequent on the great change. Drains that are offensive and debilitating are set up, inflammation and ulceration with female trouble are added in time, and when motherhood comes the strength of body is inadequate, and the condition of mind unfit for the responsibility. The natural result is a child that is unhealthy and unhappy.

Happy wifehood, healthy motherhood, beautiful children, all follow the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It stops the drains, allays inflammation, heals ulcers, cures female trouble, soothes the nerves, and puts the delicate female organs in a condition of perfect health. Mrs. Annie Blacker, of 69 Catherine Street, Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "Your medicines have done wonders for me. For years my health was very poor; I had four miscarriages, but since taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Favorite Prescription,' I have much better health, and now I have a fine, healthy baby. I have recommended your medicines to several of my friends and they have been benefited by them."

Women find valuable help in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Sent free on receipt of stamps to pay cost of customs and mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for paper binding, or 50 stamps for cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

tion, the art of playing together and the need of sacrificing his athletic reputation in a critical emergency, for the common good, particularly where there exists the disposition rather to lose a game than win it unfairly. There is undoubtedly generalship in many of these games and a practical lesson in administration. Quickness is needed, decision, courage, determination to win, ability to give and take; these qualities are all of the highest moment for the battle of life.

Dreaded Meal Time.

THE STORY OF A DYSPEPTIC WHO HAS FOUND A CURE.

There is an Intimate Connection Between Good Health, Happiness and Good Digestion—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Bring About These Conditions. From the "Tribune," Deseronto.

Without good digestion there can be neither good health nor happiness. More depends upon the perfect working of the digestive organs than most people imagine, and even slight functional disturbances of the stomach leaves the victim irritable, melancholy and apathetic. In such cases most people resort to laxative medicines, but these only further aggravate the trouble. What is needed is a tonic; something that will build up the system, instead of weakening it as purgative medicines do. For this purpose there is no medicine equal to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

They enrich the blood and strengthen and stimulate the digestive tract from first dose to last. In proof of this assertion the case of Mr. Thomas A. Stewart, the well known and general proprietor of the Oriental Hotel, Deseronto, may be quoted. To a reporter of the "Tribune" who mentioned the fact that he was suffering from dyspepsia, Mr. Stewart said:—"Why don't you take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills?" Asked why he gave this advice, Mr. Stewart continued:—"Simply because they are the best medicine for that complaint I know of. For years I was a great sufferer from indigestion, and during that time I think I tried a score of medicines. In some cases I got temporary relief, but not a cure. I fairly dreaded meal times and the food that I ate gave me but little nourishment. On the recommendation of a friend I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a little over a year ago. I soon experienced relief and no longer dreaded meal time, but as I was determined that the cure should be permanent if possible, I continued taking the pills in light doses for several months. The result is every vestige of the trouble left me, and I have as good an appetite now as any boarder in the house, and my digestive organs work like a charm. I may also add that my general health was greatly improved as a result of using the pills."

"Do you object to my publishing this in the 'Tribune'?" asked the reporter. "Well, I have no desire for publicity," said Mr. Stewart, "but if you think it will help anyone who suffers as I did, you may publish the facts." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. If your dealer does not keep them, they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

A correspondent tells this pretty little story of the humanity of the hard-fighting Boers: "In my rounds I came across an Australian whose leg had been broken by an explosive bullet. He related an incident which shows how some Boers are humane, and even chivalrous. He was lying between the rocks unable to move, when a young well-dressed Boer came up, and, addressing him in faultless English, said: 'Are you much hurt, old man?'"

"The Australian trembled and blanched, for he expected treachery, and prepared to receive a pistol shot. 'Oh, don't be afraid of me; I won't hurt you; you are hurt enough already. Shall I get you a drink of water?' 'If you please.' No sooner was it said than done. 'Now, I have two peaches in my pocket—will you have those?' 'Thank you very much,' and a further benison was bestowed. 'You will be very faint with the sun pouring down on you,' and the young Boer sat on the rock for an hour and a half so that the shadow of his body might fall on his wounded foe. Meanwhile the two discussed politics, the Boer declaring that in the long run the English would overwhelm the Boers, but that the price they would pay for victory would be appalling."

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.

The treasurer of St. Patrick's Society acknowledges with thanks the sum of \$5.00, received from P. A. Layton Bros., the well known piano dealers of Peel street, as a donation to the charitable fund of the Society.

Taciturnity is an ornament and in silence is security, therefore, when thou speakest be not loquacious, for if thou repeat once thy silence thou wilt assuredly repeat many times of thy speech.

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A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2.—Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, Michael Lynch; Recording Secretary, Thomas Donohue, 812 Hibernian street.—to whom all communications should be addressed; Peter Doyle, Financial Secretary; E. J. Colfer, Treasurer. Delegates to St. Patrick's League—J. J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy and J. Cavanagh.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 3.—Meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at No. 1803 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers: D. Gallery, President; T. McGoldrick, Vice-President; Wm. Rawley, Rec-Secretary, 78 Mansfield street; John Hughes, Fin-Secretary; L. Brophy, Treasurer; M. Fennel, Chairman of Standing Committee, Marshal, Mr. John Kennedy.

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C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26, (Organized, 13th 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 each month, at 8 p.m. Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers:—Jas. J. Costigan, President; P. J. McDonagh, Recording Secretary; Robt. Warren, Financial Secretary; Jas. H. Malden, Treasurer.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every month, at 8 p.m. Rev. S. C. Hallissey, Rev. President; James J. Costigan, 1st Vice-President; W. P. Doyle, Secretary, 254 St. Martin street.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. Strubbe C.S.S.R.; President, D. J. O'Neill; Secretary, J. Murray; Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. ASSOCIATION, organized April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875.—Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 19 Dupre street, first Wednesday of every month, at 8 o'clock, p.m. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, Hugh O'Connor; Secretary, Jas. O'Loughlin. All communications to be addressed to the Hall. Delegates to St. Patrick's League, W. J. Hinphy, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1863.—Rev. Director, Rev. Father Flynn, President, John Killfeather; Secretary, James Brady, No. 97 Rosal Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 9.30 p.m. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Killfeather, T. Rogers and Andrew Cullen.

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 p.m. Chief Ranger, James F. Fosbre, Recording Secretary, Alex. Patterson, 197 Ottawa street.

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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 work.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....MAY 26, 1900.

Notes of the Week.

FATHER SIMARD'S ARTICLE.—A perusal of the contribution of Rev. Father Simard, C.S.S.R., on the life and labors of the Blessed de la Salle, which will be found in another column, will be amply repaid. The saintly founder of the Order of Brothers of the Christian Schools was canonized a few days ago, but the good work done by his children has long been known. Even the infidel Government of France has recognized how much the state owes to the Brothers. Here in Canada and in the United States the works of the Christian Schools are too well known to need commendation. Yet it is well that such publications as that of Father Simard should get as wide-spread a circulation as it is possible to give them. We have therefore great pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the valuable paper written by him.

MR. HALLEY THE MAN.—The name of Mr. Edward Halley is prominently mentioned in connection with the vacant position of Superintendent of the Lachine Canal. If the "powers that be" in Ottawa desire to make an appointment which will be received with general satisfaction they should appoint Mr. Edward Halley, one of the best known young men in the circles of Irish Catholics in Montreal. He is well fitted for the position, owing to his long experience as a public contractor. Mr. Halley has been an enthusiastic, faithful and prominent worker in the various Irish national, literary athletic, and benevolent organizations of this city for more than a quarter of a century, and is esteemed and respected by all classes and nationalities for his integrity and honesty. "Ned" Halley's appointment would, we have no hesitation in saying, be a most popular one with our fellow-countrymen and co-religionists.

THE GOLDEN RULE.—A Boston journal publishes the following despatch from Reading. One of the old families of Berks county own a fine farm in Lower Carnarvon. Two months ago the head of the family was stricken with paralysis.

An old-time custom among the people of the Conestoga Valley, where the farm lies, is to help one another on the farm, especially when sickness requires special aid. So the farmers for miles around loaded their two-horse wagons with plows, harrows, rollers and other implements required to work a farm and proceeded to the farm.

The procession down the Conestoga pike was a striking one. When they reached the farm the numerous good Samaritans went to work at once. Thirteen plows were immediately put to work in one field, while others of the delegation cultivated the soil and rolled the ground. There were nineteen two and three-horse teams at work, with forty-five head of horses and mules, and in one day forty-three acres of ground were placed in condition for producing crops.

GLASGOW IRISHMEN.—Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P., during the course of a recent address to Glasgow Irish-

men said: When Parnell was at the head of a united Irish party there were no Irishmen in America so mean that they did not hold their heads a little higher and felt a little prouder of their blood and race. Since the day when that union was broken these men had felt ashamed, they had felt it impossible to rally together around the old flag. But to-day the old spirit has returned. He had, he said, returned recently from a trip to the United States, that if that reunion went on, as God grant it might, and as he believed it would, they would find the Irishmen of America once more holding up their heads and once more holding out their hands full of succour and aid to their fighting brethren at home. Those were the good effects which already had flowed from the reunion. He might be asked what were the immediate prospects. Well, for his part, he believed the prospects of the Irish National cause were far brighter than many enthusiastic Irishmen believed. He believed for himself that they were nearer to a settlement of their National question than was popularly believed.

FREE PEWS.—For some time past this question has occupied the attention of a number of Anglican ministers in Montreal, notably among the number the Rev. Mr. Troop, of St. Martin's Church, one of the leading congregations in Anglican circles of this city. Recently Mr. Troop spoke very plainly on the subject, and as a result the Finance Committee in connection with the church, took the matter up and passed the following resolution:

"That this committee, with the profoundest respect for the conscientious convictions of their revered rector, which prompted him to write the letter read by him to the congregation yesterday, and after calm and careful consideration of said letter, are constrained to declare that in view of the very large sum of money annually required to meet the ordinary current expenses of the church and of the unsatisfactory working of the present system of voluntary contributions for the use of pews and sittings, the adoption of the proposed scheme to make all pews and sittings free and unappropriated would be, in the judgment of the committee, an unwise step, and almost certain to result in serious financial trouble.

"And the committee also deem it right to add, that in the letting of pews and sittings at one time at a fixed rate the appropriation of pews and sittings since then for a voluntary contribution, they conscientiously believe, that the officers of the church did not and do not commit any sin or transgression, as the church wardens were personally assured last year by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal.

"And that a copy of this resolution be forwarded without delay to the Rector of St. Martin's Church. A local evening newspaper in referring to the matter, says: According to the resolution, a copy was sent to Rev. Mr. Troop, and it is expected that he will reply to it on Sunday next. It is expected that he will remain firm in the position which he took in the circular read to the congregation last Sunday. The reverend gentleman is not by

any means without sympathisers. It is claimed that though the Finance Committee is a powerful body, and its decisions must be respected, yet in such an important question as this the congregation rules and it will be asked to sustain the Rector.

IRON MOULDERS.—Reports from New York are to the effect that sixty thousand iron moulders in the United States, Canada and Mexico have decided to submit their demands for higher wages to arbitration. A conference of representatives of the National Foundrymen's Association and the Iron Moulders' Union of North America is now in session.

DR. SHAHAN'S LECTURE.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of representatives of the various Irish societies was held a few days ago to arrange all matters in connection with the lecture to be delivered in the Windsor Hall, on June 11, by Rev. Dr. Shahan, one of the most enthusiastic and scholarly promoters of the Irish language movement in the United States. Rev. Father Spellman, of St. Patrick's Church, occupied the chair. Dr. Shahan's lecture promises to be one of the greatest events of this season.

A NOTABLE CONVERSION.—The "Catholic Journal" announces a recent remarkable conversion in Nashville. Mrs. Ellison, daughter of General Jackson, a famous Confederate general and owner of the Belle Mead farm, was recently received into the church at Nashville. Mrs. Ellison comes from the most aristocratic Southern circles, and has been looking toward the church during some months, hoping to find relief for her religious perplexities.

BANKS GIVE BONUS.—Banks must be doing a flourishing business, judging by recent bonuses granted to their staffs. The Bank of Montreal paid each of its many employees a bonus of 15 per cent. on their wages, and the Bank of Commerce agreeably surprised its staff with notice of a bonus of from 10 to 20 per cent.

CATHOLIC SAILORS.—The regular weekly concert at the Catholic Sailors' Club was held on Wednesday, and was enjoyed by a large crowd of sailors and citizens. The programme was provided by the Young Irishmen's L. & B. Glee and Dramatic Club.

INSANE PEOPLE CHAINED.—During the meeting of the federation of Women's clubs of New Hampshire, which was held at Nashua last week, the report of Mrs. Frank S. Streeter of the Board of Trustees of Charities and Correctional Institutions, and the discussions that followed it regarding the care of the insane in the state, disclosed the fact that the insane in the wards at the Hillsboro county farm at Grassmere, are confined by chains. Much indignation has been manifested in the State that such a sad state of affairs should exist in those closing days of the century.

THE CATHEDRAL DEBT.—There is every prospect that the great debt of the Cathedral of Montreal will soon be extinguished. Another giant stride in that direction has been made by His Grace, the Archbishop, in giving out tickets—for one dollar each—to the ladies of the sodality of St. Anne and the young ladies of the Association of the Children of Mary. These two societies, combined, number about 18,000 persons, and we can easily form an idea of the work they will do if their energies and zeal are directed towards the grand object that His Grace has in view.

SNEEZING CAUSES DEATH.—Samuel Harper, a wealthy dry goods merchant, of Derby, Conn., died, a few days ago, from a rupture of a blood vessel in the brain, caused by a sneeze. Shortly after retiring, about midnight, he arose to bathe his eyes to relieve a slight cold in the head. In doing this he sneezed, and immediately fell back upon his bed unconscious. The physicians said that a blood vessel had burst in his brain. He did not regain consciousness, but he lived more than twenty-four hours. Mr. Harper was fifty-nine years old.

THE WAR.—Special cable despatches from South Africa to American newspapers, indicate apparently no immediate general advance of the British army, but rather a brief delay in the preparations for the final march on Pretoria. The "Herald's" special correspondent at Pretoria reports that Presidents Kruger and Steyn are for a resolute continuance of the war to a finish, though a number of the Boers are otherwise inclined, and in his opinion the war will be finished in about two months.

Wisdom is knowledge, sound judgment and good conduct, running together in harness and keeping step.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

The last report of the Minister of Public Instruction in Manitoba furnishes us with some striking and eloquent figures. In dealing with the public schools, it says:—

"In 1899, 48,860 children attended the schools; of these 1,818 are thus divided; 581 males teachers and 732 female teachers. The average salaries of men and women teachers has been \$421.43; in the cities \$587.74, \$373.86.

From the opening of the school in the morning, until 3.30 p.m., when the classes close, no form of prayer is allowed, nor any kind of religious instruction. However, in 866 morals are taught (whatever that means), and in 245 schools they merely teach the ten commandments. Temperance principles were preached in 551 schools, and the Bible was used in 218. Therefore, in Manitoba we find 931 public schools out of 1,313, in which no prayer is said, and 1,017 of the same schools in which no religious instruction is given.

Is it any wonder that Catholic parents seek to have genuine Catholic schools for their children? Who said that the Manitoba School question was a dead issue? It seems to be on the contrary, a very live one, and one destined to remain a burning question for a long time to come. The foregoing few statistics would suffice as matter for a score of editorials. We can more clearly see now how the presence of their spiritual directors was required in their schools, and why the question has been left dormant for a time—but only for a time.

TAGS ON LABORERS.

Ours is a funny corporation, and some of our aldermen are really comical: they don't know it, perhaps, but they are decidedly mirth-provoking. They have put "tags" on almost everything: in future dogs (and maybe cats), cows, horses, hens, and all such animals, must wear tags. Now it is the turn of the laborer: he is to have a tag, even as a criminal from the prison, to run the gauntlet of examination as to his qualifications for the worthy carrying of a public tag. In a word, the Montreal daily laborer will henceforth consider himself a slave of the corporation. We have a great admiration for tags upon men who work in the street. A tag gives a man a number, the same as a horse or dog—which is something to boast about in the family circle; it helps to make a man feel that he is a public chattel, which must be very inspiring; it affords an opportunity to any cranky citizen, with no business of his own to look after, to amuse himself keeping watch on the laborer's movements and reporting them, for the fun of it; it serves to distinguish between the laborer and an ox—informing the public that this being in particular is supposed to be a man, and thus illustrating the poem of "The man with the hoe"; it is ornamental, and a fair substitute for a medal; it is a good play-toy for the children; of a tired-out father when he returns home at night to seek a few hours repose; it has a hundred other fine and refining objects in connection with the day-laborer's life. By all means let us have tags on everything and everybody; but above all, let us have tags on the aldermen, in order to let them be known to strangers in town—they deserve the honor.

PAPAL BLESSING FOR TWO PENCE

There are more ways than one of misrepresenting facts and of suggesting false conclusions, and men who are anxious to belittle or insult that which is beyond the range of their limited comprehension and much more limited appreciation, can always find some facts to partly distort in order to make them serve such purposes. It has ever been so in regard to the Catholic Church, her dogmas, discipline, practices and precepts. Persons animated with an irrational spirit of antagonism to all that is Catholic seek, often, to hold up a minor and insignificant matter as something important and serious, simply for the purpose of misleading others and causing them to form unjust estimates of the Church and her institutions. So accustomed are we to this species of warfare that we pay but little if any attention to the devices of these assailants of truth. But, from time to time, some one, more ingenious than his associates invents, or discovers some new means whereby the same end may be attained, and the more ridiculous the statements made the more easily are they believed by a gullible class of people who take for granted even the most absurd things—provided they strike at Catholicity.

A sample of this spirit and of these methods may be found in the following cable despatch, dated Lon-

don, 18th May, and circulated broadcast without comment over the whole of this continent:—

"According to the Vienna correspondent of the 'Daily News,' the latest development of modern enterprise is the Pope's blessing for two pence.

"This is obtained by means of a little crank turned by telegraph. The machine is in a shop in the centre of Vienna. A picture of the Pontiff blessing a kneeling multitude is visible on the payment of two pence.

"Over the machine is a printed announcement attributed to Cardinal Martinello, the apostolic delegate, as follows: 'It is the express wish of His Holiness that all who seek his blessing in this picture and receive it with a believing heart, shall participate in the happiness, beatitude and welfare which would be theirs if blessing had been personally given.'

"The exhibitor of these pictures—at such a small rate as two pence—is decidedly a clever fellow. He has the Barnum spirit, and his presence in Vienna proves that Austria's capital is not so far behind the United States in matters of fakir exhibitions. But the real point to which we wish to draw attention is that of the totally unreasonable antipathy shown by a considerable section of the press towards the Catholic Church. Needless to say that the story of the Pope thus dispensing his benedictions is on a par with the old-time calumnies regarding the sale of indulgences and such like worn-out misrepresentations of Catholic practices and methods. Only all the more necessary of a solid Catholic press to counteract them.

BLAME THE IRISH.

Nearly a century ago an Irish orator made use of these words: "In our time we have known Irishmen to be blamed for every misdeed made public in England. Was there a crime committed, none could have perpetrated it but an Irishman, was there a folly at which reason might blush, or a freak at which nature might become frightened, only the Irish could have been to blame. Provided the odium could be shifted onto Irish shoulders general satisfaction ensued." It is the same to-day as it was one hundred years ago. Blame the Irishman, or the Irish race and you win the sympathy and support of a certain class. The other day we had an example of this spirit, in connection with an alleged plot to destroy the Welland Canal. Nolin and Walsh, both now under arrest are Irishmen; but the detective authorities saw fit to announce that this was a Fenian, or a Clan-na-Gael scheme devised for the wiping-out of the whole country. At first glance the nonsense of such an opinion is so potent on the face of it, that it has been laughed at all along the line." In this connection we might reproduce the words of New York's Assistant District Attorney, Mr. John McFintyre. He said:—

"No Irish society had anything to do with the attempt to destroy the canal. Knowing that Nolin is an Irishman, the proposition was made that a fund should be raised for his defence. This was immediately frowned upon, for the reason that we were unwilling to accept any responsibility for his actions. He is known to be irresponsible in every way. I am not able to say that he and Walsh are not members of Napper Tandy, but I can say that the general membership of that camp is good."

This answer seems to us sufficient-ly complete; but the injury done is not to be calculated upon the basis of a single reply—no matter how truthful or powerful it might be. The wrong does not consist in casting blame upon Irishmen for having perpetrated deeds for which they individually, and not the Irish race, or any Irish organization, can be held responsible; the unfairness consists in the fact that this small item, we know not what else to call it, is used as a weapon against an Irish society that cannot, with any show of reason, be held responsible. If Freemasonry, or Orangeism were held responsible, as a body, for every crime committed by a Freemason or an Orangeman, it would be considered as a crying injustice. Yet the very people who would be ready to fly into a passion were the workings of some hidden part of their association, blamed for an individual act of one of its members, are the first to cast upon the Irish people in general, or on some of their societies, the responsibility for the movements of irresponsibles.

We decidedly protest against the saddling a whole people with the deeds of a few men who are no more types of their nationality than they are of the supposed residents of the moon. If some English organization should have members who become guilty of crimes punishable by the courts of criminal jurisdiction, it would be unjust as well as unwise for even the most bitter enemy of

England to seek to hold such organization answerable for the deeds done—done, maybe in violation of its very constitution. It is high time that this absurd system of blaming the Irish people for every error, every crime committed—no matter by whom, or under what circumstances—should cease.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

In public life, the art of conciliation has ever proved the most potent of levers. No man to-day, in the eye of the English-speaking world, possesses that art in a higher degree, than the distinguished Irish patriot, the historian of our own times, Mr. Justin McCarthy. The most recent occasion, on which he has given evidence of his skill and wisdom, is in the sketch of Ireland's future, first published in the "New York Journal," and reproduced in this issue of our paper. Mr. McCarthy's expression of opinion lets a ray of hope into millions of Irish hearts at home and abroad. That Ireland shall be free in the truest sense of the word, free to make her own laws, upon her own soil, to develop her resources, free to achieve happiness and prosperity, as Canada has done, is the prophecy of our experienced and thoughtful patriot. The wish is not father to the thought or its utterance with Mr. McCarthy. He speaks with a knowledge of the progress and development of events, and of the achievement of great results within the Empire, not only during his own eventful career, but for centuries back. He is no optimist, but an analyst of public life and the characters who move within it. When he tells us, that Home Rule for Ireland is only a question of time, he indicates that the merest accident in the affairs of state may bring it about even precipitately, he knows whereof he speaks, and gauges the people of the larger Ireland, amongst whom he has lived for so many years. It is pleasant to read his diagnosis. No offensive word finds a place in his clear cut appreciation of the subject whereof he treats. To every calm and fair mind, there must sound the ring of sincerity in his utterances which carries with them a permanent conviction. Could others who presume to speak on behalf of the masses of the Irish people, only learn from the veteran journalist, author and statesman, how to put the case of Ireland, it would not be so often jeopardized.

CATHOLIC JUDGES.

The Toronto Catholic Register of last week calls attention to the fact that English-speaking Catholics are not fairly represented in the Judiciary of the Dominion. The Register says:—

"Out of the ten High Court judges and the five of the Court of Appeal, there is one Catholic on the Bench. There are seven judges belonging to the Superior Court and the Court of Exchequer—amongst these are two Catholics, both French-Canadians. The County judges, senior and junior, total sixty-five, out of which number there are, we believe, seven Catholic judges. One of the seven is a French-Canadian, in the French District of Nipissing. Among the remaining six English-speaking County judges who are Catholics, there is only one senior judge.

The subject is one to attract attention, and has from time to time attracted attention in Montreal. The record of the present administration is in this respect not found satisfactory.

The Conservatives have been in office in the Dominion 24 years; the Liberals 9 years.

Conservative Governments have appointed 12 English-speaking Catholics, and outside Quebec Province as three French-speaking Catholics as three Superior Court judges, viz.: Ontario, O'Connor and MacMahon, J. J.; Quebec, Maguire, Doherty, J. J.; Nova Scotia, Thompson and Meagher, J. J.; Prince Edward Island, Sullivan, J. J.; Northwest Territories, MacGuire, J. J.; British Columbia, Davie, C. J.; and McCreight, J. J.; Manitoba, Brunswick, Landry, J. J.; Ontario, Dubuc, J. J.; and N. W. T., Rouleau, J. J.

The Liberals have as yet appointed no English-speaking Catholic a Superior Court judge anywhere in Canada; and Mr. Dugas, sent from the Police Magistracy of Montreal to the Klondike, is the only Catholic of any nationality who has been appointed by them to any Superior Court in the Dominion outside Quebec.

In Ontario there have been 26 Superior Court appointments since 1867. The Conservatives made 18, viz.: Justices Gwynne, Strong, Cameron, Blake, Wilson, Boyd, Ross, Robertson, MacLennan, Meredith (R.M.), Meredith (Sir W. R.), Falconbridge, Street, O'Connor and MacMahon; the Liberals 8, viz.: Justices Prondfoot, Burton, Patterson, Harrison, Moss (Thos.), Armour, Moss (C.) and Lister.

There are 17 Superior Court judges for Ontario, — 2 in the Supreme Court at Ottawa, and 15 at Toronto. Only one, Mr. Justice MacMahon, is a Catholic.

Catholics are 1-6 of the population of Ontario.

There are 41 Superior Court judges for Quebec, including 2 at Ottawa; of these 33 are Catholics and 8 Protestants.

Protestants are 2-15ths of the population of Quebec.

Since 1896 two Catholic Superior Court judges have died—both in British Columbia—Davie, C. J., and McCroight, J. Their places have been filled by the appointment of Justices Irving and Martin, both Protestants. These facts are deserving careful consideration.

THE CONNAUGHT RANGER'S BUDGET.

A FIELD DAY.—A large amount of important work in connection with the Ancient Order of Hibernians was transacted at the meeting of the County Board, on Friday last of the week. President McMorow, of the Division, presided, and a long senior delegate answered the roll list of delegates entered a solemn call. The delegates entered a solemn protest against the late utterances of Lord Salisbury re Home Rule for Ireland, and a committee was appointed to draft a suitable resolution and have it forwarded to the home Government.

A few lovers of the cause. It is now felt that the time has arrived when they should no longer shoulder all financial responsibility. If the classes are to be maintained those desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the language must give help, a movement which is drawing attention and meeting with a generous support in the American cities should receive more encouragement in this city. The entertainment which the committee intends to hold in June, will be of a varied and interesting nature. A beautiful silver mounted "Blackthorn" fresh from the old sod, was presented to the society last evening by Mr. Joseph Meehan, of St. Lawrence Hall. It is the intention to offer it in a competition for a bean guess. Mr. John O'Keefe, of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, has also presented a beautiful souvenir in the form of a lady's gold watch, and it will be put up in a competition for the most popular young lady in Montreal. Mr. M. J. Brogan and Mr. Thomas Hanly have jointly given a solid silver watch, to be presented to the best Irish jig dancer in this city.

Cigars and temperance drinks will be served. Admission will be twenty-five cents, and the tickets, which are now in the hands of the committee, are limited to three hundred.

THE VETS.—The regular meeting of Division No. 1, held on Wednesday evening, was numerously attended, and interesting to those present. President McMorow presided, and initiated two candidates. Application papers from three were read and referred to the proper committee.

PROVINCIAL CONVENTION.—The various Divisions in the County should now be making preparations to send their full quota of delegates to the Provincial Convention. Indications at present point to its being held in Quebec, and as this Convention will select the Provincial Executive for the next bi-annual term, every Division should be fully represented.

DIVISION NO. 9., at their meeting on Wednesday evening, initiated four new members. A very large number of visiting Brothers were present, President Clark presided.

The notice of motion given at last meeting of the County Board to have a uniform initiation fee of three dollars and forty cents as the monthly dues, should be discussed by every Division between now and the County Convention. It is to be hoped that the various Divisions will take action on the matter. This much discussed feature of the by-laws should be settled once and for ever.

PERSONAL NOTE.—Bro. D. Tracy, son of Mr. Denis Tracy, of Farm street, one of the old members of Division No. 1, is visiting his parents. He was with the "old guard" on Wednesday evening, renewing old acquaintances. Brother Tracy is a chip of the old block, and is doing quite an extensive business at Orange, New Jersey.

CONNAUGHT RANGER.

tion with their second annual ice cream social, which will be held in St. Mary's Hall, corner Craig and Panet street, May 30th. A good programme of vocal and instrumental music has been prepared for the occasion. Tickets may be had from members and at the office, 181 St. James street, Room 17, between 5 and 6 p.m., daily.

BRANCH 2, O.M.B.A.

At the regular meeting of above Branch, held in St. Ann's Hall, on Tuesday evening, May 15th, it was unanimously decided that a vote of condolence be tendered to Bro. Edward Murray, on the death of his daughter. Resolved.—That whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in His Divine Providence, to remove by death the beloved daughter of our worthy and esteemed Bro. Edward Murray; Resolved.—That the sincere sympathy of this Branch be extended to Bro. Murray and family in their sad time of sorrow; and be it further Resolved.—That this resolution be recorded in the minutes of this meeting, one also be sent to the family of the deceased, and a copy be sent to the "True Witness" for publication. W. E. FLANNERY, Rec.-Secy.

Montreal, May 23, 1900.

THE FATHER OF FORTY-ONE CHILDREN.

The French-Canadian race has the honor of being considered one of the most prolific in the world, and daily examples are furnished of exceptionally large families amongst them. But we think that Levi Bresson, an old Frenchman, of North Foster, R. I., is the "record-breaker," as far as a numerous progeny is concerned on this continent. On reading the story of his life, one is forcibly reminded of the olden patriarchs, whose descendants were as numerous as the stars. Certainly if every man obeyed the injunction to "go forth and multiply" that man is Levi Bresson.

On 14th May instant, this old gentleman became the father of his forty-first child—a boy weighing ten pounds. His first wife gave him fifteen children; his second wife twelve; and his third wife fourteen. Of these children, thirty-two are still alive. The greater number of them are married, and have large families. For a time Mr. Bresson knew the names of his grandchildren, but when their number passed one hundred, he gave up counting them.

To marry his first wife Bresson ran away from Canada, and settled in Connecticut. In the first year of their wedded life she gave birth to three children, and to two the second year. His second wife gave him six twin children and six single children. Some years ago, when he removed to North Foster and crossed the Connecticut line, the authorities were under the impression that he had charge of an orphan asylum, and was taking out the little ones for an airing.

The old gentleman is about seventy years of age, and was the eldest of a family of eighteen. Decidedly it cannot be said of Mr. Bresson that he left no one behind him to perpetuate his memory.

PLAGUE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Cal., May 22.—The San Francisco Board of Health adopted a resolution on Saturday, declaring that the bubonic plague exists in the city and took measures for a prompt stamping out of the disease.

Federal quarantine officials have assumed entire control of the situation.

Quarantine officer Kenyon has asked the government for a regiment of troops to assist in maintaining the Chinatown quarantine. The officer also will ask for permission to conduct a crematory. This was granted at once and work on the structure begun without an hour's delay. Smallpox is epidemic in Chinatown.

Every store in Chinatown has been closed and no Chinese are allowed to leave the city. Transportation companies have been requested to refuse to sell railroad or steamship tickets to Chinamen unless they produce certificates, showing that they have been inoculated by the Board of Health in the City Hall.

Though the Board of Health has been engaged for two weeks investigating suspicious cases of Chinamen who were believed to have been afflicted with the black plague, no publicity was given to its work until last night, when a Chinaman was found suffering from a disease that bore unmistakable plague symptoms.

It was then deemed best to move openly to stamp out the plague by the most rigid measures that could be adopted.

There are no fears of a general epidemic even in Chinatown, as the climate of San Francisco is such that the disease will not spread.

NEW YORK TENEMENTS

The summer of 1900 bids fair to be the most frightful one ever known to the tenement district of New York, says a correspondent in the New York "Herald."

Why? For many reasons. There are all the old menaces to life and security of property which, having been so often rehearsed, have become a trite tale to New Yorkers. Constant dropping may wear away a stone, it is said, but the continued and insistent hammering of those enlightened citizens who have the actual good of New York city at heart, and who see in the present tenement system the ulcer which constantly eats the body of this great town, has had comparatively few results.

Still reek the foul, dank tenements, not alone of the east, but of the west side. Still light and air are denied the unfortunate creatures who call these appalling structures "home."

Still merrily defying the building law, contractors are putting up everywhere miserable, flimsy fire traps, with gay gingerbread exteriors—whited sepulchres, outwardly fair, but inwardly full of dead men's bones.

Still the honest, respectable workman is perforce obliged to lodge his decent family in close proximity to thieves and beggars. Still landlords snap their fingers in the faces of the Board of Health and make mocking grimaces at the Fire Department.

It is a fact that no one will gain-say, and that statisticians will prove, that the most progressive, enlightened and philanthropic city in the world has to-day the vilest system of housing her poor.

There are to-day in New York seventy thousand tenements.

Do you know that of these, forty thousand are over live or six stories? Do you know that tenement houses contain on an average twenty-two families? Do you know that there are fourteen rooms on every floor, only four of which get light and air, the other ten receiving only such portion of God's gifts to humanity as may filter and creep through an air-shaft twenty-eight inches wide, seventy feet deep and forty to fifty feet long?

The airshaft, which was originally designed for a vent, is really a curse. Conditions would actually improve if there were no airshafts. The dwellers on each floor would then have only their own odors and noise to endure.

IRISH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The topic now is the coming convention. A meeting of the Joint Committee of the Irish Parliamentary Party and the Directory of the United Irish League was held on 3rd May, at the Imperial Hotel, Dublin, under the presidency of Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P.

The representatives of the Irish Parliamentary Party present were—The Hon. Edward Blake, M.P.; Mr. T. Harrington, M.P.; Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien, M.P.; Mr. P. O'Brien, M.P.; Mr. William Abraham, M.P., and Captain Conelan, M.P.

The representatives of the United Irish League present were—Mr. James T. O'Kelly, M.P., Vice-President of the Directory; Mr. William O'Brien, Rev. James Clancy, C. C.; Mr. Connor O'Kelly, Mr. John Cullinane, Mr. Joseph Devlin, Mr. Haviland Burke, Mr. John O'Donnell, M. P.; Mr. John McInerney.

The following summons to a National Convention to commence on Tuesday, 19th June, was unanimously agreed to—

"In accordance with the resolution unanimously arrived at by the Irish Parliamentary Party on 30th April, 1900, and with the unanimous resolution of the Directory of the United Irish League of 6th April, 1900, the Joint Committee of the Parliamentary Party and of the United Irish League by these resolutions appointed hereby respectfully summon a National Convention to assemble in the Round Room of the Rotunda, Dublin, on Tuesday, 19th June next, at 12 o'clock noon, to deliberate and decide upon all questions concerning the programme, efficiency, and future guidance of the Irish National Movement."

(Signed) J. E. REDMOND, M.P., Chairman EDWARD BLAKE, M.P., WILLIAM O'BRIEN, T. HARRINGTON, M.P., JAMES J. O'KELLY, M.P., Hon. Sec.

The following will be entitled to attend and take part in the deliberations of the Convention:—

- 1. Prelates and clergy of all denominations.
2. All members of the Irish Parliamentary Party.
3. All members of the Director of the United Irish League and the chairmen, treasurers, and secretaries of all divisional executives of the League.
4. Three delegates from each branch of the United Irish League duly affiliated or to be affiliated on or before 10th June, prox.
5. Six elected delegates from each County Council.
6. Eight elected delegates from each Co. Borough.
7. Other towns electing Mayors six elected delegates each.
8. Rural District Councils two elected delegates.
9. Urban District Councils two elected delegates.
10. Town Commissioners other than Urban Councils two elected delegates.
11. All Boards of Guardians not identical with Rural District Councils two elected delegates each.
12. Three delegates from each branch of the Land and Labor Association.
13. Three delegates from the Trade and Labor Council of any city or town.
14. From each branch of the Irish National League of Great Britain one delegate.

The Joint Committee will consider applications for representation from all Nationalist bodies, in Ireland having national, benevolent, and literary or social objects, and which are in existence prior to this date. Application for representation to be received not later than 1st June.

A standing sub-committee consisting of the following gentlemen were appointed to carry out the details, and report to a further meeting of the Joint Committee—Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P.; Mr. Wm. O'Brien, Mr. T. Harrington, M.P.; Mr. Haviland Burke, Captain Donelan, M.P.; and Mr. John O'Donnell, M.P.

DEED.—On the 18th instant, at the residence of her granddaughter, Mrs. P. J. Coyle, Mrs. Mary J. Macdonell, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Alexander Macdonell, (fnch), Scotland, aged 94 years and 1 month.

DOMESTIC READING.

To know how to grow old is the masterpiece of wisdom and one of the most difficult chapters in the great art of living.

Strive to live in a perpetual readiness to die, and this you will attain if you learn to love Our Lord's presence now.

It is abnegation of self which has wrought out all that is noble, all that is good, all that is useful, nearly all that is ornamental in the world.

Take special care to avoid to-day that sin into which you are more apt to fall. Mary will help you. Ask her by saying one "Ave" on your knees.

In charity we must be cheerful and prompt, knowing that by serving our fellow-creatures we serve God in His members, and that He regards a service done to our neighbor as done to Himself.

Such is the infatuation of self love that though in the general doctrine of the vanity of the world all men agree, yet almost every one flatters himself that his own case is to be an exception from the general rule. An unkind word from one beloved often draws blood from many a heart which would defy the battle-axe of hatred, or the keenest edge of vindictive satire. Nay, the shade, the gloom of the face familiar and dear awakens grief and pain.

The wise man will not expect too much from those about him. He will bear and forbear. Even the best have foibles and weaknesses which have to be endured, sympathized with, and perhaps pitied. Who is perfect? Who does not need forbearance and forgiveness?

Our old mother Nature has pleasant and cheery tones enough for us when she comes in her dress of blue and gold over the eastern hills-tops; but when she follows us upstairs to our beds in her suit of black velvet and diamonds, every creak of her sandals and every whisper of her lips is full of mystery and fear.

There is a moral taught by the following which it might be well for many a father to take unto himself: "Mamma," said three-year-old Freddy, "are we going to Heaven some day?" "Yes, dear, I hope so," was the reply. "I wish papa could go, too," continued the little fellow. "Well, and don't you think he will?" asked his mother. "Oh, no, replied Freddy; "he couldn't leave his business."

"Great Haste is Not Always Good Speed."

Many people trust to luck to pull them through, and are often disappointed. Do not dilly-dally in matters of health. With it you can accomplish miracles. Without it you are "no good."

Keep the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood healthy by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, the faultless blood purifier.

Rheumatism—"I had acute rheumatism in my limb and foot. I commenced treatment with Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills and in a short time was cured." WILLIAM HARRETT, Brantford, Ont.

Scrofula—"I was troubled with scrofula and impure blood. A cut on my arm would not heal. Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and after I had taken three bottles I was well." DANIEL ROBINSON, 624 Trevelly Street, Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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JOHN MURPHY & CO.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES. In fine Striped Cloths and Mixed Tweed Costumes, to be sold at giving-away prices. Gray Tweed Braided Costumes, \$22.50 for \$7.50. Fine Striped Cloth Costumes, jackets, etc. all lined throughout with silk, \$19.50, for \$7.50. A large line of Cheviot Tweed Costumes, Jackets and Skirts, lined throughout. Price only \$1.95.

SEPARATE SKIRTS. 150 assorted Tweed Skirts, all well tailored, and worth \$7, \$7.50 and \$8. All to clear at \$2.95. Fancy Shepherd Checked Cloth Skirts, very stylish and well tailored. Price only \$2.95, Worth \$4.50. 250 Washable Skirts, in Crash, Denim, etc., to be sold at \$1.68, Regular values, \$2.25 and \$2.15, Boys' Suits and Children's Dresses, in endless variety. Several clearing lines laid out on special tables. Boys' and Girls' Tam and Sailor Hats for present wear, 25c up.

CLOAK DEPT. Golf Capes, to clear, \$3.85. 50 colored Cloth Capes, in Fawn, Drab and Castor, all at clearing prices: \$5.00 for \$2.50; \$6.50 for \$3.25, \$11.00 for \$5.50, \$15.00 for \$7.50, \$22.00 for \$11.00. Black and Colored Cloth Jackets, a large assortment at half price: \$7.50 for \$3.75, \$9.00 for \$4.50, \$12.00 for \$6.00, \$15.00 for \$7.50, \$21.00 for \$10.50, \$26.00 for \$13.00.

PARASOLS. Numerous clearing lines at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN MURPHY & CO. 2343 St. Catherine Street, corner of Metcalfe Street. TERMS CASH. Telephone Up 383.

CHAMPAGNE WINES.

All the popular and reliable brands of the day always to be had at the Italian Warehouse. Selections from our stocks. 3 per cent. discount for cash on all. Special discounts for 5, 10 or 25 case lots on all. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Per case 1 doz. 2 1/2 quarts pints

CHAMPAGNES. Sec. 28.00 \$30.00 Extra Sec. 28.00 30.00 Brut (Vin Nature) 30.00 32.00

POMMERY & GRENOR. Sec. 28.00 \$30.00 Extra Sec. 28.00 30.00 Brut (Vin Nature) 30.00 32.00

DAGONET & FILS. Dagonet "Brut" Vintage of 1895, Cuvee Exceptionnelle 31.00 33.00

RUINART FRERES & FILS. Ruinart "Vin Brut" 29.00 31.00

" " Magnific case of six 29.00

" " Half pts. per doz. \$9.00

" " Per case of 48 1/2 pints \$33.00

LAURENT FERRIER. "Sans-Sucre" Vintage of 1892, Vin Nature (in quarts only) 29.00 31.00

REIBISCH & CO. Dry Monopole, Extra. 38.00 30.00

MORT & CHANDON, Cremant D'AY (White Seal) 28.00 30.00 Extra Sec. 31.00 33.00

VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN. Yellow Label "Sec" 28.00 30.00 Gold Label "Brut" 30.00 32.00

DELBE & CIE. Extra Reserve, Vin Brut, Vintage of 1893 31.00 33.00

FERRIER JOUET. Reserve Dry 28.00 30.00 Brut 28.00 30.00 Reserve Dry (Half Pints, per doz. \$9.00 (per case of 4 doz.) 32.00

G. H. MUHL. Extra Dry 28.00 30.00

DE LOSSY-MOISEN. Extra Sec. 28.00 30.00

F. CHAUVENET. Ultra Sec Vintage of 1899 20.00 22.00

ACKERMAN-LAURANCE. Dry Royal 15.00 16.00 Brut Royal 15.00 16.00

(Small Baskets containing one dozen Half Pints each of either "Brut Royal" or "Dry Royal," \$5.50 per Basket.)

Discounts on all above for cash and special discounts for quantities.

FRASER, VIGER & CO. ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 207, 209 & 211 St. James Street

Decent is the false road to happiness, and all the joys we travel through to vice, like fairy banquets, vanish when we touch them.

RECENT DEATHS.

MRS. MARY J. MACDONELL.—It is our sad duty to record to-day the death of one of Montreal's best known and much regretted nonagenarians in the person of Mrs. Mary J. Macdonell (nee Stewart), widow of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Macdonell (fnch), which took place at the residence of her granddaughter, Mrs. P. J. Coyle, May 13, at the advanced age of 94 years. The deceased lady was born on the sixth April, 1806, at Fort William, Invernesshire, Scotland, and was a direct descendant from the oldest branch of the Clan Stewart of Appin, so noted for their unwavering devotion to the cause of the chivalrous though ill-fated Prince Charles. Educated at Camden House, London, she spent the Edinburgh seasons at the house of the well known Mrs. Grant, of Lagan, in which city she was presented to King George IV. She met Sir Walter Scott quite frequently at Mrs. Grant's, a noted authoress herself, where he and other literary men of the day went to read over portions of their works prior to their publication. These interviews she looked back to with much pleasure. In 1830, at the earnest solicitation of the late Bishop Macdonell of Kingston, whilst her guest at Inch, in the Highlands, she, with her husband, were induced to come out and settle in Canada. After a short stay in Montreal, then a very small town, they proceeded to Glen-garry, then and since the home of many well known Highlanders. After some years' residence in the Glen amongst her kinsmen, her husband having received the appointment of registrar for the County Dundas, they removed to Morrisburg, Ontario, where she resided until her coming to Montreal in 1875. In Dundas as in Glen-garry, Mrs. Macdonell, by her many noble and generous qualities of heart as well as by her rare intellectual accomplishments, none of which were sparingly given out when occasions required, endeared herself to all who knew her. Her unstinted charity was bounded only by the limited means at her disposal. A sincerely devout Catholic herself and thoroughly Highland in all her acts and sentiments, no distinction of creed or race interfered in her kindly dealings with her neighbors. Especially was this noticeable during the sad days of the emigrant ship fever in '47, when her whole time and means were at the disposal of those afflicted. The Irish settlers in Dundas were not slow in appreciating such unselfish generosity, and amongst the older generation in that county to-day her memory is cherished with reverence and deep affection. Before the erection of a church in the village of Morrisburg,

her house was used on Sundays as a chapel, where the village people and those then employed on the public works congregated to hear the Holy Mass, and listen to the instructions given by the minister of God. She knew personally every bishop of Kingston, having on more than one occasion entertained them at her hospitable home. She died surrounded by her grandchildren and great-grandchildren, retaining the full use of her faculties till the end, fortified by all those consoling religious attentions which mother church gives out so bountifully to those who living under her gentle sway have grown old in the practice of those beautiful virtues she so eloquently inculcates. The funeral took place at Morrisburg on the 15th instant, and the remains were followed to the church and cemetery by many sorrowing friends. Mrs. P. J. Coyle and Mrs. R. P. MacMillan, of Cardinal, her grand-daughters, have our sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

DR. J. L. LEPROHON.—One of the best known and highly esteemed members of the medical profession in French-Canadian Catholic circles in the person of Dr. J. L. Leprohon, passed to his reward on Wednesday last after about a month's illness. Dr. Leprohon has been a prominent figure in this city for more than half a century. His life was a busy one. In the course of his professional duties he found time to cultivate scientific and literary work, and, in addition, for many years he was the vice-consul of Spain, for the carefulness and attention of which trust he was decorated with the Order of Charles the Third.

The deceased was born at Chambly, P.Q., on April 7, 1822. After receiving a thorough classical course, he entered McGill University, graduating in the medical class of 1848. Before beginning practice, he visited Europe for further study and travel. After founding La Lancette Canadienne, a medical paper, in 1870, he was appointed professor of hygiene of the medical faculty of Bishop's College. He was one of the founders of the Women's Hospital of this city, and a consulting physician of the Montreal Dispensary. In 1890 he was appointed a member of the Roman Catholic Council of Public Instruction for this Province.

The wife of the deceased, an Irish Catholic, who died many years ago, won a distinguished place as a writer. Her works are still read with pleasure. Four sons and four daughters survive the deceased. The funeral will take place this morning.—R.I.P.

LADIES' AUXILIARY.

Division No. 3, of Ladies' Auxiliary, A.O.H., is very busy in connec-

Random Notes For Busy Households.

ONIONS FOR INSOMNIA.—One of the best and simplest cures for insomnia is said to be the odor of raw onions. They should be mashed to a pulp in order to free all the juice. Smell this substance for ten minutes after retiring. It is said to quiet the most nervous person and relax the most overwrought nerves.

Onions contain a form of opium. This gives them soporific qualities. The smell after a little while ceases to be obnoxious. People who are exceedingly sensitive to odors will feel no unpleasant effects. It will not induce headaches or nausea as might be supposed. A gentle lethargy steals over the person heroic enough to try this means of wooing slumber. The senses become dull, the nerves weakened and restful sleep follows.

The medical properties of onions are well known. One eaten raw every night just before retiring for a month in the spring is recommended to produce a clear, fresh complexion. An onion plaster will relieve hoarseness and inflammation. Raw onions mashed and applied as a poultice to the throat will relieve sore throat. The same poultice on the chest is effective in cases of bronchitis and where there is soreness in the lungs. At least onion enthusiasts claim that all these things are true.

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.—The ordinary nervous headache will be readily relieved and in many cases entirely cured by removing the waist of one's dress, knotting the hair high up on the head out of the way, and while leaning over a basin, placing a sponge soaked in water as hot as it can be borne on the back of the neck.

Repeat this many times, applying the sponge behind the ears, and the strained muscles and nerves will be felt to relax and smooth themselves out deliciously, and very frequently the pain promptly vanishes in consequence.

Every woman knows the aching face and neck generally brought home from a hard day's shopping. She regards with intense dissatisfaction the heavy lines drawn around her eyes and mouth by the long strain on the facial muscles, and when she must carry that worn countenance, it is a cause for much uneasiness. Cosmetics are not the cure, nor bromides, nor the many nerve sedatives to be had at the drug shop.

Use the sponge and hot water again, bathing the face in the water as hot as it can possibly be borne. Apply the sponge over and over again to the temples, throat and behind the ears, where most of the nerves and muscles of the head centre, and then bathe the face in cold water running from the faucet. Color and smoothness of outline come back

to the face, an astonishing freshness and comfort is the result, and if a nap of ten minutes can follow every trace of fatigue will vanish.

ABOUT FLANNELS.—To shake flannels thoroughly lessens the difficulty of washing them. An expert in laundering flannels advises the soaking of those that are very much soiled, for half an hour, in a strong solution of soap water that is lukewarm and contains a tablespoonful of powdered borax. The vessel should be covered to hold such heat as the water possesses. After soaking, squeeze and pull gently between the hands, immersing frequently, taking care only that no soap is rubbed on the flannels and that no board is used with them. If very much soiled they should be washed through two soapy waters kept at the same temperature, then rinsed through two more clear but no cooler waters. It is better, after pressing out as much water as possible, to shake them for the riddance of further moisture. If they are passed through the wringer they should be smoothly laid, and not subjected to the greatest pressure of the rollers. Dry them in the house or in a bright, breezy air. They should be very lightly pressed in ironing.

HANDS IN SUMMER.—No matter how often we are told or how well we know ourselves that it is bad form to go without gloves, the temptation is sometimes so great, especially now, that we forget all about it and go barehanded into the street, and once we get out into the country gloves are never to be seen on us unless we are positively compelled by occasions of ceremony to appear in them. Therefore, it behooves us to take great care of our nails and our fingers, so as to present white, well-cared for hands to the general public.

No matter how lovely your rings may be they certainly will not ornament but detract from your appearance if your hands are not in keeping with the flashing jewels. A clean, soft hand with nails well cared for, is far more attractive than one upon each coarse, red finger of which with their bitten nails there shines a bauble worth a small fortune. Wash your hands thoroughly with pure soap and warm water, using the nail-brush freely. Press the skin gently back from the nails, and if there is any discoloration a little lemon juice or pumice stone will remove it. File rather than cut the nails, and use an ivory or wooden pick with which to clean them, as scissors or any other sharp-pointed metal instrument are very apt to roughen the under edge.

At all times this care should be used, but especially now when the hands are so much in evidence.

S., fearing her dear child would become imaginary, asked her, if she really heard the saint speak. "No," said the child, "I did not hear him speak, but I" said it, and told him to say it after me, and I am sure he did it, for I felt it within me." On the afternoon of the same day, Mr. S. announced to his wife that all arrangements had been made with the bank for the loan of twenty thousand, and that he had agreed about the mortgage, but no signatures would be given before he had the cash in hand to pay off Grayson and wash his hands of him. He also told her the Ground Rents would be transferred to him and would stand in favor of herself and Mary, in case of any accident to himself before the mortgage on the house was raised. His mind seemed to be at rest and he was cheerful; they said nothing that evening to Mary of the business matters.

"Now, said Mrs. S., as to-morrow will be Tuesday, I must go to Mass in honor of our dear St. Anthony and I will set the alarm to five; both of us had better go." Promptly at five the following morning Mr. and Mrs. S. were up and preparing for church when a loud and sharp ring of the front-door bell startled them. Mr. S. answered the call, and on opening the door there was Mr. Lyons, the leading partner of the firm to which Mr. S. had loaned forty thousand dollars a short time previous, and which had assured him but two days since that they could not advance one cent of their dues to him.

"Good news for you, Mr. S.," said Mr. Lyons; "here's a telegram received from the bank in St. Louis about ten o'clock last night, and which tells me that by some unexpected and unaccountable occurrence, they were enabled to resume payment at noon yesterday, and that twenty thousand dollars will be remitted to me without delay through our Union Bank. Now what do you think of that, when they could not last week pay one cent on the dollar?"

"What do I think of it?" replied Mr. S. "I think it the result of prayer and the great power the saints have in Heaven. St. Anthony has obtained the favor."

"Meet me at the bank about ten this morning," continued Mr. Lyons, "and we will have all things righted. I hope we will be able to pay you our entire indebtedness before the month expires, and we'll be square once more. I'll go round and tell Grayson to meet us at the Bank, and I will see to those Ground Rents being righted, depend on me, S."

Mr. S. with a joyful heart hastened to impart the glad tidings to his beloved wife and said he must also wake up Maisey and gladden her poor little heart before leaving the house. When he went into her room he found her in such a sweet sleep that he hated to disturb her; stooping to kiss her, he beheld traces of tears on her little cheeks, which made him believe she had cried herself to sleep during the night. His kiss, however, woke the child, and looking up she said: "What's the matter, papa?"

"Nothing, my darling, except to tell you St. Anthony has sent pap his own money," that you asked for, and we are going to Mass in thanksgiving.

"Can't I go, too, papa?" said the child. With her mother's help she was soon ready, and turning to her parents said: "I must run in and tell St. Anthony the good news." Without taking time to kneel down, she said: "St. Anthony, papa has the money, his own too, but I do not know any of the particulars; just as soon as I do I will come and tell you. Good-bye, St. Anthony, and be sure to take care of yourself while I'm gone."

After their return from church, Mr. S. related the circumstances of the morning to his beloved little one and promised she should give to St. Anthony anything she wished. We may imagine the joy that prevailed in that little household and the impetus that the above circumstance gave to the filial and fervent devotion to the great Saint Anthony, not only among the members of the S. family, but to many others.

At ten, according to arrangement, the parties in question met at the bank, where receipts were exchanged, etc., much to the happiness of all concerned, and many has been the exclamation of thanks to the saint in the words: "Glory be to God in His Saints."—Margaret K. in the Rosary Magazine.

BIKCYCLISTS, young or old, should carry a bottle of Pain-Killer in their saddle bags. It cures cuts and wounds with wonderful quickness. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

DIED FROM DANCING.—From New York papers, we learn that Mary Wascher, 23 years old, died suddenly this week. The girl had been a bridesmaid at the wedding of

ARE THE children growing nicely? Stronger each month? A trifle heavier? Or is one of them growing the other way? Growing weaker, growing thinner, growing paler? If so, you should try Scott's Emulsion. It's both food and medicine. It corrects disease. It makes delicate children grow in the right way—taller, stronger, heavier, healthier.

her friend and companion, and danced all the dances on the programme. Some of her friends told her that she had done too much waltzing, but she laughed at them, and the young men said she had been the best dancer there anyway.

When she went home at 1 o'clock in the morning, the bridegroom said she was tired, and her heart wasn't beating properly. After she had gone to bed she called and asked for a glass of water. After drinking it she fell senseless on the bed. When the doctor reached the house the girl was dead.

Coroner's Physician Weston made an autopsy on the body yesterday afternoon, and found that the girl's death was due to a weak heart.

People look round at a nice head of hair on the street, so rare has that beautiful ornament become at the present day. Why is this? It certainly is not the fault of LUBY'S Parisian Hair Renewer, which is an almost infallible remedy against premature grey hair. Only 50 cents a bottle.

PROTESTANT FATHER AND CATHOLIC SON.

It is not often that we find a Protestant minister having a son become a Catholic priest, but the fact exists. Rev. Mr. Frederick Kolbe is a Catholic missionary in the South Africa fields, where his father was an eminent Anglican divine laboring in the same region and amongst the same people. In regard to the death of the father, we find the following most interesting and instructive comment in the pages of the "Ave Maria," for last April:—

"The death of the Rev. Mr. Frederick Kolbe, of South Africa, affords the unique spectacle of a Catholic missionary paying a loving and well-deserved tribute to his father, a Protestant missionary laboring in the same territory as himself. In the 'South African Catholic Magazine,' which he edits with singular ability, Father Kolbe describes the gentle and pious life led by his father, for fifty-six years a member of the Rhenish Missionary Society in Africa, and a student whose researches in the African dialects have been cordially praised by Max Muller and Professor Sayce. Out of much that is edifying and enjoyable in Father Kolbe's sketch we choose these lines for quotation:—

"No greater proof of his gentleness could be given than the fact that his library contained not a single book of controversy. When I became a Catholic there was, of course, remonstrance and argument; and there was further protest against my becoming a priest,—nothing less was to be expected. But once this was over we never clashed. Argument was to him merely the means of shaping the outline of a 'modus vivendi.' When one of my sisters became a Catholic, the 'modus vivendi' already reached, there was no argument at all,—merely a fatherly warning that she should be very sure of her steps before moving, and never a word after that. To the vulgar forms of Protestant abuse of Catholic life he was an absolute stranger. He was firm on his own ground, but he thought and spoke no evil of others.

When Father Kolbe dies—long life to him!—the 'Ave Maria' will have a story to tell about him stranger than any fiction." We are confident that the story of Father Kolbe's conversion and the record of his family, from a religious standpoint, would be of the most romantic as well as edifying character. It is a pity that the world should have to await the demise of the good missionary in order to learn the lessons his life's story teaches.

"A PENNY SAVED IS A PENNY EARNED."

Economy is the lesson taught by this saying. It is true economy to take Hood's Sarsaparilla at this season because it purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood and thus prevents sickness and puts the whole system in a state of health for the coming season. Every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 100 doses—positive proof that it is economy to take only Hood's.

Constipation is cured by Hood's Pills.

THE THEATRE AND MORALS.

In the course of a lengthy editorial upon the moral and immoral plays and the influence of the theatre upon society, the "Evening Post" has made some serious and timely reflections, given some very good and proper advice, and made known that which the vast majority of its readers must have ignored—the miserable depth of moral degradation to which the American theatre (as represented by New York city) has fallen. We will not attempt any analysis of the wise and keen criticism of the current plays to which we are treated, but we take the statement of that organ—and it is an authority in such matters—regarding the absence of all moral sentiment amongst the majority of theatregoers. Apart from a few plays mentioned, and the individual performances of Joseph Jefferson, Helena Modjeska, the Kendalls, Sir Henry Irving, and Ellen Terry, the "Post" says that "the bulk of the theatrical entertainments of last winter have been either commonplace, trivial, sensational, or indecent."

Then comes an editorial comment that demands close attention; it reads thus:—"The increase of coarseness in the theatre, and the complacency with which offences against good taste are

regarded, by audiences, supposed, to be representative of the most highly cultivated classes of the community, are among the most disquieting social phenomena of the day. There never was a more striking illustration of the truth of the old proverb that familiarity breeds contempt. Not so very long ago the production of a play from the French was always preceded by assurances that it had been subjected to a careful process of disinfection, but now the managerial plan is to stimulate public interest in a new piece by preliminary hints concerning the improprieties contained in it, and domestic aducities are added to European abominations. It is no exaggeration to say that the conventionalities of civilized life are outraged to-day upon the New York stage—not in all theatres, of course—as habitually and as flagrantly as they are in Paris, not excepting even the Theatre Antoine. And those nudities of speech and action are not only not resented, but are vehemently applauded, and are accepted as matters of course, even by young girls, still in school, or just out of it, who never ought to be exposed to such pollution, least of all in the company of young men. The evil is a very serious one, and one not at all easy to deal with."

After casting much of the blame upon a "baser daily press," as he styles it, we meet with such truths as these:—

"But the newspapers, although they can help a dirty play by advertising it, cannot hurt it by denunciation. Things have come to such a pass that the surest way to crowd a theatre, and enrich its manager, is to say that the show in possession of the stage is not fit to be seen. This fact is notorious, and must be perfectly well known to the writers who make a practice of minutely describing all the more atrocious features of a vulgar or salacious representation, under the pretence of exhibiting a virtuous indignation."

The theatrical managers declare that such is the public demand for questionable plays that they must give what is required, or fail. The "Post" thus answers that exceptionally false plea in these terms:—

"The falsity of this has been demonstrated over and over again, never more unanswerably than during the past season, in which some of the most remunerative plays have also been the most innocent. The sentimental rural dramas, for instance, have proved veritable mints. But to logic the average manager is utterly impervious, and the miserable fiasco in which the recent effort at amateur censorship ended—an effort not much more creditable than the exhibition which was the object of it—has freed him from all present anxiety on the score of possible interference by the law. A political censorship, and no other could be had under our present rulers, would be worse than useless. But if the self-respecting part of the community, the men who frequent the best clubs and the women who fill the churches, the sort of playgoers who made the reputation of the old Wallace's, could be induced to absent themselves from the theatres which offer salacious or vulgar shows, and to turn a cold shoulder to the men who write them as they would to any other person who did not know how to behave himself properly in private life, much good might be done. There is still great force in example."

HUMORS, boils, pimples and all eruptions are due to impure blood, and by purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla they are CURED.

FELL FROM CHURCH STEEPLE.—The news comes from Lowell, Mass., that Thomas McDermott, a painter from Pawtucket, R.I., fell from St. Patrick's Church steeple on Monday, a distance of 175 feet, and was instantly killed. Two men have been making repairs on the top of the steeple, which is about 200 feet high. They used a boatswain's chair to make the ascent, and access to it was obtained from a small opening on one side of the steeple about 170 feet from the ground. Last Friday a newspaper man made the ascent to the top, and his account of the experience fired McDermott with a desire to imitate it. This morning he

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went to the church, stole up through the choir into the belfry and climbed out of the window upon the chair. Then he paused for a moment and looked down. Immediately he loosened his hold, and in an instant was whirling downward. He turned over several times in falling.

At a recent dinner given by a prominent club, a man who is unusually young for the prominence he has won in his chosen field, rose to respond for the first time to a toast. His beardless face was flushed and his manner embarrassed. In hesitating tones he began: "Before I entered this room, I had an excellent speech prepared; Only Heaven and myself know what I was going to say. Now Heaven alone knows." And he sat down.



Songs of Praise. Ottawa, Jan. 20, 1899. I have used SURPRISE SOAP since I started house and find that it lasts longer and is better than other soap I have tried. Frederick, N.E., Dec. 14th, 1898. Having used SURPRISE SOAP for the past ten years, I find it the best soap that I have ever had in my house and would not use any other when I can get SURPRISE. Mrs. T. Henry Troup. St. Thomas, Ont. I have to wash for three brothers that work on the mill, and SURPRISE SOAP is the only soap to use. We tried every other kind of soap, and I tell everybody why our overalls have such a good color. Maude Logan. Can't get wife to use any other soap. Says SURPRISE is the best. Chas. C. Hughes. SURPRISE is a pure hard SOAP.

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Our Boys and Girls.

A LITTLE LAD'S ANSWER.

Our little lad came in one day
With dusty shoes and tired feet;
His playtime had been hard and long.
Out in the summer's noontide heat,
"I'm glad I'm home!" he cried, and hung
His torn straw hat up in the hall,
While in the corner by the door
He put away his bat and ball.

"I wonder why," his auntie said,
"This little lad always comes here
When there are many other homes
As nice as this and quite as near?"
As stood a moment deep in thought,
Then, with a love-light in his eye,
He pointed where his mother sat.
And said, "She lives here, that is why."

With beaming face the mother glad;
Her mother heart was very glad,
A true, sweet answer he had given.
That thoughtful, loving little lad,
And well I know that hosts of lads
Are just as loving, true and dear;
That they would answer, as did he,
"This home, for mother's living here."

MISTAKES OF BOYS.—One of the most common mistakes a boy makes is his ideas in regard to size. This he hankers after most all. You will see him stretch himself, trying to catch up with his big brother or playmate, measure himself and scratch the wall, count the days and almost the hours when he will be a "man."

Boys, there is something else these days that counts for manliness more than size of strength. He is most manly, who makes most of his time, who has the best heart and brain. It is not size that makes a man. We have seen a great six-foot specimen of humanity do a weak, cowardly act that ought to make any rightly bred seven-year-old boy blush for him.

No, it is not size you need to be manly, neither is it strength, for you can be the kindest, most truthful, happy boy in the world, making the very atmosphere you live in a glorious place for yourself and all around you, with just the very size and strength you now have. Try it.

A TRUE FRIEND.—A friend who loveth at all times, through evil and good report, through sorrow unto joy; through all the different little squabbles, strifes and contentions customary among boys and girls, is more beautiful than the stars in the firmament above; more grander than shining gold; and more to be desired than the wealth of cities.

WAS HE BRAVE?—Some boys have queer ideas in regard to that which constitutes cowardice and courage. A number of boys and girls were standing on a street corner when an electric car was approaching at full speed.

When it was within a few feet of the children one of the boys called out: "dare any one in this crowd to run across the street in front of that car?"

One of the largest boys in the crowd accepted this challenge and darted across the street, so narrowly escaping being run over that his little sister screamed with fear. She was whimpering with fright when her heroic brother returned to the corner, and, giving her a ringing slap that caused her to scream with pain, said: "There, take that, you big cry-baby!"

What do you think of such bravery as this? Did not the boy's cowardice manifest itself in the striking of his sister? And was there any real courage in his silly feat of running in front of the car? The boy could not have chosen a better way of manifesting his folly and his inherent cowardice.

BAD EFFECTS OF CIGARETTES.—Time and again we have warned our boys about the evil effects of cigarette smoking. Hear what a physician has to say about such a practice:

Suppose a boy has a lot of cigarettes and smokes a few of them every day. Is there any injury in this? I can tell you, for I have had such boys for patients. Such smoking, in so-called moderation (as if there were any such thing as moderation in stimulants for the young!) will do three things for him: 1. It will run his pulse up to one hundred or more per minute. 2. It will reduce his weight below the healthy standard. 3. It will reduce his strength and vitality, as will appear in his pale complexion and his diminished appetite. . . . Cigarette smoking is one of the worst habits physically that a boy can form. It injures the heart and digestion, and it tends to check the growth. It gives a lad false and silly notions, and it does not bring him into good company.—Harper's Young People.

WASTED HALF HOURS.—Think of the vast amount of time children lose each day. "Well," they'll say, "it's only an hour, that's not much." Apparently not, but at the end of a year it makes quite a large sum, and if these hours had been profitably spent, you would have attained a higher degree of standard in some useful knowledge, art or science. Read what a girl lost by wasting half hours:

"Annie, I have asked your Aunt Josie to allow you to practice half an hour each morning on her piano while you are visiting there."

"Oh, mamma!"
"But, my daughter, you will lose BE SURE that your blood is rich and pure. The best blood purifier, enricher and vitalizer is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure to GET HOOD'S."

much you have gained if you do not practicing while you are gone."

"But, mamma, I do hate practicing, and I have such lovely times at Aunt Josie's that there won't be one minute to spare for the piano."

"Half an hour is a very short time, my daughter. I have made it as easy for you as I can, so you must not complain."

Annie said no more, but in her heart the discontent rankled until a wicked impulse took shape in her brain.

Aunt Josie knows nothing about music," she thought, "and she won't know whether I am practicing those tiresome old exercises or not. I'll just have a good time drumming all those hateful half hours. That's what I will do."

It was easier than not to keep the resolution, for with her mind on the gayeties and pleasures before her Annie's thoughts would have wandered from the most interesting lesson, and she took a queer sort of pleasure in the idea that although she sat at the piano half an hour each morning she was nevertheless doing quite as she pleased while there. Occasionally her conscience would smite her, or she would tire of her own careless drumming over of old exercises and would work for a short time on the proper ones in the proper way, but usually her time at the piano was almost wholly frittered away.

At last her visit ended, and with a sigh she gathered up all the sheets of music belonging to her and packed them in her trunk.

Almost the first subject mentioned when she arrived at her home was the music.

"Your Aunt Josie writes me you have not missed a single morning's practice, my daughter," said her mother, "and I am very glad to hear of it, for your music teacher called to-day to say his recitals begin next week. He was in doubt whether to place you in the third or fourth recital, but since you have practiced so faithfully these past three weeks no doubt he will find you competent for the higher grade work."

Annie listened in dismay. Oh, why had she been so foolish! As soon as an opportunity came she hurried to the piano and began to work most earnestly on the neglected exercises, but the lessons were too long to be learned in less time than had been given her, and when she came to play them before her instructor she was obliged to confess her folly.

"Three weeks of wasted half hours!" exclaimed the German. "Oh, Miss Annie! This is too bad, too bad! He who fritters away time which belongs to some valuable employment—what shall we call him?"

Poor Annie was deeply mortified. "I'll practice the very best I can all the time until the recital," she promised humbly. But the instructor shook his head.

"That would have been necessary in addition to the skill I hoped you would gain in those three weeks," he said. "For their loss you can never atone; but see to it that you lose not the lesson this folly should teach you. Be faithful, child, be faithful; and again, remember, be faithful," and the musician waved her away in dismissal.

It was not an easy thing for Annie to go home and tell her mother why her name would not appear among those who were to play in the fourth recital. It cost much to confess, but it was a lesson she never forgot, and whenever she was tempted to slight the work she was doing the old German musician's eyes seemed looking down through hers, and she could hear his voice repeating:

He who fritters away time that belongs to some valuable employment, what shall we say of him? and his admonition: "Be faithful, child, be faithful!"

A GOOD PHASE OF HONESTY.—She was a bright little woman, and when some one apologized for an occurrence at which she might have taken offence, she laughingly disclaimed any such thought. "I am honest, you know, and so I never pick up things that don't belong to me—not even slights," she said, merrily. "I don't like them, anyway, and I have to be quite certain that one is intended for my use before I appropriate it." So many people spend wearisome days and nights nursing grievances that they have only "picked up," and in brooding over slights which were never designed for them, that this sort of honesty is heartily to be commended.—Forward.

A SMART YOUTH.—There was once a little boy named Tommy, and one morning he was sent off to school by his mother. But on his way to school he got amongst some bramble bushes. After filling his pockets full with brambles, he went on to school. When he reached the door he found he was late. He then began to think what he should do. First, he thought the master would ask him to show his right hand, to see if it was clean. Again, he would ask him why he was late. Now, as he had no soap he would have to clean his hand another way, so he licked it with his tongue and wiped it on his trousers; and again he thought when the master asked him why he was late he would tell him his mother kept him to go a message. So presently the school doors were opened and in marched Tommy. When he got to the master's desk, the master asked him why he was late, and Tommy said that his mother kept him to go a message. After that the master asked him to show his right hand; so Tommy held it out, carefully hiding the left one behind his back. As the master looked at Tommy's hand, he thought it ought to be cleaner. However, the master turned round to the whole school and said, "Any boy could show him a dirtier hand than Tommy's, right hand he would forgive

him (meaning, of course, Tommy). So Tommy pulled out his left hand and said: "There is a dirtier one, sir!" So Tommy was forgiven.

A BANKER'S PLIGHT.—For misapplication of the funds of the Globe National Bank of Boston, Charles H. Cole, former president of that institution, was sentenced a few days ago, by Judge Lowell in the United States District Court to eight years imprisonment in Greenfield jail. The minimum penalty for his offence is five years, the maximum thirty. The prisoner is 53 years old.

Mr. Cole displayed little emotion during the court proceedings. He was accompanied by his counsel and his sons.

Judge Lowell immediately took his place, and United State District Attorney Jones moved for sentence, detailing at considerable length the facts of the misapplication of the bank's funds.

"Cole was undoubtedly guilty of a criminal misapplication of \$800,000,

which he made good. For the purpose of working out what the Lovells owed the bank, he personally made loans to them amounting to \$525,000 with funds directly or indirectly taken from the bank, knowing that the Board of Directors would not have approved of such use of the bank's funds, and concealing it largely at least by means of false entries for which he was criminally responsible. Cole did undoubtedly intend and expect to repay the bank every dollar that he misapplied; but he used the funds of the bank unlawfully, with the knowledge that he was doing wrong, and concealed the transactions by false entries. I should add there is no ground for believing that Cole has pleaded guilty for the purpose of shielding others."

Colonel Adams, when asked by Judge Lowell if he desired to say anything before sentence was passed, spoke at some length in support of leniency toward the prisoner.

Judge Lowell then directed that the sentence be read. It called for

imprisonment for a term of eight years "in the jail of the Commonwealth at Greenfield."

Immediately after sentence was pronounced, Cole was taken into custody by the United States marshal. He remained in the marshal's office until 2.30 o'clock. With him were his wife and three sons.

"Catch the opportunity," by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla now you may build up your health and prevent serious illness.

ONE OF MANY.—Mayor Hart told the visiting Hibernians on Tuesday, that he recognizes no stamps upon men except "the stamp of a man fit to be a citizen, fit to have his say in politics and religion as he pleases." Within four months this same man has discharged from the public service over 1,000 men of Irish birth or lineage, because they had not voted for him for mayor. Mr. Hart is a very oily sort of person, but, he does not always tell the truth.—Boston Republic.

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You can't match these two dominos. You're convinced of that, aren't you? So you won't waste your time in trying will you? Here is something you can't match, as a daily health-giver—

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Don't waste time in trying to match it. You can't beat the best, can you? ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT is an aperient and regulator of the system. It is recognized by physicians as the best in the world. Abbey's is Nature's remedy for Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Flatulency, Sick or Nervous Headache, or any condition arising from the improper functions of the liver and kidneys. Abbey's is Nature's remedy—because it is made from the salts extracted from the juices of fresh fruits. Unlike violent remedies, it doesn't knock out your system or deplete the vital organs. It does its work gently, but effectively—as Nature intended it should be done. Take it regularly and you'll never know a sick day. The daily use of ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT will keep you in good health.

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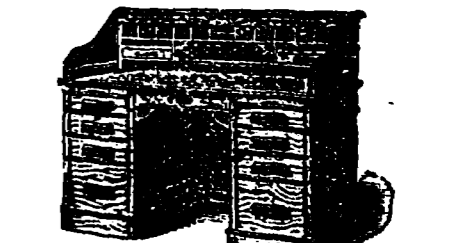
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A Scotch mother was assisting her little boy with his geography lesson when they came to the word "desert," which he could not understand. She explained that it was a barren place—a place where nothing could grow. The boy's face brightened up at her words, and feeling sure that he had solved the difficulty, she asked him to explain the meaning, and the prompt answer came: "My fowther's bald heid!"

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal.
No. 112.

SUPERIOR COURT.
Dame Wilhelmine Anne Marie Jean Charles, of the City and District of Montreal, wife dotele et commune en biens quant aux acquets, of Marie Clement Pierre Celestin Mathieu Raymond Boullie, manager, of the same place, duly authorized to ester en justice, has, this day, instituted an action in separation as to property against her said husband.
(Signed)
A. McNAUGHTON STEWART,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Montreal, April 17th, 1900.
41-5

THE DANGER OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

An English lawyer once wrote a book detailing many famous cases of innocent persons suffering even the extreme penalty on evidence purely circumstantial, and after that book was out on the market he wrote another showing how the guilty had received their punishment solely by means of this indirect, but usually conclusive kind of evidence. But there always is a flaw in the latter mode of reasoning, for, unless direct proof of guilt or direct proof of innocence turns up, the convicted person is considered guilty in the eyes of the law, at least from the moment of conviction. He may, however, be perfectly innocent, though the person or persons to prove him such may have gone before the Judge who knoweth all, and therefore needs no recourse to circumstantial evidence.

Few circumstances are more conclusive of the innocence of a man accused of having murdered a fellow-man and made away with the body than the appearance in flesh and blood of the alleged victim.

In the summer of 1892 a jury in Waldron, Ark., found Abner Ray guilty of the murder of John Potts. The convicted man rose to his feet to protest his innocence. His limbs trembled, his face flushed, and he fell forward dead of heart disease. A moment later John Potts entered the courtroom.

In the essential details of the case history simply repeats itself, for in 1841, at Gibraltar, a case strikingly similar occurred. James Baxwell, a rich merchant, lived in a small house near the base of Mont St. Michel. His daughter, Elezia, was of surpassing beauty and had many suitors, all of whom she treated with indifference. But at church one day she saw gazing at her a handsome young stranger, William Katt, an Englishman. It was love at first sight, and soon Katt found means to be presented to the beautiful girl, and shortly asked of her father her hand in marriage. But he was opposed bitterly to the match.

"It shall never be!" he cried. "You belong to the prevailing religion of England by which my family has suffered long and cruelly. You are a Lutheran and she is a Catholic. It shall never be!"

The lovers implored, but in vain. Then the girl announced that she would marry him in spite of everything. The father was enraged, and was heard to say he would kill her rather than permit her to marry Katt. A few days later cries were heard coming from a cave back of Baxwell's house. After a little the moans died away. Then the daughter was missed and after a few days a search was made. In the cave were found a skirt and other articles of her clothing clotted with blood. Bits of hair to which blood adhered were identified as from the head of Elezia. Baxwell was arrested and the evidence, the circumstantial, was all one way. He was convicted of the murder of his daughter and sentenced to death. As he was being led to the scaffold he saw Katt in the crowd, and, stepping over to him, said: "My friend, in one minute I shall be in eternity. I wish to die at peace with all men. Give me your hand. I pardon you freely for the terrible injury your evidence has done me."

Baxwell said this with perfect composure, but the effect on Katt was striking. He became pale as death, and could not conceal his agitation. Baxwell mounted the scaffold, and the black cap was drawn over his face. Just as the trap was about to be sprung, a sharp cry was heard. "I am guilty. It is I alone!"

The proceedings were stopped, and Katt explained excitedly that he had carried off Elezia with her consent to be his wife. At that very moment she was not very far away in a place of concealment. But his further deeds had been done without her knowledge. He had taken a lock of her hair, and several articles of her dress, and had dabbed them with lamb's blood, and put them in the cave, and had made the cries that the neighbors had heard. While Katt was speaking, Baxwell had dropped unobserved into a chair, and as soon as the officials had recovered their wits they took off the black cap from Baxwell's head. But Baxwell was dead. Heroff, indeed, must have been the human frame that could have withstood such a strain.

Convicted on a charge of murdering his brother-in-law, John Crow, in May, 1885, John Van Nimman served ten years in Jackson Prison, Michigan. In some out-of-the-way place in the world where Crow was wandering he came across a newspaper account of the trial of his brother-in-law. He came back, and in 1894 got Van Nimman out.

Lord Coke cites the case of an Englishman accused of murdering his niece. She was heard to cry out, "Uncle, do not kill me!" and soon after disappeared. The uncle, being required to produce her and being unable to do so, procured another girl to personate her, but the fraud was detected, and this let such color to the other circumstances that he was convicted and executed. It was afterwards found that the niece was living.

Sir Matthew Hale mentions a case in Staffordshire, where a man was accused upon incriminating circum-

stances of having murdered a missing person and burned him to ashes in an oven. He was executed, and a year after the missing man returned.

Two brothers traveled together in a seaport town in England. After dinner they got into a hot argument, at the end of which they retired to a double-bedded room. One of the brothers, seized with a violent fit of nose bleeding, rose at 3 o'clock in the morning and wandered off to a cliff. He was seized by smugglers, whom he unwittingly had detected in buying punchcoons of spirits. They were too amiable to murder him and merely put him on board a vessel which was bound for the West Indies. Meanwhile his brother, who, after his port wine and after-pation, had gone calmly to sleep, woke in the morning to find his brother's pillow covered with blood and his brother missing. He hastily rang the bell and summoned the landlord. But all his protestations of innocence were fruitless, and he was soon in the hands of the law. Stains of blood were traced from the bedroom to the edge of the cliff, where marks of a scuffle were found. The brother was tried, convicted and hanged. Left for dead on the gallows, his life was saved almost miraculously by a wandering shepherd, who, attracted by a low moan, cut down the hanging, choking man, resuscitated him and helped him to escape on board a vessel bound for Barbados. The first man he met in Roebuck-street, Bridgetown, was the brother for whose murder he had been wholly convicted and half hanged.

A case which ended like this was that of Ambrose Grounct, who, upon circumstantial evidence which appeared conclusive and irresistible, was gibbeted, yet by extraordinary circumstances, survived his supposed execution, escaped to foreign parts, and there met the very person for whom he had been condemned to die.

Early in this century Jonathan Bradford kept an inn on the London road to Oxford. One night a gentleman of fortune named Hayes stopped there, and took supper with two other wayfarers. Indiscreetly he mentioned that he had about him a large sum of money.

After retiring one of the two travelers was awakened by a groan in the room next to his. He raised himself and listened. No; he was not mistaken. He woke his friend. Together they made their way into the adjoining room, where they found Hayes wretched in his groans. Standing over the bed was a man with a dark lantern in one hand and a knife in the other. But what was their amazement to recognize in this man, caught red-handed, almost in the very act of murder, the owner of the inn, Jonathan Bradford himself.

In vain Bradford protested his innocence. In vain he urged that, having been alarmed by the groans, he had seized a dark lantern and a knife, the only available weapon, and rushed into the room only a moment before the guests had done so, and for the same purpose. He had been discovered by the bedside with a weapon in his hand. There seemed no possibility that anyone else could have entered the room; the portmanteau of the murdered man lay at his feet, opened and ready to be rifled. It was shown that he must have overheard the statement as to its contents. The chain of evidence seemed complete. At the trial the jury speedily brought in a verdict of guilty.

The night before the execution he made a remarkable confession. He admitted that his knowledge of the contents of the portmanteau had haunted him when he retired to bed, that finally the temptation had taken shape in hideous resolve, that he had gone up to Hayes' room to do the very deed which he found but just done when he reached it. When his light fell on the scene his hand in which he held poised the knife, fell, and when he found himself in the grasp of his accusers he had felt that God's judgment was upon him. He owned that, though in act he was guiltless, yet that he was condemned justly. But though he died, with every appearance of sincere repentance, the general impression was that even his final confession was another vagary of a criminal nature playing with truth and falsehood to the end.

Eighteen months after the execution the public was startled to learn that Hayes' valet had made a death-bed confession acknowledging that he was the real murderer, that his object had been robbery, but that before he could rifle the portmanteau he had been frightened by approaching footsteps, and had just had time to escape to his own room before Bradford entered.—Toronto Globe.

SOLDIERS LOOT CHURCHES.

(Continued from Page one.)

may remember how he was hauled up for refusing to recruit men who were Catholic. I suppose that even in Colorado he busied his pitey mind picturing all he could steal. A native eyewitness told me that the Washington regiment were kingpins in the art of stealing. He saw them clean out the church and pastoral residence at Paris. He saw some of them take the Sacred Heart statue into their camp—and after painting it black—consign it to more vile mockery.

That politically engaged mercenaries should give full rein to their passions and be guilty of the excesses thus described, is not beyond the range of comprehension; but what is astonishing is the fact that a government claiming to be Christian and civilized should allow even the shadow of a suspicion of such deeds to pass uninvestigated. The conduct of

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Just received, a very fine line of Ladies' and Men's Bicycle Boots, that we are selling at very low prices. It will pay you to see them before buying.

LADIES' Fine Kid Bicycle Boots, with very handsome Uppers, in Chocolate color. **\$2.00.**
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these volunteer American soldiers in the Philippines will be a standing blot upon the army record of the Republic, and the impunity allowed these armed criminals will mark the history of that war and possession as a disgrace to modern civilization.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS.

HOW TO TELL A GOOD COW.

Professor H. Hayward, of the Pennsylvania State College, recently delivered a lecture at a meeting of the Guernsey Breeders' Association on the subject of how to tell good cow. This is a question that has provoked more discussion among dairy writers and speakers than almost any other one, and yet there is little harmony as to the conclusions the divers interested people. Some extracts from the lecture may be useful as well as interesting. Amongst other things he said:—

"In the case of the dairy cow, her selection is surrounded by a great many more difficulties. Her desirable qualities are not only dependent on her ability to eat and assimilate large quantities of food, to nourish herself and, oftentimes, a growing foetus, but also on her power, by methods not yet clearly understood, to manufacture that food into milk containing a high percentage of butter fat and other solids. It is because there is so much about the dairy cow that we do not understand that the choice of a good cow is so difficult, and it will be difficult until we come to know more of the processes by which milk is elaborated in the mammary gland. Until then we shall wonder why two cows bred alike, of the same age, handled alike in every respect, will vary so much in the quantity and quality of their production.

In the first place, the animal should be fine-boned, which is shown especially by her head, legs and tail. This point is looked upon favorably, from the fact that if a cow's visible bone is clean and fine, she must, on account of the law of correlation, be possessed of refinement in all the other parts of her body; or, in other words, if a cow shows quality in the points just mentioned, there will be an absence of coarseness to any degree in all other parts of her body. Generally speaking, coarseness is not compatible with greatest production of any desirable animal product.

"Other indications generally recognized to be desirable are a large muzzle and abdomen, showing the power to eat a large quantity of

food; bright, large and prominent eyes, and bright red, visible mucous membranes, showing a good assimilation and circulation, which are necessary to any hard-working animal.

"Again, the general absence of flesh on any part of the body, especially on the shoulders or on the pelvic arch, is admired and sought for by most dairymen. The indications of a poor constitution are contracted chest, dull eyes, heavy, drooping ears, standing with hocks close together and toes far apart, and a general look of unthriftiness.

THE HAIR, SKIN AND UDDER.

"The hair and skin, taken together, are the principal external indications, aside from the udder, that have a more or less direct bearing upon a cow's production. Just how great a bearing they have has not been determined. Sometimes our faith in them is very strong, and we almost think we have solved the mystery, but just as we reach the point where we are ready to commit ourselves, we find some cow that, according to our indications, ought to be an inferior animal, but, as a matter of fact, in point of actual production, is much superior to another animal that we consider ideal in conformation.

I think these figures show quite conclusively that a well-balanced udder is of some value other than to be looked at. But the importance of these figures lies in the fact that the average cow has an imperfectly developed udder, especially in its fore part. If, by any means at our command, we can secure a better development, we can reasonably expect more milk, and consequently our cows will be just so much more profitable to us, for it is always the last pound of milk that yields the greatest profit.

"While a great deal might be said about the milk and udder veins, their character and their relation to activity of the udder, I do not believe that the true relation of the milk and udder veins is thoroughly understood; yet that eminent animal physiologist, Smith, says that 'as far as we know, the mammary secretion is dependent upon the amount of blood passing through the glands. Changes in the general blood pressure, by modifying the blood supply of the mammary gland, also influence the amount of milk secreted.' If, then this be the relation of the milk veins to the udder, it will be readily seen that the development of the veins cannot be overlooked in our estimation of the value of a cow as a milk producer."

EXTRAORDINARY Bargains in Pianos.

No. 1.—Large Mahogany Fischer Cabinet Grand Piano, 3 pedals. A very handsome up-to-date Piano with powerful magnetic tone. This is a Piano that will give exceptional wear and all round satisfaction. The regular price is \$550.00, yet we are prepared to let it go for \$250, at \$7.00 monthly, and to put in a handsome stool and silk drape, with the bargain.

No. 2.—Full 3 Pedal Positively New French Walnut Cabinet Grand Piano by the celebrated firm of Kranich & Bach, of New York. This is part of a bankrupt stock of Pianos recently purchased by us. Dealer's price on it was \$650.00. Ours now is \$300, payable \$7 monthly. Stool and drape thrown in.

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SATURDAY, May 26.

COTTAGE FURNISHINGS.

The torrid wave which usually visits this city every year is now due, and will soon be here, although not so intense as a tropical heat, still sufficient to find thousands of Montreal families seeking the clear, cool salubrious air of mountain, lake or seaside.

Preparations for the change are necessary, and it's imperative to have the right kind of things to use, to wear and to eat. Here the Big Store shows its usefulness in such stocks as

China Mattings, Oriental Rugs, Cool Curtains, Outing Suits, Oil Stoves, Verandah Chairs, Box Lounges, Camp Stools, Boating Costumes, Summer Blankets, Hammocks, Fishing Beds, Garden Seats, Folding Beds, Bathing Suits.

This Store is ready to supply you with every summer necessity or luxury, for comfort, convenience or pleasure at lower prices than it's possible to buy them at anywhere else.

Bed-room Suites.



15 Hardwood Bed Room Suites in beautiful golden oak and mahogany finishes. Dresser has bevelled mirror, size 24 x 14, full size and combination wash stand. They are well made and handsomely finished. Without doubt this is the best value in the city \$12.50.

Iron Bedsteads.

50 Iron Beds in white enamel finish, fitted with brass knobs and caps in all widths from 3 feet to four feet 6 inches wide \$4.00.

New Dining Tables.



32 only Hardwood Dining Tables, size of top, 42 by 42 inches and 4 extra leaves, embossed rails and fancy turned legs. Special price, \$4.75.

Velour Couches.

9 only Couches, covered in fancy velour coverings, spring seats, well made, and very strong. Without doubt this is the cheapest priced couch, quality considered in the city \$5.90.

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300 Vermillion Painted Verandah and Lawn Chairs at very special prices Monday.

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Verandah Arm Chairs, large size.....\$1.50
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75 pairs Feather Pillows, good quality feather fillings and covered with strong sateen ticking. Never before sold at this price, per pair, special price 95c.

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The Big Store is showing a splendid collection of new Floor Coverings specially adapted for summer homes. Attractiveness and durability are combined with healthfulness in the several specialties in Floor Coverings which we are now offering.

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