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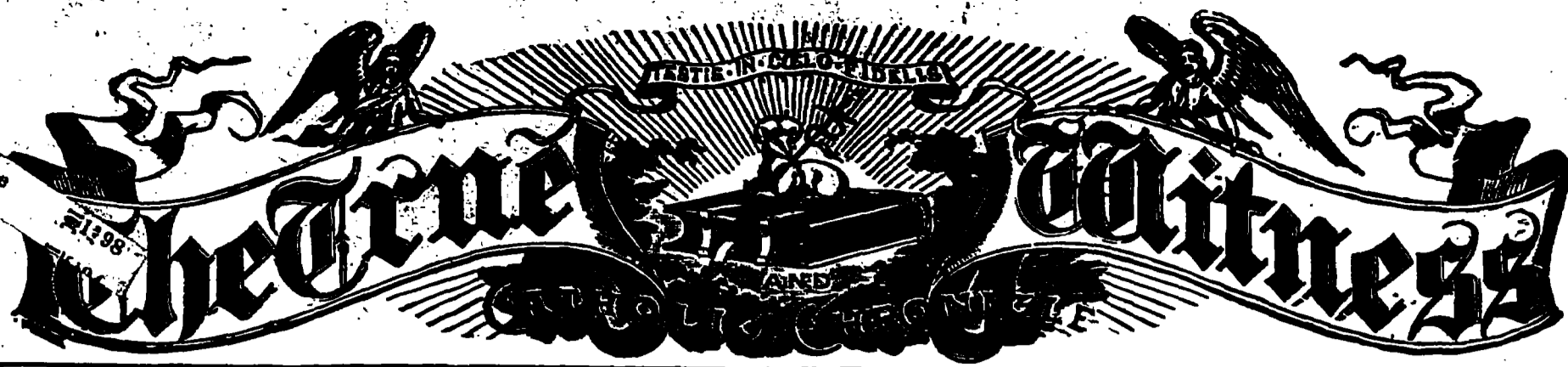
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OFFICES: 253 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL, Que.

Remittances may be by Bank cheque, Post-office money order, Express money order, or by Registered letter. We are not responsible for money lost through the mail.

VOL. XLVI. NO. 47.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE ENCYCLICAL

Issued Recently by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII.

THE PONTIFF'S TWO GREAT DESIRES

Restoration of Christian Life in Civil and Domestic Society and the Reunion of Christendom.

On Friday of last week, says the Standard and Times of Philadelphia, Archbishop Martinelli, the Apostolic Delegate, received the Latin text of an important encyclical issued by Pope Leo XIII. It is one of the longest that the present Pontiff has transmitted—filling twenty-four pages of a Latin pamphlet.

The following translation of the most important parts and a synopsis of the whole are authorized by the Papal Delegation.

The document is dated Rome, May 9, and is addressed to the patriarchs, primates, archbishops and bishops and other ordinaries having peace and communion with the Apostolic See. It will be known in the pontifical archives as "Divinum Illud Munus" (that divine office), or ex cathedra explanation of the divine office of the Roman Catholic Church, and it is the final reply to the claims of the Anglican and Eastern divisions regarding the Apostolic succession.

THE DIVINE OFFICE.

It begins: "That divine office which for the sake of the human race Jesus Christ received from the Father and in most holy manner fulfilled, as for its ultimate scope had in view that men should participate in the everlasting glory of our Blessed Lord, so in this world for its proximate ends it intends that they should receive and nourish the seed of divine grace which finally shall bear its fruit in heavenly life."

"Wherefore the Redeemer does not cease in His supreme goodness to invite into the bosom of His Church all men of whatever nation or language, saying: 'Go unto Me all; I am the light; I am the good Shepherd.' However, in the providential decrees of His wisdom He did not desire to perfect and to fulfill in every direction His work on earth by Himself alone. But that which He Himself had received from the Father He gave over to the Holy Ghost to be perfected; and most joyful to our memory are those words which Christ, shortly before He left the earth, spoke in the assemblage of His disciples, saying: 'It is well for you that I should go, for if I went not the parable should not come unto you; but if I go I will send him to you.'

"Saying these things He gave the reason of His withdrawal and of His return to the Father as being especially the utility which would derive to His followers from the advent of the Holy Ghost, who, indeed, He at the same time showed to be sent equally from Himself and therefore to proceed from Himself as well as from the Father, and that it would be He who, as intercessor and mediator and teacher, would perfect the work already done by Himself in His mortal life."

"To the multiplex power of this spirit, which, in the creation of the world, ornamented the heavens and filled the circle of the earth, was reserved most providentially the perfection of the work of its redemption. Now, we have always endeavored to imitate the example of Christ our Saviour, who is the chief pastor and bishop of our souls, religiously adhering to that work which He entrusted to the Apostles, and especially to Peter, whose dignity, even in an unworthy heir, is not lacking."

HIS TWO GREAT DESIRES.

"Led by this counsel, whatever we have attempted in the course, already long, of our supreme pontificate, and whatever we still intend to attempt, we wish to be directed especially to two things:

"First, to the restoration of Christian life in civil and domestic society, in princes and in people, because from no source except from Christ can true love come to all."

"Second, to bringing about the reconciliation of those who are separated from the Catholic Church in faith or in obedience, since this certainly is the wish of that same Christ, that they should all be indeed in one fold and under one shepherd."

"Now, however, we see coming the day of our human end. And we are by Holy Ghost, who is the vivifying love, thus far accomplished for its maturity and fecundity. In order that our plans may be better and more richly successful, we have determined to speak to you concerning the presence and wonderful power of that same Spirit, how

greatly that, both in the whole Church and in the souls of individuals, He exercises His influence by a wonderful abundance of divine gifts.

WOULD AWAKE FAITH.

"Therefore it is that we most earnestly desire that faith should be awakened and should flourish in souls concerning the mystery of the most august Trinity, and especially that piety should be increased and become more fervent towards the Divine Spirit, to whom all should refer whatever they have received of truth and justice; for, as Basil preached the dispensations in regard to man which were made by the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ according to the goodness of God, who will deny that they have been fulfilled by the grace of the Holy Ghost?"

"The encyclical continues in the same strain, discussing the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Father and Son, and is simply a dogmatic amplification of the foregoing. It quotes liberally from the Scriptures and the doctors of the Church, and especially Saints Basil, Augustine, Thomas Aquinas, Cyril of Jerusalem, Gregory the Great and Leo, showing how necessary is the assistance of the Holy Ghost in managing the affairs of the Church."

It concludes as follows:—

ANNUAL NOVENAS.

"We, therefore, decree and order that the whole Christian world, this year and all future years forever, shall celebrate a novena before Pentecost in all the cathedral churches, or, if the bishops think it well, in all the other churches and chapels. To all those who make the novena and pray according to our intention, we grant an indulgence of seven years and seven quarantines, to be gained in each day of those days, and also a plenary indulgence, which may be gained on any one of those same days or on the feast itself, provided that they shall receive the sacraments of penance and communion and piously pray according to our intentions."

"We desire also that those should enjoy these benefits who are detained from reasonable cause from attending these public prayers or who live in those places where, in the prudence of the bishops, the public prayers cannot be said in the church, provided, however, that the prayers and works of the novena be privately performed and all other conditions fulfilled."

A MONTREAL PRIEST HONORED ABROAD.

Five years ago the Rev. Luke Callaghan was ordained in St. Patrick's Church and then appointed as chaplain to the Hotel Dieu, where for two years he earned for himself, by his charity, prudence and zeal, a reputation which has not yet suffered any tarnish. Inspired with the idea of perfecting himself in ecclesiastical learning, and influenced by the counsels of Rev. Father Leclair to carry it into effect, he repaired to Rome, where, in the Canadian College, he has spent the last three years. On the 21st of May he underwent, with the happiest results, a most difficult examination, before the professors of the Propaganda University. He is now a Roman Doctor in Theology. We join with all his friends and admirers in congratulating him upon the title which he has been awarded and upon the combination of qualifications it demanded on his part. May he enjoy it many, many years, for the good of souls and the glory of God! Doctor Luke Callaghan will, at the beginning of August, leave the Eternal City, which will always be entwined with his tenderest affections and most fervent sympathies. Before retracing his steps to Canada he intends to make an extensive tour through Ireland. The home of his ancestors is the County Kilkenny, which he is especially interested in visiting. The intensity of his love for everything Irish can only be italicized by his trip to the Emerald Isle. The Rev. gentleman had the privilege of assisting at the canonization of the Blessed Fourier and the Blessed Zaccaria, which was witnessed two weeks ago by 40,000 persons. With other pupils of the Canadian College he has been promised a special audience by His Holiness the Pope. Montreal is his birthplace and will be the scene of his future labors in the sacred ministry.

CATHEDRAL ON FIRE.

THE CONGREGATION PANIC STRICKEN.—SEVEN LIVES LOST AND MANY PERSONS INJURED.

During a special service at the Cathedral of Pisa, Italy, last week, a candle fell, setting fire to the building and causing a great panic among the many persons present. Seven persons were killed and seventeen others injured, three of them seriously, during the rush for the doors. The fire was immediately extinguished. The Cathedral was closed, and the ceremonies were suspended. Great grief prevails in the town.

The God-given mandate: Work thou in well-doing, lies mysteriously written in Prometheus, prophetic characters in our hearts, and leaves us no rest, night or day, till it be deciphered and obeyed. Nothing offends God like pride. True piety is in accord with all reasonable pleasures.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

The Movement in the Interest of Catholic Deaf Mutes.

Some of the Facts in the United States—Timely Criticism on the Subject.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PHILADELPHIA, June 7, 1897.

"There is a time for everything," and the time has come for the expression in many ways of an interest in the deaf mutes who are Catholics. For many years certain faithful souls have prayed and waited, laboring all the time, for these afflicted children of the Church, but pathetic as were their appeals, and deserving as their cause, there has been a singular indifference to their representations until recently. Now we have awakened to the rights of the case. Accounts of the progress already made increase in interest continually. Institutions for their instruction, charities in aid of the needy of that class, priests who are devoted to their service, and all things possible to the amelioration of their condition have been brought into discussion, and decided upon favorably. The blessed task of enlightening them as to their duty towards the Creator, who forgets not their deprivations, is now seriously considered by all, and the realization of the duty of the fortunate possessors of all their senses towards the less gifted has begun.

IT IS A GREAT WORK

that accomplishes the instruction of a deaf mute who has never heard a sound. To such an one, nothing appears in the same light that we view it. In fact, it is almost impossible to ever present to them exactly the view we hold, but, no doubt, special graces and the light necessary follow the instructions they so eagerly receive. It was my fortune to know very well an exceedingly clever man who had lost his hearing entirely early in childhood, and so remained, becoming a deaf mute, while retaining a memory of sounds and all that he had learned before his ninth year. His education had been thorough and elaborate, for he had taken his degree at Harvard, and later, at Oxford, England. The struggles of that imprisoned and brilliant intellect against the bondage of speechlessness, and the eager longing of his sad eyes as he glanced from one to another of the speakers whom he knew to be uttering thoughts he burned to hear, impressed me more than anything else has ever done with interest for deaf mutes. From him, also, I learned many things regarding them. He was an able teacher, and his life devoted to them. Among others, he told me of a bright little fellow who came to one of the institutions from a delightful home, where his mother had very cleverly taught him many of the signs, his letters, and other things useful to him. She had also endeavored to teach him to know and love God, to say his prayers, and to "be good." But what was the surprise and confusion of his teachers to discover before long that the God in whom he believed to whom he prayed, and whom he endeavored to serve, was the great stove in the family parlor at home! In seeking to convey an idea of the All-loving God, his mother had thought best to use a figure of speech, and, pointing to the stove, had explained that as it

SENT OUT WARMTH AND COMFORT TO ALL THE HOUSE.

so God dispensed His kindness and mercy to the whole world. In receiving his lesson, the little fellow dropped a link, and it remained graven upon his mind that the stove and the One of whom his mother taught were the same. There were many things that puzzled him afterwards, but his faith was strong, for "my mother said so." The delighted joy of the little fellow, and his fervent reception of every truth, were most touching to those who aided to bring him to a true conception of Our Lord. Could any story better convey an idea of their helpless reliance on their teachers? Or of their utter, innocent ignorance? Great, indeed, must be the reward of those who carry light into these dim regions where even sight and touch cannot unveil the holy secrets by which we live from day to day. When one remembers that the first teacher of the deaf mutes was a Catholic priest, and that the world-known representation of him presents him in the act of teaching a deaf mute the name of God, it seems almost as though we had lost time here in America in not taking up the work more heartily years ago. May God speed it now.

SOME OF THE HELPERS

who are never known outside of their own homes, and usually very poor homes they are. I have under my window for more than a year a family living on "a back street." I do not know their names, but they are literally so near me as to spend half their daytime in a tiny yard upon which my window looks directly at the distance of a few feet. Their house is very small—six rooms, perhaps, not more—and their number is nine. There are three small children, with their father and mother, the grandmother, the grandfather, the great-grandmother, and an invalid "uncle" of someone, who is partially imbecile. Exclusive of the children, they are all "helpers." Such affection and such kindness, such patience and such uncomplaining labor for each other! They wash and scrub and clean, wait on the sick, tend those older than themselves—for they are none of them in the bloom of youth—and if ever a pleasant thing comes to any one of them, the pleasure of it is the offering it to the others, or the sharing it with them, at least. Not long ago, one of our public school teachers lectured to the parents of her pupils, and the lecture largely consisted of exhortations and insistence that "each child should have a room to itself in order that it might have uninterrupted sleep in a pure atmosphere." I read that lecture and thought of my neighbors. There must have been mothers listening to it with homes such as this. What a mockery—what an insult such

ST. PATRICK'S JUBILEE BAZAAR.

Closing Night: a Large Attendance—Further Donations Acknowledged.

The St. Patrick's Jubilee Bazaar was brought to a close last night. The attendance was much larger on this occasion than any previous evening since the opening of the Bazaar. The ladies of the different sections, and their hosts of attendants, were busily occupied in drawing for the different articles, on behalf of their generous patrons. Rev. Father Quinlan was amidst much merriment and enthusiasm declared the winner of a magnificent bicycle, and Rev. J. A. McCallen was fortunate in being the successful one for a ton of coal. Of the results achieved by the ladies for the onerous task they assumed in connection with the under-asking, we cannot express an opinion as no information could be secured by the representative of THE TIME WITNESS who visited the Victoria Rink late in the evening. Since our last issue we have received the following list of acknowledgments of donations received:—

- The following is a supplementary list of articles received for the Bazaar Table: Handsome opera fan, Miss Kerr, Platt street. Chinese creton sofa cushion, Miss S. Kerr, P. at street. China flower pot, Miss Silk, St. George street. Five o'clock tea set, Miss B. Breslin. Large statue of the Sacred Heart, Miss McDunnell, Duressne street. Handsome pieces of needlework, Miss Dwire. Very handsome hand-painted sofa cushion, Mrs. S. McGarry, St. Urbain street. China candle-stick, Miss B. Finan, St. George street. Handsome vase of flowers, Mrs. Dr. McCarthy. Fancy lamp shades, handsome pin-cushion, hand-painted satin pin holders, Miss Nancy McGrath. Bread and rolls, Mr. Spindlo. Two pictures, J. D. Saffier & Co. Quilt and cruet, Miss Mary M. Kihill. Picture, Miss A. Daulton, Sackbrooke street. Statue of St. Anthony, Mr. C. M. McKeeher, Notre Dame street. Silver jewelry box, Miss McQuig, St. Mark street. Silver whisk-holder, Miss E. Scanlan, Sherbrooke street. Picture-holder, crumb tray and brush, Miss Cassie McDonald, Cathcart street. Two pretty dresses, Miss J. Wait, Lagauchetiere street. Dress and seven pairs stockings, Miss McGuire, Balle street. Table cover, Miss H. Enright, Ontario avenue. Picture framing, Geo. W. Willson, Craig street. Two handsome pictures, Mrs. Gunnery, Aylmer street. Pair of vases, Miss M. McGee, Belmont Park. Hand-painted sceneries (Night and Morning), Miss M. Rowan, St. George street. Fancy letter holder, Miss McCabe, St. Catherine street. Glove and handkerchief box, Mrs. Kerfoot, St. George street. Inkstand, Mrs. McArran, St. James street. Pair of shoes, Mrs. Lynch, Lagauchetiere street. Picture of Queen Victoria, Miss Kelly, City Councilors street. Life of the Blessed Virgin, pair of vases and fancy articles, Sisters St. Patrick's School. Pin cushion, Miss Shea. Head rest, Miss Danaher, Hutchison street. Bedroom slippers and handkerchief case, Miss O'Grady. Steel engraving of Rev. James Callaghan, M. Notman & Sons. Fancy articles, a friend. The Rosary Table returns thanks to Mr. John Murphy, of St. Catherine street, for the handsome decorations which were so much admired in the Victoria Rink, of the Jubilee Bazaar, and also for sending his head bazaar.

To the Children of Mary Table:—A very pretty hand-painted down cushion of orange and black satin, presented by Miss Marguerite F. Sinnott, 269 Beary street. Miss Kate O'Connor, 269 Beary street, a pretty pink and green cushion. Whenever nature leaves a hole in a person's mind she generally plasters it over with a thick coat of self-conceit. "Do you think it will rain to-night?" asked a citizen of the policeman. "I don't know, sir; I've only been in the force one week," replied the policeman.

Our Irish Letter.

STIRRED REMARKS ON THE PRESENT CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

The Archbishop of Dublin, some days ago, issued a circular directing prayers to be said for reasonable weather. I say: "From accounts received within the last few days from many parts of the diocese, it is clear that a continuance of the present parching weather would be utterly destructive of the prospect of even an average harvest. This year is, in many respects, a critical one for our sorely-tried country. As a consequence of the recent season of prolonged and heavy rains, followed as it has been by the present exhausting drought, the farmers of the country, upon the success of whose labours the prosperity of Ireland so largely depends, find themselves, in many cases, threatened with a disastrous failure of their crops. Nevertheless, with an indifference which must be characterized as heartless—except in so far as it may possibly be accounted for by an ignorance that in itself would be unaccountable—the statesmen who, as Ministers of the Crown, have taken upon themselves the duty of protecting the interests of this country, have publicly and officially denied the existence of any serious agricultural depression in Ireland. Is it too much to hope for, that, in the presence of so grave a crisis, the people of Ireland may at length open their eyes to the fatal consequences of the humiliating dissensions which some few mis-aided men, carried away by petty personal jealousy, or by a miserable self-seeking vanity, still succeed in keeping up, to their own disgrace, as well as to the degradation of public life, and the rapidly-hastening annihilation of all public spirit, in our country? Broken in spirit, and powerless in the councils of the Empire, as our people now unhappily seem to be, the hand of the Almighty alone can save them from ruin."

SARA TRAINER SMITH.

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GOVERNMENT SPIES IN IRISH SECRET SOCIETIES.

His Eminence Cardinal Logue recently paid his biennial visit to Magherafelt for the purpose of confirming a number of children and ascertaining the state of the parish. Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Rodgers, C.C. After Mass his Eminence, having congratulated the priests and people on the satisfactory state in which he found the parish, said he was aware before he came that an effort was made to establish a secret society in the parish, but he was glad to learn that when these thoughtless youths who were being entrapped by these emissaries of sin were remonstrated with by the parish priest they were got to give up this unlawful society. The parties who became members of these secret organizations had no feeling for religion, and never realized to themselves what a terrible thing it was to be cut off from the Church by excommunication. Another effort was made to establish these secret societies, and he warned fathers and mothers and others in charge of the young people to watch over their children, and keep them especially from those who would lead them away from God's Church. In the parish of Magherafelt there was a secret society, and one of these individuals was in the pay of the Government. The fact was communicated to him; one of these individuals was in the pay of the police. He knew him, and could tell his name. There were the sort of men young people had to reckon with. There were a number of branches in the city of Dublin of these nefarious societies, and in every one of them each branch contained five or six Government spies. Having referred to the education and training of the children, and the duty of the parents towards them, his Eminence imparted the Papal Benediction.

NOT SHOT FOR FOOTBALLERS.

The Leinster Leader is the authority for the following incident. There is a "good one" told of a Salinas farmer, who "rounded off" on a Gaelic Club very neatly the other day. The Gael for want of a better utilized the farmer's field for football practice, but as his enthusiasm for national pastimes did not outweigh his consideration for "number one," he warned the athletes off. The latter however weren't above having a quiet game on the sly, but the farmer was too wide-awake. He carefully concealed himself behind a ditch, and no sooner was the leather hoisted than he emptied a charge of shot right into it. The ball collapsed, the Gael dispersed, and left the canny agriculturist in undisputed possession.

WOLFE TONE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

The arrangements for the celebration of the anniversary of Wolfe Tone's birthday are being pushed forward by the Young Ireland League, Dublin, in conjunction with the '98 Centenary Committee. Sunday, 20th June next, is the date fixed for the celebration, and special trains from Dublin and other places will be run to Salinas, which is within convenient distance of Bodenstown Churchyard, where the annual demonstration takes place. Special interest attaches to this year's celebration owing to the near approach of the Centenary of '98. He whose main hope is that he shall die rich, has begun to dig the grave of his nobler faculties. A fear of becoming ridiculous is the best guide in life, and will save a man from all sorts of scrapes.

LACROSSE AT NEW YORK.

Two Thousand Spectators Assist at a Match

Between the Crescents and Toronto University Teams - A Lively Match - Both Sides Equal - The Crowd Enjoyed the Game

There are some individuals in Montreal who seem to indulge in the delusion that the national game will not obtain a foothold on American soil. The recent match, played between a local and a Canadian team, in Brooklyn, serves to prove the reverse.

The Brooklyn Eagle in referring to the match says:-

Two thousand spectators saw the Crescent Athletic Lacrosse team divide the honors with the crack team from the Toronto University, at Bay Ridge, yesterday afternoon, after one of the hardest fought games ever played in this vicinity. The final score was 4 to 4.

From start to finish the Crescent players put up a vigorous game and the Canadians had the toughest encounter they ever had in Brooklyn for years. The Crescent men felt that they should have won Saturday's game and started in to turn the tables. Curry, Roberts and Garvin were laid low during the game, but pluckily continued and even braced up for their characteristic finish.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Position, Toronto. Lists players like Beaton, Miller, McCannagh, etc.

THE GAME DESCRIBED.

It was seen that Roberts was so lame that he could not run. The home players assumed the attack at once and kept the ball dangerously close to the students' goal for five minutes.

The spectators were jubilant. The students were ten minutes in covering matters up and then it came suddenly. The ball was quickly passed from the Toronto territory and almost without touching the ground was carried right to the Crescent posts and Snell shot the rubber for the score.

After the ball was in play again both Miller and Roberts each had a try for the goal posts and missed. Roberts tried again and Curry caught the ball full in the forehead, but he was not dazed in the least and continued.

The Canadians now played with snap and kept the home players worried. Beaton and Jackson seemed to be all over the field at once. Garvin and Roberts both made misses for goals.

Only five more minutes remained for the first half, but the players exerted themselves to such an extent that both Roberts and Lloyd retired, owing to injuries. No more points were scored in this half.

When Referee Louis J. Doyle blew his whistle at the expiration of ten minutes both Roberts and Lloyd were back again, smiling. For fully twenty minutes the struggle continued without either side scoring, though the Toronto students made many desperate attempts.

aintly retired to make room for him. Curry had hardly taken his position when he secured the ball and ran with it half the length of the field, passing it to Garvin, who scored.

The Crescents were now playing like hounds and seemed to turn the tide of the struggle completely. Garvin had three unsuccessful trials for goals, but it remained for Curry to make another of his brilliant runs and clever passes to Garvin, who counted.

It looked now as if the Crescents would win, for they were still playing very fast. When Garvin made a drive and struck the net pole one-half an inch to high there was a suppressed cheer, for it looked a sure point.

The Crescents had on their fighting clothes and played as though their life depended on it. It lacked only two minutes more to play when Curry, of whom great things were now expected, captured the sphere and passed it to Parsons, who slammed it between the posts for another point.

OUR LADY OF LOURDES.

A Pilgrimage to the Shrine at Rigaud.

RIGAUD, June 2 - It is not as yet generally known that at the pretty little town of Rigaud is a shrine dedicated to Our Lady of Lourdes, and that at it Our Blessed Lady, on more than one occasion, has deigned to exhibit that miraculous power that has made her shrine amidst the Pyrenees one so famed; pilgrims flock thither each year in increasing numbers, yet it is to be doubted if ever in its existence has taken place a pilgrimage better organized than the one that left Montreal on Tuesday last for Rigaud.

A COMPULSORY EDUCATION SCHEME IN BELGIUM

Meets With Vigorous Opposition From Catholics.

The Catholic press of Belgium was eagerly discussing for some weeks past the question of compulsory education. The subject has been brought on the tapis by the Abbe Daens, deputy for Alost, who has submitted to the Chambers a measure by which to enforce the school attendance of all children from and up to a certain age.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF THE SCHOOL AGE

who are not in school attendance is far in excess of what it ought to be. He says there are 370,000 such, and, esteeming the education of the young a matter of capital importance, as it certainly is, he is of opinion that the only way of securing the generalization of instruction is by rendering school attendance between certain ages obligatory.

LEGAL NEWS.

Judge Curran rendered judgment on Thursday last in the case of Joseph Alfred Lefebvre, vs. Hiram Johns n. In the fall of 1895, the plaintiff had purchased from defendant a Persian lamb cloak for his wife at the price of \$135.

took out the present action to have the money refunded. The Court held that the cloak had been returned too late, but as it was proved that, in attempting to repair the cloak, one of defendant's workmen spoiled it so that it was unfit for use by plaintiff's wife, the defendant must be condemned to refund \$100, amount which the plaintiff has declared himself willing to accept.

POINTERS FOR LESSEES.

Judge Taschereau rendered an instanter judgment last week in the case of Foster vs. the Chateaugay & Northern Railway Company. The plaintiff, a tenant of the Baylis farm, claimed \$500 damages on account of loss, trouble and inconveniences caused by the railway crossing the property.

HOW TO IMPROVE ON NEWSPAPERS

The question of how to improve newspapers has been engaging the attention of several well-known writers in the neighboring Republic. The latest contribution on the subject comes from the pen of Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, in the May number of Harper's Magazine.

Why do not the people have better newspapers? That is, granted that the newspapers are not what they should be, and that there is a desire for better, why do we not have better? Whose fault is it? Whose fault is it that we do not have better State legislatures, a better House of Representatives, a better Senate?

HE CREATES WHAT HE THINKS WILL SELL.

It is supposable that any racial in the land would not rather sell Bibles than playing cards, if he could make more money selling Bibles? Let us be reasonable. Why is it that a Review of the first class, literary and critical, cannot be maintained in this country? Why is it that a weekly, of high tone, refinement and cosmopolitan quality, without pictures and without scandal or personal gossip, finds it so difficult to live in this country?

IS BEGUN FOR A PURPOSE;

but all periodicals that live and become powerful, for good or evil, become so because they are profitable. Now, the newspaper owner, like every other owner of everything, is more or less affected by the common desire to get rich, and to get rich speedily.

COST MORE TO PRODUCE THAN IT IS SOLD FOR.

The result is that the paper depends wholly for support upon its advertising. And the advertising that it can attract depends upon the circulation it can show to the advertiser. The sole effort of the paper, then, is to gain circulation.

tion. It gets plenty of advertising, and it gains money. Does any one dispute this?

What are you going to do about it? Well, we are going to reform the world - gradually. We are going to hope that people will become moral enough, clean enough, intelligent enough, or refined enough to prefer a real "news" paper and a decent paper to the "fake" paper and the unclean. And meantime a suggestion or two may be thrown out.

THE VICIOUSNESS OF OUR NEWSPAPER SITUATION

is in having all their profit depend upon getting advertising by means of circulation. The circulation itself ought to pay. The newspaper is too cheap. So long as it is cheap it tends to be nasty.

There is another suggestion. If the daily newspapers could quit trying to be magazines and revert to their original purpose of printing news only, they would do better service and cost less to produce.

These suggestions are not new. Their value lies in constant repetition, so that they may become a part of the public mind. Every body says that something should be done. For we believe in Providence. And some day some one will come into the garden in the cool of the evening and ask, "Did these people make the newspapers, or did the newspapers make these people?"

ONTARIO'S TURN NOW

TO HOLD A GENERAL ELECTION FOR THE LOCAL ASSEMBLY.

The first gun in the Ontario provincial campaign will be fired next Tuesday at Lancaster. Other meetings will follow during the week in Alexandria and Pembroke.

THE SEA ARMISTICE.

AGREED TO BY GREECE AND TURKEY - THE BLOCKADE RAISED.

The news comes from Athens that the Turkish and Greek delegates held a meeting at Tarata to consider the demands of the Porte regarding the application of the armistice, as far as it affected maritime affairs.

Greece finally acquiesced in the Turkish demands, which were that the blockade of the coast of Macedonia and Epirus should be raised, that no troops or contraband of war should be landed on Turkish territory, and that vessels under the Turkish flag should be permitted to enter Greek ports without hindrance.

The null armistice was then signed. Turkey will be allowed to revictual her army in Thessaly by way of Volo, but will not be allowed to land troops or munitions of war.

A STANDARD COSMETIC.

A dear old quaker lady who was asked what gave her such a lovely complexion and what cosmetic she used replied sweetly: "I use for the lips, truth; for the voice, prayer; for the hands, charity; for the figure, uprightness, and for the heart, love." Now, there is a cosmetic box for you that is worth its weight in gold. Yet it costs nothing but a little self-denial.

What he desired: "You know," she said, with a little asperity, "that women have the reputation of being able to make money go further than men."



The business man or working man who gets run-down and in ill-health from over-work, needs the advice and treatment of a physician who is famous for the thousands of cases he has cured, and not for the thousands of dollars he has charged. In Dr. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., he will find that kind of a physician.

He is the discoverer of a wonderful medicine known as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is a marvelous medicine for broken down men and women. It whets the appetite, purifies the blood, makes the system perfect and the liver active.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S WAYS

Dwelt Upon by American Journals.

Some of the Features of Her Household Administration.

The American papers are full of reminiscences regarding Queen Victoria, now that the Diamond Jubilee celebration is approaching. Here is one of the latest:-

Queen Victoria is barely five feet tall but she wears a No. 5 shoe, made in the style of the ordinary Congress gaiter. The heels are less than one-half inch in height, and the gaiters are flat and broad. The only ornamentation are tips of patent leather. She has no fancy fur new shoes, and wears a pair of gaiters until they are literally worn out.

THE QUEEN OWNS 600 HOUSES.

not royal residences, but rent-yielding property. They represent a portion of her private fortune. Osborne House, on the Isle of Wight, and Balmoral, her Highland Palace, are also private property. The first of these will be left to her widowed daughter, Beatrice of Battenberg, and the Highland home to the Duke of Connaught.

Many of these the Queen never occupies, but they are maintained year after year, just as if Victoria would move into them the next day. Kensington Palace, for instance, has cost on an average more than \$70,000 a year to keep up for the past eight years, and every penny of the sum was practically wasted.

Victoria, in truth, is a very parsimonious old lady, although the English papers love to describe her as an ideal Lady Bountiful. A little incident which happened two years after the Prince Consort's death displays this trait; also another trait, which can only be described as pure, obstinate selfishness.

HER MAJESTY'S MOURNING COSTUMES.

The Queen was in deep mourning and refused to wear the smallest ornament. The court ladies and society, of course, dressed most plainly, as the Queen then led the fashions. At that time the great ribbon industry which had supported the whole town of Coventry languished. There was no demand for ribbons, and thousands of men and women were without work.

Wearing of ribbon was inconsistent with her idea of mourning. The ribbon workers departed, and Coventry was ruined. For more than a generation it was a dead city, and its people moved away. Recently it became the centre of the bicycle-making industry of Great Britain and is flourishing again.

One thousand functionaries are employed in the Queen's household. Whenever she moves from one palace to another many of them accompany her. The nominal head of this army is the lord steward, who receives a salary of \$10,000 a year.

THE REAL CHIEF

is the master of the household, who receives \$5,790 per annum. All disputes arising among the army employed in the royal palaces are settled by two ancient bodies called the Board of Green Cloth and the Court of Marshalsea. The Green Cloth Court attends to matters concerning Buckingham Palace, and the Marshalsea to disputes in all other royal palaces.

THE BEST ADVERTISEMENTS.

Many thousands of unsolicited letters have reached the manufacturers of Scott's Emulsion from those cured through its use of Consumption and Scrofulous diseases. None can speak so confidently of its merits as those who have tested it.

as civil matters, providing they happened within a certain distance of the royal palaces. Of late years the scope of these unique courts has been circumscribed. All questions of etiquette and precedence are decided by them, and occasionally they render decisions under the lofty advice of the Attorney-General.

Canadian Art in Europe.

The following is an extract from Le Monde Musical of Paris, the manager of which, Mr. E. Mangeot, Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, is a piano manufacturer and authority on pianos of European reputation:-

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL IRISH CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE

ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE And to Cap de la Madeleine, Under the Direction of the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's Church, Montreal. SATURDAY, July 10, 1897. (For Ladies and Children only.)

The Annual Pilgrimage of the Irish Sisterhood of the Third Order of St. Francis, of Montreal. TO the now famous Shrine of OUR LADY OF THE HOLY ROSARY, "Cap de la Madeleine," will take place on JUNE 12th.

First Communion.

PICTURES FOR FIRST COMMUNION FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. Size 12 x 18 with figures of the Sacred Heart. 12c per doz.

First Communion Rosaries.

In Mother of Pearl Silver Chain, \$1.00 each and upwards. In Mother of Pearl Silver plated Chain, 50c each and upwards.

Prayer Books.

White Covers at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Dark Morocco Covers, 50c, 60c, 75c, \$1.00 and upwards.

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Only Fire-proof Hotel in the City. New Management. Hungarian Band every Sunday, from 5 to 8 P.M. SUNDAY - Special Table D'Hotel Dinner, 75 cents.

Please mention the True Witness when writing or calling on advertisers.

TEACHER WANTED

For New Ireland Roman Catholic School. Applications received up to 25th June; state salary expected. Address R. S. FERRY, New Erin Post Office, County of Huntingdon, P.Q.

JUBILEE ECHOES.

Some of the Suggestions Offered by Enthusiasts.

Seat Swindling Operations Active at the Different Sea-ports.

United States Representative's Difficulty.

The Canny Scot Takes a Hand in Looking after Number One.

A London correspondent, writing of the preparations for the Queen's Jubilee, says—

It is impossible to escape the Jubilee echoes. Already everything is turning upon that celebration—drags, decoration and entertainments—while there is a shrieking chorus from the press, warning everybody against all imaginable disasters which, it is claimed, are likely to ensue. It is even pointed out that the proposed bonfires are likely to set the whole country in a blaze.

Some correspondents are so impressed with the importance of the Jubilee that they are not satisfied with the name of England or Britain, and want England rechristened Wiseland, the first four letters being the initials of Wales, Ireland, Scotland and England. This is capped by another correspondent who wants the Empire to be called Enwicollia, so as to bring in the colonies of England, and that all subjects of the Queen be called Enwicollians.

Jubilee seat swindling is rampant. Sharpers are meeting the incoming steamships at Port said, Brindisi and Queenstown and are selling to unsuspecting passengers unoccupied seats to view the jubilee procession. Many Americans have been victimized in this manner.

Complications in regard to the special Embassy of Mr. Whitehead Reid are already on the horizon. The Queen will receive Mr. Reid alone, following the same precedent with the other Special Embassies. The Foreign Office is prepared to provide quarters for Mr. Reid and his suite, embracing in the latter General Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., and Rear-Admiral J. N. Miller, U.S.N. Mr. Reid, however, proposes to do credit to his brother-in-law, already here seeking a large house for the accommodation of the special Embassy. The Foreign Office officials are glad to have Mr. Reid do this, but they say they cannot separate Gen. Miles and Admiral Miller from the rest of his suite, and they must provide their own quarters.

Upwards of 35,000 signatures have already been obtained for the Scottish national memorial to the Queen, praying that in State documents the words "Great Britain" and "British" should always be substituted for "England" and "English." Among the signers of the memorial are the Duke of Sutherland, many peers, many members of Parliament, and more than 800 provosts and other members of the municipal corporations of Scotland. Mr. John Erskine, a merchant of Belfast, Ireland, has offered the Lords of the Treasury, for the Queen's acceptance, a magnificent freehold overlooking Belfast Lough, as the site of a royal residence in Ireland. The latter country, it is claimed in some quarters, has always fretted over the fact that the Queen does not visit that portion of her dominions, and it has been asserted that her failure to do so is the result of the refusal of Dublin, in the sixties, to grant a site in Phoenix Park for a monument to the late Prince Consort.

AN HISTORICAL COSTUME BALL.

HOW SOME OF OLD VANDERBILT'S MILLIONS WILL BE SPENT IN ENTERTAINING ENGLISH ROYALTY.

The Duchess of Devonshire's historical costume ball on July 2 promises to be a magnificent affair. It is understood that the Duchess of Marlborough (formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt) will appear in the character of Columbia, and the Duke of Marlborough has ordered a Louis XVI. costume with wonderful jeweled embroideries. The Prince of Wales will represent one of his ancestors.

The young Duchess of Marlborough took a prominent part at the Duchess of Albany's bazaar, at the Imperial Institute, on Tuesday and Wednesday, at which the Prince and Princess of Wales and many other members of the royal family were present. The Duchess of Marlborough wore a handsome French frock of white embroidered muslin over pale green, with a big black picture hat. She did a roaring trade in the various knick-knacks displayed at her stall.

A DELICATE SURGICAL OPERATION

TIN WHISTLE EXTRACTED FROM THE THROAT OF A THREE-YEAR-OLD CHILD.

Little Johnny Dennenbaum of Harrison, N.J., swallowed a circular tin whistle last week, and it lodged far down in his throat. The boy is less than 3 years old. The whistle is nearly an inch in diameter and is made of two concave disks of tin, with a hole through the centre. Were it not for that hole this would be an obituary notice instead of a record of a successful surgical operation, in which Roentgen rays, photography, and prolonged fishing took part. Two physicians in Harrison tried to get the whistle and failed. The youngster was sustained with milk and coffee for two days until he was taken to St. Michael's Hospital in Newark, where half a dozen physicians studied the case, and decided that X rays must be used to locate the obstruction. They could not find the whistle by ordinary probing, but knew that it was still somewhere in the throat, because it gave out a muffled note every time the boy inhaled or exhaled.

Dr. William F. Seidler, of Newark, has a very complete laboratory and a part of his apparatus is a costly plate machine for the generation of static electricity. It is driven by a small

electric motor. A dozen physicians visited the laboratory to see the effort to locate and extract the whistle from little Johnny's throat.

The child was put under the influence of an anæsthetic and his throat was examined with the aid of a new Crookes tube and a fluoroscope. The tin whistle was plainly seen, lodged far down in the throat, and an effort was made to extract it with the instruments at hand, but in spite of the fact that it was hooked several times, it could not be withdrawn, and the physicians concluded to desist after working upon it nearly an hour.

On Wednesday a number of special instruments were ordered, and on Thursday night the convale of doctors met again in Dr. Seidler's office. Dr. Joseph Fewsmith and Dr. Teeter assisted Dr. Seidler, and the others looked on. The child was chloroformed and the electrical machine was turned on. The Crookes tube worked to perfection, and the whistle was quickly located in the child's inflamed gullet. It was not now giving forth any sound when the child breathed. The special probe was passed down his throat, and at the third attempt it caught securely in the hole in the centre of the double disk. Then the whistle was carefully withdrawn.

And now Johnny is playing around the house as if nothing had happened, but his toys are selected with precaution. Dr. Seidler wears the whistle as a watch charm.—New York Sun.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The required amount has been subscribed for the Oliver Goldsmith Memorial Window to be placed in the church at his native place, County Longford, Ireland. The majority of the subscribers it is said are English men of letters. An Irish firm has received the contract for the work. The window is to be placed in the church near "Sweet Auburn."

Either the bicycle is a very democratic vehicle or the Chinaman is a very up-to-date individual. Last week I saw two Mongolians perched on wheels and riding along Western avenue and apparently enjoying themselves as much as their Caucasian brethren. Apropos of the bicycle, I saw a young man who had only one leg wheeling along St. Catherine street one fine afternoon recently and he was managing his wheel just as well as many men who have the use of both limbs.

The Daily Witness says—With the exception of Mr. Marchand, who is a notary, and Mr. Sheehan, who is a retired merchant, and Dr. Guerin, who is a physician, both of these without a portfolio, the Marchand Cabinet is made up exclusively of lawyers, though Mr. Stephens, also without portfolio, is a lawyer only in name. Mr. Marchand, we think, do well as soon as possible to work in a sprinkling of whatever other elements the House furnishes. There should be a merchant and a farmer in every government.

The celebration of "Decoration Day" in the United States is a very touching and beautiful occasion, when Blue and Grey mingle, and when men that have fought against each other meet in friendly union over the graves of those who have fought in the battles of that terrible Civil War. And this annual occasion stands out in strange contrast to the men of the Green and Orange that never mingle, whose feelings and sympathies are apart and have been and will be until some great evolution or revolution occurs under "the flag that braved a thousand years."

Rev. James E. Robier, a Canadian priest, now in the Holy Land, and formerly of New York diocese, to which he returns soon, will celebrate the twenty-first anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood on June 30. Father Robier is a native of St. Thomas, Ont., where he was born in 1841. He made his collegiate studies at St. John's College, Fordham, and his theological studies at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore. He was ordained by the late Bishop Loughlin in 1872. Speaking of the celebration of silver jubilee, no less than seven priests celebrated theirs in New York last week in one day and a few days afterwards four priests in Springfield, Mass., celebrated their silver jubilees.

The Sun, N.Y., says:—Notwithstanding the cordiality with which the United States Monetary Commission has been received on all sides in France, it is not believed anything practical is likely to be accomplished there. Much has been made of the utterances of M. Meline, the French Premier, at last week's banquet; but, he carefully pointed out that he spoke in his own name and not in behalf of the Government of France. It is also known that he has declared France would not take the initiative unless certain that Great Britain would take part in the movement. Unfortunately for their usefulness in France, at least two out of the three American Commissioners do not speak a word of French and neither does the official secretary of the Commission. The awkwardness of this was shown at the banquet when the American envoys could not respond to the toasts.

The Public Baths Association of Philadelphia has just been incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania. This association is formed, as stated in its charter, "for the purpose of establishing and maintaining public baths and affording the poor facilities for bathing and the promotion of health and cleanliness." The association is about to erect a bath house, where, for a small fee, persons of both sexes can obtain hot or cold baths every day in the year. The basement of this building will contain a public wash room with a capacity of twelve sets of tubs with steam driers, mangles, etc. The bath house will have a capacity of 1,000 baths per day. About twelve years ago a similar institution on a larger scale, was opened in Dublin, on Townsend street. It was under municipal control and contained two large plunge baths and a large number of

clining baths, each in a separate bath-room, and in different portions of the building were bath-rooms for each sex. In addition females had the use of the plunge baths on certain days. For different classes of people there were two sets of baths and each of the plunges were for a different class. The first class cost 2 pence (2 cents) admission, and the second class 1 penny (2 cents.) Each bather was furnished with a clean towel, a pair of trunks for the plunge bath and a small square of fresh soap. Attached to these baths was a large wash-room which was patronized by those who had not sufficient means or accommodation for doing family washing at home. This room was equipped with about 100 sets of tubs and contained steam driers, mangles, wringers, etc. The charge for the use of a set of tubs, which, by the way, were of slate and stationary, was one penny per hour.

If you are anxious to find out about coming earthquakes ask a Chinaman, as the experience of the citizen (quoted below) will show, when a well-known man, who has a place of business on Bleury street, was speaking to his Chinese laundryman on the morning of the day on which the last earthquake took place, when the Chinaman told him in his pigeon English, "going to have belly much shake up 'n'ight." On asking for an explanation the citizen learned that the Chinaman wished to convey the information that an earthquake would take place on that night. The gentleman forgot about what the Chinaman had told him until he went home that evening, and shortly after then he started to tell his "better half" of the Chinaman's forecast, when just then everything began to rattle and shake and the worthy citizen began to realize that the Mongolian was right!

Formerly the highwayman stood in some lonely spot in dead of night and with pointed pistol commanded the unfortunate wayfarer to "stand and deliver," now he stands out at high noon, and at night as well, and not in the lonely by-ways but in the busy thoroughfares. I am referring to the professional beggar. Of course he goes unarmed but he is as fully successful as his olden predecessors of mask and pistol. The ways and means by which these gentry obtain money are many and unique. Like everything else they have to be right up to date in order to be successful, and generally the business man is willing to pay for the privilege of hearing a good yarn. Now I am not writing of the really needy and deserving poor but of that other and far larger class who are too dissolute and idle to work except on the feelings of those to whom they apply for "assistance." A common class of these people is composed of those who have walked on a wager from almost anywhere. The gist of their story is always that they are to walk the whole distance without spending any money and must earn so much. These people generally make for a newspaper office, but the game is getting played out and the "boys" seldom receive the walkers with any degree of enthusiasm. The other day a rather seely looking individual rushed into a well known merchant's office with a cheery air and an expansive smile. "Hello N," he said, "How are you to-day? How's business? Say, will you lend me a quarter? Just been to the House but hadn't enough money and they put me out." "But, my dear man, I don't know you," said the merchant. "Oh that's all right, I know you," replied the seedy one. In order to get rid of him he was given a quarter and it was afterwards discovered that he had visited all the offices in the vicinity and in the same manner. It turned out that he was formerly a commercial traveller who had fallen through drink. A weary looking man strode into a tea merchant's office recently and after being refused money said: "Well gimme a pun of tea any'ow, b'kin get a drink fur that." I had a good laugh at a man who waylaid me on St. Catherine street on Saturday night. He was about forty years of age and according to his story "had been in the Crimean war." The fact that this campaign took place in the early 50's did not disconcert him in the least. For at least a month there was a young man on St. Catherine street who "had just landed from a steamer yesterday, and hadn't any money." A party of us met a most original "worker" the other night on Sherbrooke street. She stood at the edge of the group and told a long incoherent story to the effect that her only child—a girl—had just died in the "English Hospital" and she wanted enough money to "buy four boards for my darling's coffin." The narrator continued that she had sold the cup out of which the child had drunk her last drink. After some little questioning the truth of the story became doubtful, but we were willing to loosen our purse strings for such an original tale. When the woman counted up the sum which she held in her hand she announced that she was "just thirteen cents short" of the amount required. Then with a tearful tone she asked for "your names, please, young gentlemen, that I may put them in Mr. C——'s book."

A COSTLY BITE.

A LOUISVILLE WIDOW DEMANDS \$50,000 FROM AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Is a mosquito bite an accident? That is what has been puzzling the Kentucky courts recently, and the point is not yet settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. The question is by no means a trifling one, either, as \$50,000 hinges on the answer. C. C. Campbell, a Louisville insurance agent, tells the story as follows:—

"The suit was brought by Mrs. Sally Amberg, of Louisville," he said. "It seems that Amberg had taken out a policy in our company, the United States Mutual Accident Life Insurance Company, for \$50,000. A year or so ago he died, and a claim was filed by his widow soon after for the amount of his policy. It was stated that he had received an unusually severe mosquito bite on the nose, from which he had contracted a fatal attack of blood poisoning. The company refused to pay on the ground that death was the result of a previously existing disease, and not an accident. The widow sued and lost. Then she appealed and the Court of Appeals re-

versed the lower court, deciding that the woman was entitled to the \$50,000. It was said in the decision that a mosquito bite was as much an accident as a kick from a horse."

But the company hasn't given in yet. The amount involved is too big, and the case will be carried to a higher court.

GIANTS FOR MANITOBA.

The First Contingent Arrives at the C.P.R. Depot, Montreal.

Their Peculiar Style and Dress—The Party Consists of Nearly Fifty People.

Last week there was an unusually large gathering of spectators in the vicinity of the special quarters set apart for emigrants at the Windsor Station. The cause of the gathering was owing to a rumor which had been circulated that a large band of foreign giants had arrived in the city. In part, the rumor was based upon truth, as a party of Rusniak peasants the first that ever came to this country, had arrived and were merely waiting to be transferred to the special train for Winnipeg, Manitoba, where the British government has granted them an extensive tract of land. They were dressed in their national costume.

The Rusniaks, or Ruthenians, as they are also called, are the inhabitants of the semi-independent duchy of Bukovina, of which the Emperor of Austria is the hereditary archduke. The duchy lies on the extreme south-eastern corner of the Austrian empire, bordering on Russia, Roumania, Galicia and Moldavia.

The language of the people is a Slav dialect, which is almost identical with Little Russian.

The party consisted of nine men, ten women and twenty-five children, all of magnificent physique. Not one of the men was less than six feet tall, and two or three were more than seven feet. The women were also tall and well formed, and the children seemed to be healthy and intelligent.

The men wore their hair long and clipped across the forehead in an old-fashioned "bang." They wore tight fitting trousers of coarse white homespun linen, tucked into high rawhide boots, the tops of which were turned down and heavily embroidered.

They wore shirts of the same material and a sheep skin coat, or "shuba," with the hair inside and laced in front with rawhide thongs. The hat was a wide brimmed straw affair, with a bunch of cock feathers stuck in the left side. Each man wore a wide belt of leather embroidered in geometrical designs, from which hung three or four pouches of untanned leather, containing food, tobacco and water. A long sheath knife was also hung from the belt.

The women wore sheep skin coats just like the men's, and their only other garment was of linen, with embroidered edges, and reaching to half way between the ankle and knee. The legs were bare and on the feet were heavy rawhide shoes. Their head-dress was of white linen, somewhat similar to that worn by Turkish women, and with a long veil flowing over the shoulders. Most of the children were bareheaded, and they wore only a single sleeveless garment of white linen, which looked more like a flour bag, with holes cut in for hands and arms than anything else.

As a whole, both men and women were remarkable handsome. Their features were of the Grecian type, and the men were clean shaven, except for long and carefully curled mustaches. The women were all handsome and tidy.

ILLUMINATED CAR DRIVE.

On Thursday, June 17th, a grand trolley car party will drive through Westmount, St. Henri, St. Cœneunde, Hochelaga and Point St. Charles. The finest orchestras in the city have been engaged for the occasion, and those wishing to go should obtain tickets (25 cents each) immediately. They can be had at: P. Gibbons, cor. Ottawa and McCord streets; Mrs. McGuire, 433 1/2 Wellington; R. Mayne Bro., cor. Notre Dame and Inspector; P. Flannery, 2124 Notre Dame; John Lewis, druggist, cor. University and St. Catherine; T. Allard, 154 St. Lawrence. Special illuminated cars will leave Wellington square, cor. Centre and Wellington streets, at 8 1/2 p.m. sharp, and return about 10.30. No tickets will be sold after 15th inst. The drive is under the auspices of a number of our young men from the Point and we trust that the public will appreciate this grand opportunity.

HAVE TO LEARN THEIR ENGLISH OVER AGAIN.

At a convention in New York of professors of English in the various colleges of the country the statement was made that the average New York schoolboy on entering college had to be taught English as if he were learning a new language, the reason being the acquired slang of the street.—Utica Globe.

DERBY WON BY AN IRISH HORSE.

LONDON, June 2.—The Derby of 1897, otherwise the Derby Stakes of 6,000 sovereigns, by subscription of 50 sovereigns each, for three-year-old colts, to carry 126 pounds and fillies 121 pounds, was won to day by Mr. J. Cubbins' brown colt Galtée More, by Kendal, out of Morganette. Lord Rosebery's b.c. Velaquez.

Liver Iils

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work

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easily and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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by Donovan, out of Vista, second; Mr. J. Simons Harrison's b.c. History, by Hampton, out of Isabelle, third. The betting before the start was 4 to 1 on Galtée More, which was ridden by Charles Wood; 10 to 1 against Velaquez ridden by Watts, and 25 to 1 against History, ridden by Cannon.

Mr. J. Gibbins, the owner of Galtée More, was a poor man working in the United States when he inherited a great fortune from his uncle, Mr. Wyse, the great Irish distiller. Galtée More is probably one of the most valuable horses in the long list of Derby winners. Several weeks before the race Mr. Gibbins refused \$125,000 for the colt.

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found the only complete up to date record of patents granted to Canadian inventors by the Canadian and United States Governments. This report is specially prepared for this paper by Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and experts, head office, Temple Building, Montreal, from whom all information may be readily obtained:—

- CANADIAN PATENTS. 55939—William Fairbairn, Calabogie, Ont., envelope opener. 55945—Edouard Manley, Coteau du Lac, P.Q., car tender. 55982—Charles Mignault, J.-J.-s, Man., aerator and cooler combined. 56001—A. Tremblay, Montreal, improvements in harvesting machines. 56182—Maurice Barilouxi, Montreal, machine for engraving on glass. AMERICAN PATENTS. 55847—Emory M. Boster, stove or furnace. 55878—William Christie, electric incubator. 55879—Marie C. B. E. Dupic, apparatus for quick tanning. 55882—Frank G. Fowler, steam boiler. 558710—Robert McNeil, street-sweeper. 558589—James J. Penney, apparatus for illuminating basements and dark rooms. 558361—William R. Smith, mechanical toy. 783525—Albert G. Wheeler, electric railway. 783561—William A. Williamson, cork-screw.

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ARTISTS OF THE PEN, BRUSH AND CHISEL.

There are said to be in France 2,150 women authors and journalists and about 700 women artists. The provinces contribute most of the writers—about two-thirds—while Paris is represented in the same proportion among the artists. Among the writers 1,000 are novelists, 200 are poets, 150 educational writers, and the rest writers of various kinds. The artists comprise 107 sculptors, and the others are painters, ranging over all branches of the pictorial art.

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NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Eight Dollars per share on the Capital stock of this institution has been declared, and the same will be payable at the Banking House, in this city, on and after

Friday, the 2nd day of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th June next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board. H. Y. BARBEAU, Manager. Montreal, May 29th, 1897.

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY The True Witness Printing & Publishing Co (LIMITED) 335 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada P. O. Box 1188.

MS. and all other communications intended for publication or notice, should be addressed to the Editor, and all business and other communications to the Managing Director, THE TRUE WITNESS P. & P. CO., LTD., P. O. Box 1188.

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WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 9, 1897.

WELCOME!

The visit to Montreal, on the 1st of July next, of the Ottawa St. Patrick's Society will afford our local Irish societies, the new St. Patrick's League, and Irish people generally, an opportunity for the exercise of hospitality. Such occasions for the interchange of courtesies and kindnesses are not so frequent as they ought to be. The Irish communities in our several cities and towns come too little into contact with each other in social intercourse, and take too little interest in each other's doings. For practical purposes, many of us Irish Canadians, who have been living all, or nearly all, our lives only a few hours apart, are as widely sundered as if the ocean separated us. Only now and then, when such a happy thought as that which impels our Ottawa brethren to come this way for the enjoyment of their holiday breaks in upon the monotony of our isolation, is the mournful fact of it brought pleasantly home to us. How many ties of friendship, of common joy or suffering, of mutual service, or even closer relations, may have bound the members of communities, thus parted, in the days that are gone! Some of the older people may have known each other in the old land, may have crossed the sea together, may have had the same first experiences after landing in Canada, and after sharing for a while in similar hopes or fears for the future, may have been separated and lost sight of each other, until one pleasant excursion like that of the O.S.P.S. has enabled them to call up the slumbering memories. Others may belong to a younger generation and their recollections may be all of the new land, but they may be no less interesting to those who cherish them.

Ties of this kind may be exceptional. The bulk of the people, young and old, male and female, who meet each other on the occasion of such a visit may be strangers to each other, but not the less for that reason are they united by ties that should be strong and lasting, by a common descent from Irish forefathers, by a common test preserved through many tests and trials, by the same love for the same old land, and the same devotion to the same good cause, the best welfare of the Irish race all over the world and especially in our own Canada. These are ties sufficient to make it desirable that the Irish communities of the different cities, towns and districts of Canada should cultivate the traditions and sympathies which make us all members of one great family. Cead Mille Failte.

HIS IRISH MISSION.

Mr. C. B. Devlin, Canadian Immigration Agent in Ireland, seems to be disposed to quarrel with his friends. For our own part, we are not greatly concerned about his anger, because we are not conscious of having wronged him in word or deed. On the contrary, we have, from the first day of his appointment, been well disposed towards him, and when we heard of the reception his mission had met with in Ireland, we were sorry both on his account and on Canada's. Mr. Devlin might, with conviction, have assured the people of Ireland that they had too many friends countrymen and lovers in Canada to justify the fear that any wrong was intended to be done them. He might have reminded his Dublin and other critics that Canada had sympathized with Ireland in all her sorrows and had never held back the hand of help when it was needed. Of Ireland's Home Rule cause Canada was among the first to acknowledge the righteousness and she had given that cause one of her most eloquent sons. We might say more of the grounds that Mr. Devlin had to be received as a friend, and of the utter groundlessness for treating him as a messenger of ill. We have

already stated the only reasons on which it is desirable for Irish people to seek a new home in Canada. We do not wish to drag them away and still less to entice them away on false pretences. But if in any case there be any of them who have determined to leave the Old Land and to cross the Atlantic, we naturally and reasonably desire that they should cast their lot with their kinsmen in Canada rather than on the other side of the border. If Mr. Devlin has any other instructions, less palatable to the Irish people, we are not aware of them.

THE EXHIBITION.

If there is anything that should be undertaken with an ample supply of means, it is the Exhibition. The name and purpose of it condemn half measures. An ill equipped Exhibition is a discredit to the city and it is most unfair to a gentleman who assumes the responsibility and the labor of getting it into shape to leave them unprovided with means to carry out their plans. We have had some capital Exhibitions in Canada and a certain number of them have been in Montreal. The influence of such an Exhibition of our natural products, and the best results attained by us in all the arts and industries that supply human life with what it needs for sustenance, clothing, shelter, warmth, comfort, culture and adornment, cannot well be over-estimated. It is an object lesson of the most comprehensive kind. The young people who are taken through the main portions of an Exhibition, who see the live stock, the cereals, vegetables and fruits produced from our own soil, supplemented by the edibles from other climes, who are shown the products and the methods of the dairy, whose attention is directed to the various kinds of bread, biscuits and preserved foods; to the different kinds of household furniture and the apparatus for heating and lighting; carpets, tapestry and other furnishings; the products of the loom and its modern substitutes of every material, pattern and purpose; implements and instruments of all kinds used in manufacture, agriculture and the arts, and the numberless labor saving devices, and illustrations of all these in operation and achievement; carriages, carts, sleighs, bicycles, snow-shoes, skates, boats and canoes; books and stationery; toilet articles; jewellery; toys; pianos and other instruments of music, and a host of other articles for use or ornament—it is impossible for the young to pass this multitude of objects, even in hasty review, without obtaining an impression that books or hearsay could never give. Again, such a display has a stimulating effect on business, by suggesting new forms of comfort or luxury, creating a wholesome rivalry and eliciting powers of invention and adaptation. It tends to enlighten the whole community and to add to the dignity of labor by deepening the admiration for the skilled workman. No person, however dull of comprehension, can make the tour of an Exhibition without adding to his stock of information and having his reflecting faculties enlivened. The Exhibition brings into contact with each other the sharpest intellects in the walks of industry, invention and trade. Art and applied science are also represented. The botanist and geologist cannot fail to find something to interest them and the adept in physics finds scope for his knowledge. To get up a good Exhibition, therefore, is no common undertaking, and deserves generous support. Without such support it is sure to be a failure, and it is not surprising that the Exhibition Company think of dropping the thing altogether after this year, unless the enterprise receives assistance in keeping with its character, complicity and magnitude. But such an enforced surrender would be disastrous.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FOR IRELAND.

The scheme of local government combined with an important readjustment of the burden of taxation that was announced a fortnight ago by Mr. Balfour, in recognition of the claims of the Irish members of Parliament, is the most striking and advantageous illustration of the power of unity that Ireland's recent history has afforded. Again and again has it been urged on Ireland's representatives that if they only massed their forces and advanced shoulder to shoulder they would be irresistible. But never was the advice given with better reason and surer grounds of triumph if it were followed than when the present session opened at Westminster. For months the overtaxation of Ireland had furnished a theme to the press of every shade of opinion in the four provinces, and Ulster was quite as eager to stand up for Ireland's rights as either Munster, Leinster or Connaught. As the time for the opening of Parliament drew near the necessity was felt for a common plan of attack and defence in dealing with the Commissioners' report, and it gave general satisfaction when it was learned that Col. Sanderson and the other Unionist spokesmen were ready to act with the two Home-Rule sections in fearless defence of Ireland's rights. The enthusiasm with which this announce-

ment was received was not immediately followed by the expected results. But ultimately their steadfast adherence to principle and determination not to be diverted from the goal, in view by any merely sectional considerations enabled the best men of all the Irish parties to win a victory by which all Ireland is the gainer. The opportunity was a grand one and had it been lost through faction or mismanagement, the consequences would have been deplorable. At the right moment, happily, the right men were in their places, and the result is one on which the Irish members are to be congratulated, and for which Mr. Balfour has been thanked and praised. Never before was the attitude of the Irish political parties so thoroughly united and patriotic.

When the House of Commons went into Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. E. F. V. Knox, M.P., put down his motion demanding that half the agricultural rates in Ireland should be paid by the State. He had made like proposals before, but without result, and was not hopeful. This time, however, he had support from a new quarter—the Irish Unionist benches. Col. Sanderson, Mr. Carson and Mr. Lecky not only spoke on his side, but voted on it, and brought their Irish Tory and Liberal colleagues to vote with them. The result of this coalition is Mr. Balfour's Irish Government bill, the operation of which will, it is said, effect a diminution of taxes on behalf of the agricultural class of more than \$3,000,000. Popular representation is to take the place of the Grand Jury system, and, in other respects, the measure follows the lines of its English predecessor. In Ireland there are two separate rates, collected by two different persons and handed in to different authorities—the poor rate and the county cess—the latter being the larger. The Government propose to provide for an annual grant in relief of rates equal to half the amount of the present agricultural rates. The measure, which is intended to attain two great objects—the application of local government to Ireland and the settlement of the question of taxation, will be introduced next session. There will doubtless be criticism of details at the proper time, but meanwhile, the policy announced by Mr. Balfour has given universal satisfaction, so far as the most influential papers have voiced popular opinion in Ireland. And this satisfaction has gone some way in effacing party lines.

CIVIC TAXATION.

The state of the city's finances has for some time past been a source of anxiety to the civic authorities and to all who are more immediately interested in the city's welfare. It looks as if before long this anxiety would be shared by every wage-earner within the city's limits. The Real Estate Association's report on taxation (the work of Mr. A. Levesque and Mr. W. D. Patterson) throws a good deal of light on the financial situation and the causes that have produced it, and proposes a plan of readjustment of existing burdens. Among the causes mentioned is the policy of parting with important privileges for a mere fraction of their value, and there are other causes that need not be dwelt upon just now. According to the City Treasurer's last report, the total revenue of the municipality amounts to \$2,757,660.93—the assessed value of real estate being \$137,872,695. At the rate of 1 1/2 per cent, this yields \$1,696,565.73, and it is complained that so large a ratio (about three-fifths) of the whole revenue of the city, and \$635,470.53 more than all the other sources combined, is in excess of the city's rightful claims on the real property holders. The latter, it is urged, number only ten thousand on a voter's list of forty-two thousand. It is natural, of course, that those who possess real estate should protest against the imposition of burdens which they consider out of proportion to their numerical strength. On the other hand, there are not many of those on whom, as wage-earners, salary-receivers or tenants, they would shift a portion of their burden who would not gladly accept their position, with all its responsibilities. There are some, indeed, who hold that real estate should be charged still more heavily. Without, however, discussing any theories of that kind, we admit that some readjustment is essential and that all citizens should do their part in paying for the administration, regulation and improvement of the city. The question of an income tax is beset with difficulties, like every other plan. There again, those who are blessed, or otherwise, with superabundance, are more inclined to look at the largeness of what they have to contribute than at the fact that, whatever they contribute, they still have a surplus far above their needs. A man whose income is barely enough, or, as often happens, insufficient to support his family in comfort and respectability, would feel any rate imaginable more than the wealthy man who is far beyond the reach of poverty or any approach to it. On the other hand, there are persons who, with moderate means, indulge in moderate desires and by good management are practically as inde-

pendent as the rich. There is a lower stratum—that of the majority, with whom life is a constant struggle and who never have anything to spare. On these, even a minimum tax would be a burden hard to be borne. Yet an income tax, diminishing in the ratio of wages or salary, would be resented by many and might in some cases be unfair. The whole question is full of difficulties. The proposal is to reduce the tax on real estates and to impose a tax on incomes (without exception) and on rents, and it is suggested that the revenue from the markets may be indefinitely increased. The last part of the plan will be satisfactory to the general public, but there is likely to be resistance on the part of those concerned.

There are four classes of exempted property to which the Association's committee gave consideration—churches and presbyteries coming first, and charitable houses and schools third. With the exception of schools enjoying special exemptions injurious to commissioners or private schools, it is advised to leave these properties untaxed. We are not quite sure of the class of specially exempted schools referred to, and therefore cannot pronounce upon the justice of the exception. Otherwise we approve of this solution of a problem of great interest to Catholics. There are also some special exemptions of small value that will gradually die out and so may be allowed to run their course. The only class remaining is that of corporation and government property, amounting to \$16,226,230, and which would yield a revenue of \$202,827.88. Although this is the largest figure in the four classes enumerated it is not proposed to interfere with its exemption. The other classes have values and revenues as follows: Churches and presbyteries, \$5,817,100 (\$62,713.76 revenue); charitable houses and schools, \$13,537,280 (\$169,216 revenue); and temporary exemptions by the municipality, \$375,750 (\$467,187 revenue.) These last, it is said, will die out in time, but the public may be curious as to the grounds on which they obtained the privilege.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

We learn from the Providence Visitor that by the will of the late Hannah McLaughlin, of Brookline, Mass., the following bequests are made: Fifteen hundred dollars to the trustees of Boston College, to establish a scholarship, the income to be applied annually to the purpose of educating a student for the priesthood; \$300 to the Little Sisters of the Poor; \$300 to the Home for Destitute Catholic Children; \$300 to the Sanctuary Society of the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Boston; \$500 to the Rev. Edward I. Devitt, S. J., or whoever was pastor of the above named church at the time of the testatrix's death; \$200 to the House of the Guardian Angel; \$200 to the Free Home for Consumptives in Dorchester; all the rest of her estate, in equal shares, to the Home for Destitute Catholic Children, the House of the Angel Guardian, the Little Sisters of the Poor and the Free Home for Consumptives.

If all the beneficiaries by their pious and humane bequest give the soul of that noble woman the return of their prayers, surely she will be blessed in no common measure. We take it for granted that she was by descent, if not by birth, of our own people. And it is consoling to reflect that Irish women and men not a few have earned the blessings of the poor, the suffering, the helpless and their friends and benefactors by a similar charitable and wise disposal of their property. There are many estates in this age of millionaires from which, after all the reasonable claims of needy or deserving relatives have been satisfied, there is plenty to spare for purposes of wise charity.

There are, it must be confessed, more rich people to-day who give meagerly, or neglect to give at all, for objects of benevolence, than there are of those who give with a free hand and a generous heart for the relief of distress or the promotion of good works. Indeed, when we read of the fortunes that are amassed by all sorts of means and consider what an enormous proportion of them is either squandered in ostentatious profusion, or bestowed upon worthless heirs to be used for purely selfish ends, we cannot be altogether surprised at the angry discontent of those who lack the means of subsistence. Luxury is, it is true, no new thing in the world. It flourished ages ago, even in times when lavish expenditure failed to procure what we would regard as simple comfort. It is a vice that the fathers of the Church denounced as utterly inconsistent with the profession of Christianity and all the teaching of Christian moralists is opposed to it.

The Church is not, however, a leveller, and those who would reduce society to a dreary flat of equality would do away with all incitement to progress. It is not wealth that is wrong, but the attainment of wealth by means that are dishonest or cruel or heartless and the abuse of it for pleasures that offend good taste, moderation and the sense of human right. The wise and beneficent use of wealth is its justification, and

those who spend the money they have acquired in ways that make life more enjoyable for others—the cure of disease, the mitigation of poverty, the spread of sound education, the diffusion of a healthy press, and the support of humane, pious and charitable enterprises, have made the best of all investments with their money, for they have lent it to Him who will repay with ample interest.

Some benefactors like to see the fruit from their own planting before they die; some, again, prefer to entrust to others when they are gone the works of mercy, charity, education or general improvement on which they have set their hearts. Much good may be done by either method. It is not the way but the will that is lacking. Notwithstanding some endowments by the living and bequests by the dead that range all the way from millions to comparatively modest sums—there is still a colossal amount of wealth—some of it, perhaps, ill gotten enough—in the hands of men and women to whom their possessions seem to suggest no thought of anyone but themselves. That we have any such rich people in our Irish community we would not like to think. But for the liberal-hearted of our wealthy class there is still abundant scope for doing good.

The Shamrocks have lost their first match in the championship series, despite the generalship of such a clever veteran as Mr. Tobias Butler, who assumed the office of captain of the team for the occasion. The cause of defeat was solely due to the fact that the young Irishmen were not in form to withstand a severe struggle such as that of Saturday. The weather in Montreal has been against the home team and prevented them from obtaining the measure of field practice so necessary to secure success in a contest with an opponent.

The seventy-ninth annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal, which was held on Monday at the head office in this city, was characteristic in many respects.

The able addresses delivered by the general manager, Mr. Clouston, and the vice-president, Senator Drummond, contained a warning note which is certain to exercise a beneficial influence in the circles of business men who are inclined to speculate.

Some weeks ago we issued the accounts of annual subscriptions, and as a result many subscribers promptly responded by remitting the small amount of their indebtedness. There are thousands of our patrons, however, who have not been heard from. We would remind them of the urgency of giving the matter their immediate attention.

THE REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting of the Real Estate Association, which is composed of proprietors of all classes and creeds in Montreal, was held on Friday last. The committee appointed to report on some method of reducing taxation on real estate, submitted their report. It contained many important features, especially those dealing with the exemptions on churches and religious institutions. We give the principal portions of the document, as follows:—

The report, which was the combined work of Mr. A. Levesque and Mr. W. D. Patterson, dealt with the question of city taxation. It demonstrated that three-fifths of the entire revenue of the city was derived from the tax on real estate, and suggested that the burden be shifted upon the shoulders of the tenants and upon those who received fixed incomes. According to a late report of the city treasurer the total revenue of the municipality amounts to \$2,757,660.93. The assessed value of the real estate of the city was shown to be \$137,872,695, which at the rate of one and a quarter per cent, produced \$1,696,565.73, or practically three-fifths of the whole revenue. The different sources of revenue were twenty-three in number, and the tax on real estate alone produced \$635,470.53 more than all the other sources combined. It is held that all who derive benefit from civic institutions should contribute their share towards their support.

A SINGLE CLASS OF CITIZENS, namely, the property-holders, who number only ten thousand on a voters' list of forty-two thousand, pay out of one source alone over three-fifths of the total revenue of the city, and besides this they pay their share of the revenue derived from the other twenty-two imposts. It has been suggested at different times to tax all exempted properties, which would produce a revenue as follows, the rate being one and a quarter per cent on each class of property, namely:—

Table with 3 columns: Item, Value, Revenue. 1. Churches and Presbyteries: \$5,817,100, \$62,713.75. 2. Corporation and Government property: 16,226,230, 202,827.88. 3. Charitable Houses and Schools: 13,537,280, 169,216.00. 4. Temporary exemptions by municipality: 375,750, 467,187.00. Total Revenue: \$439,826.63.

EXEMPTIONS ON CHURCHES OR RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS APPROVED.

It is judged advisable not to tax the properties contained in the first and second enumeration. Nor to tax schools except such as enjoy exemption from taxation by virtue of special charter, and so place the commissioners' and private schools at a disadvantage. Nor is it judged advisable to tax charitable institutions even when those corporations carry on lucrative businesses, because, there being no public charities supported by the city, these private corporations fill a want which would other-

wise have to be provided for by the citizens at large. It is also held that such private institutions are better managed and cost less than would civic houses of relief.

The fourth class of exemptions, the result of special arrangements made with different individuals, will in time die out; it is not necessary to interfere with it. Yet something must soon be done. The partially completed harbor works lie in a state of suspense for want of funds, and the city has to face an annual deficit of \$300,000, yet valuable privileges have been given away by the municipality for a title of their value. It is deemed advisable that the tax on real estate be reduced, and that the deficit be made up in the following manner, namely:—

INCOME TAX SUGGESTED.

By a tax, first on incomes; second, on rents; third, by increasing the revenue derived from the markets. In Paris, out of a revenue of 200,000,000 francs, 138,000,000 are derived from the markets. It is held that all incomes, even the smallest, should be taxed, and one good effect of this would be that all classes of citizens would feel an interest in the administration of municipal affairs. On the other hand, if the tax on real estate were reduced by say one-fourth of its present amount, the value of property would increase and the whole community would profit by the advance.

OBITUARY.

Mr. William J. O'Hara.

During the course of the present year we have been called upon at different intervals to chronicle the death of many prominent Irish Catholics. In this issue it is our melancholy duty to announce the death of Mr. William J. O'Hara, assistant collector of the Port of Montreal for many years, and one of the most efficient members of the Customs service in the Province of Quebec.

Mr. O'Hara had scarcely crossed the threshold of the prime of life when the signs of a serious illness made its appearance. Despite all that medical skill could do, both in Canada and the United States, the result was fatal. Deceased was known in every part of Canada among the commercial classes, and in social circles in Montreal he was highly esteemed for his many noble qualities. In the midst of the parishioners of St. Patrick's Church he played a prominent part in all the social and religious gatherings. On the occasion of the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the late Rev. Fathers Dowd and Toupin he acted as secretary to the Executive Committee of laymen in whose hands was placed the organization of the different features of the undertaking. He also presided at the public entertainment given by the St. Patrick's Choir in the Queen's Hall at that time.

Mr. O'Hara received his primary education at McQuillan's private school and at the Christian Brothers' Schools, presided over by Brother Arnold, in the Quebec Suburbs, and completed his schooling at the De LaSalle Institute and Manhattan College, under the direction of the Order of Christian Brothers. In 1866, at the age of 18, Mr. O'Hara entered the Customs service in a minor capacity, his intention being to earn his living, while studying for the legal profession; but in 1868, the then collector, the late A. M. Delisle, having selected Mr. O'Hara as his secretary, the latter devoted himself entirely to the Customs service, gave up the study of law and has ever since been connected with the collector's office at the Montreal Customs' House.

In 1887, during the term of Sir Mackenzie Bowell as Minister of Customs, Mr. O'Hara was made Chief Clerk of the port with supervision and charge, under the Collector, of the collection branch of the establishment. In 1892, as a recognition of his many years' administrative work, the Government created the office of Assistant Collector and gave it to Mr. O'Hara, establishing his position and rank as second to that of collector at the port.

On Mr. Ryan's death, more than three years ago, Mr. O'Hara naturally stepped in for the Assistant Collector's chair into that of the Collector, and administered the office, for three years, with credit to himself and to the complete satisfaction of the Government and the mercantile community. The funeral, which was held this morning to St. Patrick's Church, where a solemn Requiem Mass was chanted, was attended by a large concourse of citizens of all classes and creeds. The choir, under the direction of Prof. J. A. Fowler, rendered the choral portion of the service in a most impressive manner. Mr. O'Hara was for years one of the leading tenor soloists of St. Patrick's, and there was a large attendance of members in the choir gallery. He leaves a widow and one child to mourn his loss.

Major Charles W. Radiger.

Major Charles W. Radiger, paymaster of the Victoria Rifles, died on Monday last, at his residence, 205 Manoe street, after two months' illness.

Born in Montreal 57 years ago, he was educated at the old High School. Early in his youth he showed signs of becoming a noted athlete, and in a few years later gave many splendid evidences of his prowess on the athletic fields of this city. He was for a long period a prominent member of the Victoria Rifles. He was gazetted captain of No. 1 Company in 1882, became adjutant in 1886, was promoted to be major in 1887, and was in 1892 gazetted as paymaster of the regiment, a position which he has held ever since. The present armory on Cathcart street was erected in a great measure by the enthusiasm he displayed in the project.

The Major, who was a good sound Catholic, has been suffering in health for nearly two years, but has only been confined to his bed for two months. He leaves a brother in St. Paul, Minn., and a widow, his second wife.

The funeral, which was of a military nature, took place this morning from his late residence to the Church of the Gesù, where Rev. Father Kavanagh, S. J., officiated at a solemn Requiem Mass. The funeral was attended by the Victoria Rifles in large numbers, thus testifying their respect for and the high esteem in which they held their late paymaster.

OTTAWA LETTER.

The Amended Interest Act Passed by the Senate—Other Features of Legislation.

When Sir Oliver Mowat introduced his bill regarding the limitation of rates of interest to be charged, there was a great many objections offered from many quarters, and in consequence when the measure was under consideration by the committee of the Senate, Sir Oliver Mowat said instead of making the rate of interest eight per cent., he would move that in all cases where the rate of interest was calculated by any period less than a year, not more than six per cent. per annum should be legal, unless the annual equivalent rate be stated on the face of the document.

THE BILL AS AMENDED.

- 1. This act may be cited as the Interest Act, 1897. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter one hundred and twenty-seven of the Revised Statutes of Canada, the rate of interest reserved or payable on bonds, promissory notes, bills and contracts of every kind shall not exceed eight per cent. per annum, and no promise or agreement to pay a higher rate of interest shall be valid.

Senator Drummond said he was glad to see the alteration. The proposed amendment would remove the larger portion of the objections to the act. It was difficult to fix a limit. If one were mentioned it would sound extortionate and monstrous, though usury was not, as far as he knew, resorted to by the banks at all. He endorsed the object of the bill.

CANADIAN FISHERIES.

The annual report of the Dominion Minister of Fisheries for the year 1896 has just been issued. While the salt water inshore area, not including minor indentations, covers more than 1,500 square miles, the fresh-water area of that part of the great lakes belonging to Canada is computed at 72,700 square miles, not including the numerous lakes of Manitoba and the territories, all stocked with excellent species of food fish.

Table with columns: Fish Type, Increase, Decrease. Rows include Salmon, Herring, Lobsters, Mackerel, Trout, Smelts, Sardines, Pickled, Halibut.

The following table shows the relative values of the principal kinds of commercial fishes for the year, including their increase or decrease in comparison with the preceding year:

MRS. SADLER TESTIMONIAL.

Subscriptions may be addressed to the chairman, Sir William Hingston, M.D., Montreal, P.Q.; the secretary, Mr. Justice Curran, Montreal, P.Q.; or to the treasurer, Mr. Michael Burke, 275 Mountain street, Montreal, P.Q.

- His Grace Archbishop Williams, Boston, \$50 00 Rev. George Brown, St. Hugues, P.Q., 5 00 A few friends per Sir Wm. Hingston, 50 00 Rev. Father McKinnon, Crisler, Ont., 1 00 Rt. Rev. R. A. O'Connor, Bishop of Peterborough, 5 00 Ven. Archdeacon Casey, Peterborough, 2 00 Rev. T. F. Scanlan, Peterborough, 1 00 Rev. J. O'Sullivan, " 1 00 Rev. M. T. Fitzpatrick, " 1 00 Mrs. M. P. Ryan, Montreal, 10 00 Rev. H. J. McRae, P.P., Brechin, Ont., 1 00 Rev. John J. Chisholm, " Stella Maria, Pictou, N.S., 5 00 Rt. Rev. James Augustus Healy, Bishop of Portland, Me., 10 00 Rev. Father McGarry, pres. St. Laurent College, St. Laurent, Conn., 10 00 Rev. Hugh F. Lilly, New Haven, Conn., 5 00 Rev. J. Quinlivan, S.S., St. Patrick's, Montreal, 5 00 Rev. Charles H. Colton, St. Stephen's Church, N.Y., 5 00 Messrs. Benziger Bros., N.Y., 100 00 Joseph A. Kernan, 51 Chambers street, N.Y., per J. I. C., 5 00 Rev. Jas. T. Dougherty, Danville, N.Y., 1 00 Rev. Thomas Cooney, Grovesnor Dale, Conn., 5 00 Rev. P. F. Denis, S.S., St. Charles College, Ellicott City, Md., 3 00 His Grace Archbishop Elder, Cincinnati, 25 00 W. E. Doran, Montreal, 10 00 Mrs. Edward Murphy, Montreal, 10 00 Chas. F. Smith, Montreal, 50 00 Hon. Jas. O'Brien, Senator, Montreal, 50 00 Thomas Addis Emmet, M.D., N.Y., 25 00 Sir William Hingston, Senator, Montreal, 25 00 Rev. J. Wynne, S.J., New York, 25 00 Dugald Macdonald, Montreal, 5 00 P. McCrory, " 10 00 Joseph Quinn, " 2 00 Mrs. Le Mesurier, " 5 00 Very Rev. M. McAuley, V.G., Coaticook, 5 00 Miss Mansfield, Montreal, 5 00 Rev. E. McSweeney, D.D., Mount St. Mary's College, Emmetsburg, Md., per Antigonish Casket, 20 00 Rev. David Hennessey, C.R., St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Ky., 5 00 Richard O'Gaibtheachain, Montreal, 10 00 Mrs. M. Fitzgibbon, Montreal, 10 00 Judge Purcell, Montreal, 10 00 John P. Howard, Ottawa, 4 00 Right Rev. M. Tierney, D.D., Hartford, Conn., 25 00 Mrs. William Selby, Montreal, 1 00 Hon. C. J. Doherty, J.S.C., Montreal, 10 00 Rev. J. J. Curran, J.S.C., Montreal, 10 00 Hon. Francis Laflor, Flintville, Wis., 25 00 Mrs. Chas. Cusack, Montreal, 30 00 James Riley, Weekly Bouquet, Boston, 5 00 Mrs. P. Ryan, Montreal, 5 00 Wm. Booth, " 5 00 Mrs. McCarthy, " 15 00 Miss Macdonald, " 5 00 J. M. McCarthy, C.E., Montreal, 5 00 Rev. J. P. Hackett, South Hadley, Mass., 10 00 Owen McGarvey, Montreal, 5 00 Michael Feron, " 5 00 Cash, " 1 00 Mrs. Thos. C. Collins, " 10 00 Thos. C. Collins, " 10 00 John Meagher, " 5 00 B. E. McGale, " 5 00 F. McCabe, " 5 00 Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, Solicitor-General, " 10 00 A TRUE WITNESS Subscriber, Cambridgeport, Mass., 2 00 Henry J. Kavanagh, Q.C., Montreal, 10 00 A Friend, Montreal, 2 00 B. J. Coghlin, Montreal, 2 00 Miss Byrne, Montreal, 1 00 J. A. Macdonald, M.D., Montreal, 5 00 Sir Frank Smith, Toronto, 25 00 Mary Caulfield, Canard River, 1 00 Mrs. Thos. E. Burtzell, Montreal, 25 00 E. J. C. Kennedy, M.D., Montreal, 5 00 Professor Fowler, Montreal, 2 00 Rev. D. L. Murray, Blooming Prairie, Minn., 5 00 M. P. Lavery, Montreal, 2 00 Rev. J. E. Donnelly, P.P. St. Anthony's, Montreal, 5 00 Mr. Meehan, P.O., Montreal, 50 00 Robert Archer, do 20 00 Miss Helen F. Murtagh, Charity Building, Charlyn street, Boston, Mass., 1 00 F. A. Montreal, 10 00 F. B. McNamee, Montreal, 5 00 F. G. McCarthy, M.D., Montreal, 5 00 F. Wright, Montreal, 2 00 Rev. William O'Meara, F.P., St. Gabriel's, Montreal, 5 00 Rev. F. J. Maguire, L.L.D., Albany, N.Y., 5 00 Miss Harkins, Montreal, 5 00 Very Rev. Dean Harris, St. Catharines, Ont., 5 00 M. Mullin, 37 Fapineau Square, 25 00 A Friend, Montreal, 1 00 Rev. P. F. O'Donnell, F.P., St. Mary's, Montreal, 10 00 J. L. Stillwater, Minn., 1 00 P. King, Montreal, 1 00 Rev. John Reynolds, St. Ann's Rectory, Brooklyn, N.Y., 5 00 B. McNally, Montreal, 5 00 J. J. Lanning, Montreal, 5 00 Michael Guerin, Montreal, 10 00 Thomas Coffey, London, Ont., 5 00 Rev. Edward Twohey, St. Joseph's Retreat, Station D., Baltimore, Md., 2 00 Rev. John Oatulle, Rector of the Redemptorist Fathers, St. Ann's Church, Montreal, 10 00

The special committee appointed to arrange the programme of festivities for the jubilee celebration held a meeting last week and drafted the following programme. Sheriff Sweetland occupied the chair.

8 a.m. ringing of bells. 8.15 a.m. procession of the St. Jean Baptiste society in which all citizens are to be requested to participate. 10 a.m. school children's parade and demonstration on Parliament hill. 11 a.m. review of the militia. 12.30 p.m. firing of a royal salute. 2.30 p.m. lacrosse match. 7.30 p.m. fancy dress bicycle parade concluding at Lansdowne park. 8 p.m. fireworks, dancing, musicale, etc. at Lansowne park.

OTTAWA, June 2.—Bishop Hamilton, in his address to the Anglican Synod, has emphasized the necessity of great care in celebrating marriages. He says: "The clergy are most solemnly reminded that marriage can only be broken by death, and warned to enquire into all the circumstances of those who come to be married, as the license which the parties may bring from the State is no longer a safe defence for the clergy, seeing that the State allows marriages which the church has never sanctioned. Marriages should not be celebrated in private houses, but always in the church. The contracting parties should be urged to have their banns pronounced in the church for three Sundays before the marriage, that all secrecy may be avoided. The thing above all others to be avoided in marriages is secrecy."

CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS.

ANNUAL CONVENTION TO BE HELD ON SUNDAY NEXT IN THIS CITY. The annual convention of the Catholic Foresters has been arranged to take place in Montreal on Sunday next, June 13th. The Riendeau and Richelieu Hotels have been secured as headquarters and it is expected at least a thousand members of the organization will assist at the gathering. A review will take place on the Champ de Mars on the Monday morning following, after which the delegates and local members will march to St. James Cathedral, where Pontifical High Mass will be celebrated. In the evening a grand banquet will be held.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL.

NOW UNDER A NEW MANAGEMENT. The Queen's Hotel, which occupies a splendid site, and in close proximity to the G.T.R. station, on St. James street, has passed into the hands of a new management. Mr. C. N. Vallée, a man of great experience in conducting hotels, is the new lessee, and he has been fortunate in securing the services of such an able and experienced manager as Mr. George Fuchs, for many years connected with the Windsor Hotel. The Queen's should do a large business during the present season.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Hart and family will leave for Europe on Saturday the 26th inst. A number of friends and acquaintances assembled at the Windsor Hotel on Monday evening last, and entertained Mr. Michael Fitzgibbon, the well known Irish Catholic merchant of Victoria Square, to dinner, previous to his departure on his regular annual tour to Europe on business. Mr. Fitzgibbon was also made the recipient of a handsome scarf pin. He sails from New York to day.

DOINGS IN NEW YORK.

MAYOR FOR GREATER NEW YORK. The election of a Mayor for Greater New York is awakening a great deal of enthusiasm and criticism in the different political organizations. The Young Democracy of the Greater New York held another meeting at Grenada Hall, in Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Frank A. Milmoce presided. Hy. Nichols said that, unfortunately, a majority of the people voted last fall for no prosperity. The Chicago platform really meant prosperity. Those who voted against it were not apologizing for doing so.

IRISH CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE.

The annual pilgrimage of the ladies and children of St. Ann's parish to St. Anne de Beaupre will take place on Saturday, July 10th, under the direction of the Rev. Father Strube, C.S.S.R., and several other priests of the parish. For a period of fifteen years it has been customary for the parishioners of St. Ann's to visit the great shrine. This year the pilgrims will have the opportunity of also stopping for a short time at the well known shrine of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary at Cap Madeleine.

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Thursday last, Loyola College, corner of St. Catherine and Bleury streets, was the scene of one of the most impressive ceremonies yet witnessed within its walls, when twenty young students received Holy Communion for the first time. Shortly before eight o'clock the pretty chapel of the College began to fill with worshippers anxious to assist at the Mass, which was celebrated by His Lordship Bishop Macdonnell of Alexandria who afterwards administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to the young communicants. His Lordship was assisted by Rev. Father Filiatrault, Superior of the Jesuits, and Rev. Father Turgeon, Rector of St. Mary's College, as deacon and sub-deacon. Hundreds of tapers illuminated the altars and a profusion of cut flowers and rare plants mingled their perfumes as a fitting accompaniment to the simple prayers of the children's hearts. Throughout the service splendid singing was rendered under the direction of the College choir-master, Rev. Father Turgeon, during the course of the service, delivered a touching discourse.

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THE HON. SIR W. HINGSTON.

Hon. Sir,—You and the gentlemen associated with you, in the work of presenting a testimonial to Mrs. Sadler, have displayed a noble spirit. I entirely agree with the resolutions adopted at your meeting held at St. Patrick's Presbytery, Jan. 28th. Accordingly I enclose my mite of five dollars, regretting that circumstances, just now, do not permit me to make it more. Wishing the movement success, Truly yours, JNO. REYNOLDS, Curate.

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SWALLOWED A LARGE HAT PIN.

Sister Mary Corcoran, one of the teachers at the Gesù parochial schools, Milwaukee, died last week as the result of an operation. Sister Mary was 22 years of age. Her home was at Ypsilanti, Mich. About five weeks ago Sister Mary was assisting another sister at the convent in putting on her veil, and while so doing she swallowed a large hat pin which she held in her mouth. The pin became lodged in her lung. The physicians who were summoned to attend her decided that an operation was necessary. The X-ray was applied to the patient with the hope of locating the pin, but the physicians were unable to do so without an operation, which was performed. The shock of the operation proved fatal. —Standard and Times.

A PECULIAR CASE.

Lieutenant A. P. Haring, a well-known business man of New York, who lives in Montreal, N.Y., has just undergone a successful surgical operation, made necessary by a peculiar wound received by him while he was serving in the 132d Regiment, New York Infantry, in an engagement near Kingston, N.C., on March 8, 1865. A shot from a Confederate sharpshooter struck him in the left cheek, knocking out five teeth and fracturing his jawbone. He apparently recovered from the wound except that he afterward suffered from numbness of the tongue. A few days ago Dr. J. H. Love, of Montreal, discovered a hard substance imbedded beneath the skin of the right side of the tongue. On removing the substance it was found to be a part of a tooth which had been forced into the tongue at the time the wound was inflicted, and had since worked its way through the tongue to the opposite side. —N. Y. Tribune.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS' ADVERTISEMENT.

QUILTS! In LINENS, so also in QUILTS WE LEAD. Our values have been always favorably known. Simply because we never advertise undesired, shoddy goods for customers to examine and go away disappointed. For the past TWO YEARS we have been introducing a New Style Quilt, which has given the greatest satisfaction, because it will give the greatest amount of warmth combined with a lightness that makes it the most desirable in the market, while the appearance is that of a good Marcellite, and specially suited for summer use.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS.

THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE IN CANADA. St. Catherine & Mountain Sts. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

THE BEST YET OFFERED IN REED ROCKERS \$4.95 Only. Regular value \$6.75. We have 5 different patterns equally as good which we will close out at \$4.95 each. Special values in all lines of Furniture for the balance of this month. We will store your purchases free till wanted.

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RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, 652 Craig Street.

Carpeting, Draping and Floor Covering. Is a specialty requiring a great deal of attention. A large stock and experienced Workmen and Artists. In the three Houses of. THOMAS LIGGET. WILL be found all the Requirements for Making Home Comfortable. Notre Dame Street, St. Catherine Street, And Ottawa

THE OUTPOST.

I.
FOR the time the enemy had retreated and we occupied the captured position.

The sergeant had gone away, disappearing over the crest of the hill, leaving the conscript Claude Latapie as outpost upon a small eminence where he was sheltered by the broken walls of a shot-shattered cottage.

Night was drawing on. In the fast darkening twilight the surrounding objects threw strange, eerie shadows and the young soldier's heart sank within him at finding himself all alone in the midst of this dreary winter scene. His superstitious peasant's mind imagined in these forms the weird spectres concerning which so many wonderful tales beguiled the long evenings in the countryside.

The sky was dark; the clouds gathered more and more thickly. Scarcely a star was to be seen and the wind howled with shrill mournful wails in the bare branches. The sentinel's mind grew heavy and dull as his body grew chill and torpid in the deadly frost. Soon his thoughts wandered no longer back to the dear old hearth of home; he even lost consciousness of the weighty responsibility that was his.

Suddenly the silence was broken by a groan proceeding apparently from a spot close by. Startled by the sound, Claude shook off his oppression, grasped his weapon more firmly and with ear alert peered anxiously through the gloom. He beheld himself of his comrades sleeping under his protection; he remembered that their safety depended upon him and he reproached himself for his weakness.

The cry was repeated. Clearly it came from the interior of the ruined cottage. Claude entered by the open door, struck a match and beheld lying in a corner amid the debris of the fallen roof a human form. He lit a candle which he found upon the floor and cautiously approached the injured man.

By the flickering light of his taper he saw that it was one of the enemy who had been struck by a beam which lay across his chest. Claude, obeying his first impulse, brandished his bayonet menacingly, but the poor fellow's wild imploring look shamed him. This was a foe indeed but a wounded one!

The sentinel lowered his gun and its butt end clashed upon the frozen ground. "He will die anyhow if he is left there!" muttered Claude to himself. "Drink!" a choked voice entreated. "Drink!" "Drink?" The soldier's hand felt for his flask still half-warm with the coffee he had filled it with before leaving for his post—a double ration of coffee fortified by a strong infusion of brandy. What! Should this precious liquid serve to warm an enemy's carcass at the expense of a Frenchman's?

He uncorked the flask and put it to his own lips with an insulting parade of intense enjoyment. But the first mouthful choked him. After all this German was a man!

Claude propped his gun against the wall and, leaning over the wounded man removed the beam which was crushing him. Then he knelt at the German's side and held the flask to his lips. The other stretched out his hands to take it into his own grasp.

"None of that!" said Claude. "Hands off! or none of this do you get. To think that I shall be obliged to suck the place soiled by the lips of this beer-drinker!"

The injured man understood these words for he was familiar with French, having lived in France before the war broke out. Upon hearing Claude's expression of disgust he turned aside his head for a moment but his terrible thirst speedily mastered every other feeling. He opened his mouth into which the sentinel slowly poured the lukewarm coffee. Then Claude rose to his feet and went out to resume his watch.

II.
At the end of half an hour, either to look after the suffering stranger or to shelter himself for a moment from the icy blast, Claude re-entered the cottage. Still tortured by fever, the German soldier held out his hands for the flask. Again Claude had pity on him. Forgetting entirely his first repugnance and anxious to return to his duty, he unfastened the strap to which the flask was attached, and gave it into the man's hands.

This done, he left the cottage. And lo! before him stood four armed men, while another fell upon him and disarmed him before he could give the alarm.

A large number of soldiers were advancing with footsteps muffled by the snow. The company halted. Its commander, a Bavarian captain, ordered the prisoner to be taken into the ruined house.

to give the alarm; and the consequence was that his comrades would be surprised and massacred. How now could they be warned and saved?

He marched quietly with the others, rejoicing at first because the reconnoitering party went in the "wrong" direction. But the captain observed his look of satisfaction, and changed the route.

This time he took the right road, leading directly to the camp; all was lost! Suddenly, Claude tripped and fell. As his guards stooped to raise him, his fingers twined themselves around Muller's gun.

Muller tried to wrest it from his grasp. Claude resisted. He had already managed to cock it, in spite of the pain caused by the ligature, and he was trying now to get at the trigger. Before he could do so, Hermann made a thrust at him with his bayonet. Not until he was mortally wounded did his nerveless fingers relax their hold. In the struggle the gun went off at last. Loudly the report rang out upon the stillness of the night, and Claude, gathering into one last effort all his expiring strength, shouted: "To arms!"

III.
Standing beside the ambulance where Claude lay in his death agony, the commander of the corps, who had heard the story of his devotion, wished to bestow upon him that decoration of the brave, the Cross of the Legion of Honor. But the dying youth, with an almost horrified gesture, objected:

"No! no! if you only knew—"
"I know you to be a gallant fellow," said the General.

"Ah! must I, then, confess my dishonor before I die? I deserve the court-martial rather than the cross."
With sobs of penitence and shame he confessed the momentary relaxation of his watch.

"His comrades have recompensed you finely!"
"That is nothing," replied Claude simply. "I had been warned and knew what to expect. I preferred to have their bayonets in my body to knowing that they would cut down my sleeping friends who trusted to me. I am happy, indeed, my General, to die for France when I deserve execution!"

"Give me your hand, my brave boy! You have nobly redeemed your little dereliction. I am proud to command men such as you!"
The General bent over Claude and laid the cross upon his breast. The face of the dying youth brightened wonderfully. Laying his feverish hand upon the cross he murmured:

"My mother will be pleased with this. You will send it to her, will you not, my General?"
The General promised. The young soldier smiled and died.—San Francisco Monitor.

What Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others it will also do for you. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all blood diseases.

Ireland as a Tourist Resort.
The question is continually asked, Why is Ireland, with its exquisite scenery and almost unrivalled beauty, neglected by the peripatetic Saxon? There are, or have been, invariably two methods of solving the problem. The Saxon has shrugged his shoulders and repeated for the thousandth time the old formula about the discomfort and the excessively high tariff of the Irish hotel. Or, on the other hand, he may have remarked on the dilatoriness of the Irish railway train. It is not for us to deny that, to a very considerable degree, complaints of this character have been more than justified; but a recent and rather extended experience of both these necessary adjuncts to the business of touring has revealed to us the fact that such grounds of dissatisfaction are being rapidly and certainly removed. Ireland has at last awakened to her possibilities as a tourist resort which—whether it be in sea, mountain, lake or river scenery—rivals, if it does not excel, Scotland and Wales.

She is accelerating and improving her railway service; she is opening up new and—for the tourist—virgin routes; her hotel proprietors are alive to the necessity for materially changing their methods; and, given these conditions, there can be no possible reason in the world why Ireland should not obtain a fair share of the holiday harvest which at present is bestowed with bounteous hand upon the Continent.—St. James's Gazette.

Danger in X-Rays.
The craze for having the members of one's body Roentgened—to coin a new verb—is likely to be checked by the recent experiment of Dr. Waymouth Reid, professor of physiology in University College, Dundee, says Engineering Mechanics. Having to deliver a popular lecture, he desired to obtain a photograph of his own chest or abdomen through the clothing, to exhibit the contents of the pockets in addition to the skeletal structures. The exposures were in the aggregate an hour and a half, and the coil was one giving a 10 in. spark, fed by 10 amperes. The Crookes tube was some 3 in. from his waistcoat as he lay upon the table. On the evening of each exposure marked erythema of the skin of the abdomen and chest was noticed immediately beneath the position of the vacuum tube, and, in addition, slight redness of the skin of the back over an area corresponding to exit of the rays from the body. In seventeen days the outline began to peel off, leaving a "surface" which was "raw" but not very painful. There was apparently a complete immunity of structure deeper than

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the skin, there being no sign of lung trouble, but it is also obvious that the affected skin did not stop all the injurious rays, as enough of them were able to pass through the body to attack the skin of the back. One of the most curious things about this effect is that, though the action takes place in the immediate neighbourhood of the nerve terminals, there should apparently be no accompanying sensation to give warning of it.

GOOD ROADS.

Some Experiments Regarding the Use of Wide and Narrow-Tired Wagons.

A most important question of the present day is the demand for good roads. In this connection the following extract from the New York Post will be found interesting:—

Some valuable experiments with the draft of wide and narrow-tired wagons have been made by the officers of the agricultural experiment station at Columbia, Mo. Contrary to public expectation, it was established that in nearly all cases the draft was materially lighter when tires six inches wide were used than with tires of standard width. This is thought to remove the last objection to the gradual adoption of the broad wheel, as its effect in making, rather than in breaking roads has been thoroughly appreciated. On a macadam street the same draft required to haul a ton load with narrow tires hauled more than a ton and a quarter with broad tires. On gravel roads the draft required to haul 2,000 pounds with narrow tires hauled 2,610 pounds on the broad tires. On dirt roads, dry and hard and free from ruts, the broad tires pulled more than one-third lighter. On mud roads, spongy on the surface and soft underneath, the broad tires drew one half lighter than the narrow tires. On the same road, when soft and sticky on top and firm underneath, the

NARROW TIRES PULLED MATERIALLY LIGHTER.

difference amounting to an average of one-third. When this same road had been wet to a great depth by continued rains, and the mud had become stiff and sticky, so that it would gather on the wheels, the difference was again largely in favor of the narrow tires. These two are the only conditions of the dirt road in which the narrow tires showed to advantage. On meadows and pastures the results have been strikingly in favor of the broad wheels. When the meadows are soft, from 3,000 to 4,000 pounds may be hauled on the broad wheels with the same draft as that required to haul a load of 2,000 pounds on the narrow wheels. The beneficial effect of the wide tire on dirt roads was also strikingly shown in the tests. A clay road, badly cut into ruts by the narrow tires, was selected for the test, as presenting conditions least favorable to the broad tire. A number of tests of the draft of the narrow tire were made on these open ruts, and immediately followed by the broad tires running in the same ruts. The first run of the broad tire over the narrow-tire ruts was accompanied by an increased draft; the second by a draft materially less than the original narrow tire; the third by a still greater decline, and in the fourth trip the rut was practically obliterated and filled, thus demonstrating that if even half the wagons had broad tires the results would be beneficial to all in decreased draft and better roads.

THE COLORED SHIRT FAD
A Profanation of Good Taste, and the Young Man's Enemy.
In writing of "The Offence of the Colored Shirt," Edward W. Bok, in the June Ladies' Home Journal, denounces it in its present development—violent colors with white collar, and worn with a loud cravat—as an absolute offence against good taste. "Many of the colors and combinations worn in shirts by men of good repute," he asserts, "have been borrowed from the sporting element—gamblers on the race-track and followers of the prize fight, who for a long time had a monopoly of this style of wardrobe, and were known by their shirts of wonderful design, as well as by their clothes of loud and large 'checks.' Too many of our young men consider themselves well dressed nowadays with the lurid-colored shirt as part of their toilette. If they could, however, see themselves with the eyes of others they would very speedily come to a different conclusion. A young man can, at least of all, profane good taste in dress, no matter how general a foolish fad may become. He is always being judged by some one older than himself, and many a business man judges a young man's character by his dress. The colored shirt of violent color or design is not the young man's friend; it is his enemy. He does not impress people with his good taste by wearing it; on the contrary, he shows the weakness in his character of a tendency to unwise imitation. The quiet, gentlemanly garb is his, and he should adhere to it. Employers look not for the latest styles in a young man's dress, but for a sense of neatness and becomingness.

"Dress cheerfully: at twenty we need not dress as if we were fifty. There is a happy medium between the black tie and the violent cravat of rainbow hue. That is where good taste comes in, and a young man must exercise it. The colored shirt is possible for him, but within limitations. On the contrary, it is becoming. But brilliant, fancy waistcoats, loud and large 'checks' in clothes, and extreme colors in shirts, are not for the young man of taste, refinement or of future standing. Nor are they in one whit better taste for the man of mature years. They are offensive, and bespeak the man who affects them."

DEATH-BED MARRIAGE.
A YOUNG AMERICAN'S DEVOTION TO THE WOMAN OF HIS CHOICE.

Robert E. Fanning, nephew of ex-Senator Galvin S. Brice of Ohio, died suddenly at Tempe, Ariz., on Friday last, and his last moments were characterized by a display of affection for the woman of his choice very rarely manifested in this progressive period of the world.

Mr. Fanning had pulmonary consumption in the second stage. In May physicians told him he must go to a drier climate, so he moved from Pomona, Cal., to Tempe. Last week he had several hemorrhages that nearly killed him. His mother and Miss Eleanor Spencer, to whom he was engaged, were called to Tempe. Mr. Fanning was told his end was near, and on Tuesday he was married on his death bed to Miss Spencer. He grew steadily worse, and passed away during a hemorrhage.

He was assistant to the general manager of the Iron Mountain Railroad, and one of the most promising railroad officers in the West. He inherited wealth from his father, and he willed that and a large insurance to his bride.

The Cabs of London.
London stretches ten or twelve miles from east to west, and eight miles from north to south. Two thousand omnibuses, a thousand tram cars, nearly twelve thousand cabs and several railways are required to carry the people of this great town to and from their places of business and to the theatres, for making calls, etc. It is said that almost the entire middle class of the capital are dependent upon hired carriages for their transportation, while even men and women of wealth are not always in the position where their own carriages can be relied upon. It is estimated that 100,000 passengers are taken daily wherever they please in London, and about \$500,000 is spent every twenty-four hours for the privilege of riding in a wheeled conveyance.

A late report says that the number of licensed hackmen and two-wheeled cabs reaches 7,896 and the "four wheelers" come to 4,000. The cab drivers number 15,514, some of these doing night duty on cabs driven by other men in the daytime. Each of these men must pass an official examination before he can secure a license and among the things which he must know are the streets of London, the railroad stations and the public buildings.

The city has about 600 public cab ranks, besides those at the railway stations, with an average of ten standings of cabs at each place; but these are seldom entirely occupied. A plan carried out in late years of providing "cabmen's shelters" has been found to be most popular among these men, who sometimes have to stand for hours without a "fare." These booths sell wholesome refreshments at a small price, and there is always a supply of books and papers. Some of these little stands have been constructed in a highly ornamental manner, and vines and flowering shrubs are frequently seen about them during the summer.

These shelters have been the means of forming numerous clubs among the drivers for mutual benefit and amusement. Members who are ill are helped by their fellows, and the families of dead companions are assisted with substantial aid.

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The Poultry Business
The poultry interest in the southern States has received a great impetus with the enormous decline of prices of staple crops, and almost every housholder is turning attention to this important source of revenue. Even the country merchants, who keep little groceries at almost every crossroad, not only find their poultry trade more remunerative than other departments of their business, but many of them actually keep little poultry ranches of their own. They buy up fowls in exchange for merchandise very cheap, and then feed them upon grain which they procure at still less cost comparatively; and gathering a rich harvest of eggs, they ship them along with other articles of produce received at their stores. There are, however, very few breeders of thoroughbred poultry in Tidewater Virginia. Duck culture is another important interest with Virginia farmers, but they find a formidable competitor in the crow, as young ducks are very much to his fancy. Most of the counties have granted bounties for the protection of the poultry interest, but as yet the crow has escaped proscription, and it is to be hoped that this immunity will be continued, as notwithstanding his evil traits, the crow is really a very useful bird. By far the most destructive enemies of poultry are the weasels and minks, which abound in a Tidewater country. These animals will sometimes destroy dozens of fowls in a single night.—Poultry Monthly.

FLAG TORN UP.
GIRLS OF EVANSTON, ILL., LED THE MOVEMENT.

CHICAGO, June 2.—At the Garrett Biblical Institute of the North Western University, in Evanston, Ill., on Decoration Day, George Washington Skinner, a student from Halifax, N. C., hung a Confederate flag from his window. There

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were several protests, but Skinner stood his ground, and the flag remained where he put it until the girl students organized an indignation meeting. They were joined by several male students, and a general rush was made for the flag. A volley of stones and sticks flew into the hands of the crowd. A moment more and it was in as many pieces as there were students.

A THANK OFFERING.
A CLERGYMAN WRITES ON BEHALF OF GRATEFUL PEOPLE.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS RESTORED THEIR HEALTH AND THEY WISH OTHER SUFFERERS TO KNOW IT—A LETTER THAT WILL BRING HOPE TO MANY—NO OTHER MEDICINE GETS SUCH VOLUNTARY PRAISE.

The following letter, written by the Rev. Wm. Lawson, Methodist minister, at Richibucto, N.B., attests in the strongest manner the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and a perusal of it will suggest why this great medicine is so popular in thousands of homes throughout the Dominion—it cures when other medicines fail.

Richibucto, N.B., April 26, 1897.
Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.,
DEAR SIRS,—I am glad to furnish you the following voluntarily given testimonial, with the fullest permission to give the names and place. They do this as a thank-offering to God and your medicine. Mrs. Wm. Warman of Molus River (near here) says her son Alden was sickly from birth. He could hardly ever retain food, and his parents had but little hope that he would live long and the doctors who attended him were of the same opinion. Till seven years of age he continued in that condition. Then the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills was begun, and under them he recovered and is now a strong healthy boy. Mr. Warman, the boy's father, also adds his testimonial to the great value of Pink Pills, saying:—"I suffered for years with a bad back, until I used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they cured me." Miss Annie Warman adds this evidence with enthusiasm and freedom:—"I was weak and sickly, and did not know the blessing of good health till I took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I used eight boxes and have since enjoyed the best of health. In fact I am never sick now."

Here you have three members of a family restored to health by the use of your medicine, and you would almost covet their good health and genial ways largely resulting from such health. They wish you to truly use these facts to help other sufferers, and I am able as their pastor to certify to the facts above stated.

Sincerely yours,
Wm. Lawson
Methodist Minister.

Canadian Trade.
TORONTO, Ont., June 3.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly statement of trade in Canada says: Reports from all parts of the Montreal district as well as from the Province of Quebec generally indicate a continuance of cold, backward weather conditions. The roads in some sections are reported well-nigh impassable for any heavy traffic owing to the continued rains of the past several weeks; from the same cause little spring work has been accomplished on low-lying lands, and in the case of potatoes a good deal of replanting will probably be necessary. In some districts a good deal of grass has been winter-killed owing to the light snowfall of last winter, but on the whole indications at present are favorable for an average crop of hay. It can readily be imagined that the above somewhat discouraging conditions have their effect on country demand for merchandise, and the general trade movement has not undergone any material improvement during the past week. The dry goods trade naturally suffers most from the unseasonable weather, and the effects are seen in a lessened demand, and some falling off in collections. General payments are characterized by more or less slowness, but failures are very few considering, showing that wholesalers evidently recognize and appreciate the general conditions and are disposed to accommodate their customers as much as possible. The money market is unmarked by any new features, the rate for call loans and discounts being the same as for some weeks past.

There is a better feeling in wholesale circles at Toronto, but as yet there is no perceptible increase in the volume of business. Grain crops are said to be looking well, and the damage to fruit trees by the late frost is not of any great moment. The outlook on the whole is favorable, and on the adjournment of Parliament increased activity is expected. Money is cheap. Over a million and a half dollars were paid to shareholders by banks this week, the profits of the past six weeks, and a good share of this will be reinvested. The large increase in bank clearings for May is a favorable feature as indicating an extension of trade. The clearings aggregated \$29,059,000 for the month, being the largest for any other month this year, excepting January, while the total in May last year was \$27,796,000, and in the same month of 1895 it was only \$25,698,000. Dealers in dry goods and hardware report a very good trade this week, while there is some improvement in groceries. Prices are steady as a rule. The grain market is very dull of late with the lowest prices for wheat for some months. Feas are weaker, the quotations being the lowest on record.

and oats have had a set back. Wool is 1c to 2c lower. Prime commercial paper is discounted at 6 per cent., and call loans are quoted at 1/2 per cent. on choice stock. Owing to increased demand for bank, cable and assurance stocks, prices are higher. Cable has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1/2 per cent., payable July 1st. The Bank of England discount rate is unchanged at 2 per cent., and the open market is 1 per cent. An improvement is noted in American stocks, with some buying on L. don account. The Grangers have participated in the most owing to good outlook for grain in the west and southwest. Failures for the week are 32, as against 29 for the same week of last year.

In Norfolk, at a feast given at the end of the harvest, the hostess, thinking to honor one of the principal men, asked him to come and sit at her right hand. "Thank you, my lady, but if it's all the same to you, I'd rather sit opposite this 'ere pudden.'"
Poet: "Let me tell you, sir, that poem cost me a week's hard labor." Editor (who has read it): "Is that all? If I'd had the passing of the sentence you'd have got a month."

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WOMAN'S WORLD.

THE ART OF HOUSEKEEPING.

The Decadence Which Has Taken Place During Recent Years.

Some of the Methods Employed by Past Generations.

The following interesting and timely article is from the current number of The Speaker, on the subject of "House-makers As They Used To Be."

There is so little tender personality and individuality nowadays about the common things of daily life. Everything and everybody seems to be "turned out in lots." In many houses the furniture represents, not the taste of the owner, but that of the upholsterer who contracted to "do it" for so much, and who supplies, to those who require them, even ancestral portraits. Everything must be done as hurriedly as possible, and with as little trouble as may be, so that there is small leisure left for the sweet, old-fashioned graces and manners of life, and conspicuous among these lost treasures is the fine art of housekeeping. Not the mere ordering of dinners, and the determination that the expenditure shall not exceed a certain amount, but that personal supervision of everything which went to make a household's comfort and dignity. When a

WOMAN'S HOME WAS REALLY HER KINGDOM,

when everything in that home bore the delicate print of that woman's sway, and was the expression of the refinement of her taste, there must have been a flavor about the practical side which is now completely lost. The fair white linen, scented with cunning mixtures of sweet herbs, which has been handed down for generations, and was originally spun in the house; the quaint old screens and chairs, covered with finest needlework; the beautiful silk and linen counterpane, which are heirlooms in most families to-day,—all bore witness, not only to the deftness of her hands, but also to the sweet gravity of her mind, making it possible to devote real thought to what we consider such trivial matters. Housekeeping in all its many branches used to be practiced by "ladies of quality," and was probably as much neglected by the middle classes then as it is now by the generality of women of all sorts and conditions. In the present day the still room only exists in large establishments; formerly it was as necessary in a gentleman's house as the "withdrawing-room." The ladies of the house there compounded, or superintended the compounding of many wonderful confections, simple herb medicines and washes supposed to improve the complexion, besides dear old familiar scents, lavender, rosemary and sweetbrier, the very mention of which brings back memories of a time almost forgotten, like the vague sweet odor still pervading some venerable blue jar once filled with pot pourri, made by the hands of one's great-grandmother. Now,

THE POT POURRI PROBABLY COMES FROM THE STORES

or Bond Street, and has an indescribable modern and mercantile aroma; and the old blue jar is gone, too. It "went in two" in the hands of the pert, befrizzled, up-to-date housemaid, and no one took the trouble to mend it, as it lacked intrinsic value, and we are too wise now for sentiment. Famous receipts were hereditary, part of the family documents, and were transmitted for generations; and various dishes and compounds were known as "Lady Betty's" celebrated venison patty," or "Mistress Lettice's" swallow water" for "curing the ague," and many great families had dishes which were considered peculiar to them, by reason of the art with which they were made. No doubt we are in some ways a much busier race of women than our great-grandmothers were. We travel more, write more, talk more, clamor more, and generally fuss more than would have been considered becoming in their day. We publicly discuss every kind of

PERSONAL OR IMPERSONAL GRIEVANCE ON PLATFORMS;

we employ ourselves in airing our views, religious, political, scientific, and many difficult points in social ethics with which, in former days, women were not supposed to meddle. Then we have our social engagements. We think nothing of hurrying from England to Scotland or Ireland, for the sake of one ball and a two days' "shoot." We pay months of visits. Starting the end of July, we fly about the country until Christmas, except when we rush home to entertain a party ourselves, the consequence being that the house machinery does not run as smoothly, or with as much comfort to the guests as might be desired. Or, perhaps, we are seized with the craze for "travel," and we embark on expeditions of enterprise, on our return writing, some more or less venacious account of how we never slept in a real bed for six weeks, and had nothing to eat but sardines. Our sports also absorb a great part of our time. We hunt four days a week, or are absent on bicycle tours, golfing tournaments, or ladies' cricket weeks, and some of us shoot, deer stalk, fence and even box. The women of the middle classes have, in their own way, just as many outside distractions, glee parties, chorus singings, practicals, cinderellas, tea-parties and parochial festivities innumerable. All these, of course, are the energetic souls, but there is

A LARGE CONTINGENT OF WOMEN

who apparently do nothing. They are interested in nothing, they have not the opportunity for much social recreation, they are indifferent to religious or philanthropic causes, and even their own "wrong" do not move them. Yet neither do they turn to the old-fashioned

and tender arts of home life. They and their households live in habitual discomfort. If they give a dinner party, either half the dinner is "sent in" or a cook is hired for the occasion, which no doubt accounts for those varnished mysteries called entrées, so frequently to be met with.

We are always hearing of the difficulty of getting cooks, except to those blessed few who can afford first rate ones; but no doubt the solving of the difficulty lies in our own hands. If only we gave a little more time, forethought and real interest to this lost art, cooks would cease from troubling, and wrothy husbands and discontented guests would be at rest.

THE FASHIONS.

Very beautiful black lace insertions varying from one to four inches in width are used with elegant effect on summer toilets of silk or diaphanous textiles. Pleated ruffles of black mousseline de soie finish the skirt hem and decorate the neck of the bodice.

Many of the hot weather gowns are made with surplice bodices most gracefully arranged. The skirts are garnished with ruffles, frilling, flounces, ribbon in rows of fancy devices, accordeon pleatings, and lace edgings and insertions put on in every manner that modern taste and ingenuity can devise.

The bolero, the Eton, and all the trim and natty little jacket effects continue to be very much in evidence among the season's latest importations, and mid-summer will find them as omnipresent as the birds and butterflies. These jackets, however, in no way interfere with the bust of charming and stylish haque bodices, the Louis XIV., Louis XVI., Victorian, and other historical coats, or the pretty round waists Breton corsets, the shirred, corded, puffed, and tucked bodices, with skirts decorated to correspond. Some of the very smart models for summer gowns show the skirt laid in alternate knife killings and narrow-braided panels. Robe dresses of plain and machine-embroidered linen, batiste, or the lighter grass linen are particularly effective so made up, and in moiré, satins, or tulle, in combination with sun-pleated nets, grenadines, crepe de Chine, or silk etamine, some extremely elegant costumes are shown.

For the summer are new semi-transparent materials for mourning gowns imitating India textiles in their patterns, also handsome foulards and China silks, grenadines, and etamines in black and white effects for light mourning, soft Liberty silks with black grounds sprinkled with various delicate white devices, and white grounds with black bars, vine stripes and all over designs and odd geometrical figures. White and black batistes, challes, and French organdies follow very closely the newest, hand some patterns in summer silks.

Princess dresses and princess effects prevail among fashionable summer toilets, but the new models are so changed by their bolero fronts, surplice draperies, odd revers, and large picturesque collars, as to be hardly recognizable. On not a few of these gowns the bodice portion is cut low in the neck, and this, when desired, is made high in effect by the addition of a tucked guimpe, the tucks alternating with rows of lace insertion. This guimpe or yoke is arranged to veil or wholly cover the open portion. The guimpe is the easiest method of adjustment, as it is fastened over an invisible very thin silk corset cover that is put on before the dress is.

If the yoke is preferred, it is adjusted after the gown is fastened. Wide lace is added to the extreme edge of the entire yoke, front and back. When completed, the yoke is hooked invisibly to the top of the low-cut bodice of the princess dress. On slender figures a guimpe and sleeve-puffs of accordeon-pleated silk muslin is a cool and pretty arrangement.

Frills of Fashion.

White kid embroidered with colored beads is used for revers, cuffs and belts on cloth gowns.

"Louise," a kind of poplinette, is among the new and popular materials, and it comes in very small checks of various colors.

A pretty chemisette vest for foulard and barge gowns is made of white mousseline de soie, striped across with little frills of narrow cream lace headed by one row of narrow black velvet ribbon.

Gros grain silk is revived again for dressy gowns worn by matronly women. Skirts flounced from the hem to the waist with ruffles shaped so that they require no gathers and edged with narrow cream lace are decidedly the latest fancy and are especially effective in glace silk.

The new black cloth jackets are trimmed with white lace appliqué.

The wise woman will not waste her substance on a sun-plaited skirt if she would be up to date two months later, for report says this variety of skirt is rapidly going out of fashion.

batiste, and net, accordeon plaited very full, flourish in these garments, and jet and bitter-colored lace figures largely in the trimming. The souve jacket style of garment, with the full cape sleeves, ranks with the cape as good style, but it is not so useful owing to the inconvenience of putting it on and taking it off.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

The shops of the decorators show a decided return to gay effects in wall-papers and seem to indicate that the reign of negative backgrounds for rooms is seriously interfered with if not finished. A yellow figured paper that is almost an orange tint hangs next to one of deep red, which, in its turn, gives place to a rich and vivifying green. These are, any of them, to be used fashionably with white woodwork.

A medical journal inveighs against rocking, warning its adherents that the soothing feeling which it superinduces is really a mild congestion of the brain. This, it is cited, is as applicable to the woman's rocking chair as to the baby's cradle.

Englishwomen complain when they come over here that they never get a cup of hot tea. This will not seem strange to any American who has partaken of that beverage in an English home, where it is served—and drunk by the natives—at the boiling point.

Instead of butter a few tablespoonfuls of cream is a delicious addition to vegetables. If young, tender peas are boiled in a very little water—cold water, mind—till this has all evaporated, it salt, pepper, and a dash of cream be put to them, and the whole just boiled up once, the result will be a revelation to those who have eaten them cooked according to any printed recipe. Our cooking school teachers concur in directing the boiling of peas in plenty of hot water, and draining when done; this process makes them about as savory as so many chips. The fresh vegetable taste has entirely disappeared. String-beans, of course, require more water, but it should be all boiled away—not drained off at the last, and then the cream be added, as to squash, to Lima-beans, or to new potatoes. These last are another delightful surprise if scraped, instead of pared, boiled, drained and dressed before pouring over them a little cream, and sprinkling with salt and pepper. The dish should be set in the warming oven a few moments only. The farmers' wives who, once upon a time, learned the "good cooks" of this country, learned the cream method of serving vegetables. No better way of cooking these particular articles of food has ever been discovered, with all the improvements of fin-de-siècle scientific cookery.

A very fine cream salad dressing is made with the yolks of three hard-boiled eggs, rubbed smooth with one tablespoonful of olive-oil. Add tarragon vinegar to taste, and then beat in slowly one cup of cream which has been whipped stiff and dry.

A cooking-school teacher directs her class in cooking not to stuff a fowl for roasting according to any of the ordinary recipes which call for warm water with the crumbs, and which make a sort of poultice most objectionable to many tastes. Instead, she tells the pupils to mix one cup of stale-bread crumbs with two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one teaspoonful salt, and one-quarter teaspoonful of chopped parsley, one drop of onion extract, one-half teaspoonful of celery-salt. If too dry, add the yolk of an egg. Sweet marjoram and thyme may be used, and are preferable to sage.

Perhaps the most difficult of all vegetables to cook is cabbage with cream sauce. If the water boils rapidly during the cooking the cabbage is unwholesome and unpalatable, and moreover, the house is filled with an unpleasant odor. If the following directions be carefully followed there will not escape one particle of odor. Select a head of cabbage, cut it into halves, then eighths. Fill a large kettle half full of water; when it reaches the boiling point add a teaspoonful of salt to each quart of water, and when it boils again, for now it will boil at a different temperature, put the cabbage into the kettle. Watch carefully until the water again boils, then push it to the back of the stove where it can simmer slowly for thirty minutes, when the cabbage will be white and perfectly tender; lift and drain it carefully, and arrange neatly on a platter. Put a table-spoonful of butter and one of flour in a saucepan; stir together until cooked; add a half pint of milk; stir until boiling; add a half teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper, and pour over the cabbage.

While one pound of oatmeal gives a food value equal to six pounds of potatoes, the latter, however, are most necessary and useful in this country, where large quantities of beef are used, to supply the carbon in which such meat is deficient. Potatoes and beef, then, form a most healthful and rational combination, but never potatoes and pork.

SERVING CARROTS.

A way of serving carrots is the following, evolved by a cook desirous, as all cooks should be, of "something new." The vegetable is scraped diced and boiled till tender. Meanwhile a slice of onion is browned in a table-spoonful of butter. With this one table-spoonful of flour is rubbed smooth and stirred until the flour is cooked. Then one cup of tomato juice, not heated, is added to the mixture with a half teaspoonful of salt and a dash of pepper. The whole is stewed together three or four minutes before being strained over the carrots, which have been drained. This dish is

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much more palatable than the creamed carrots because it adds a needed flavor and is none the harder to prepare than the better known preparation.—New York Post.

MRS. MCKINLEY ON MARRIAGE.

SHE SAYS THAT IT IS WOMAN'S HIGHEST MISSION.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—At an informal reception at the White House yesterday the question turned upon the subject of matrimony. Mrs. McKinley talked so

brightly and so enthusiastically upon the subject that Miss Gary, daughter of the Postmaster General, who is soon to enter the wedded estate, laughingly remarked that Mrs. McKinley might open a select school for the instruction of future husbands. Mrs. McKinley's suggestion met with general favor, and the discussion was kept up at a lively rate during the remainder of the hour.

If there is one topic more than another upon which Mrs. McKinley waxes eloquent, it is marriage. Above everything she extols the devotion of her husband as an example to young men. She unhesitatingly asserts that marriage is woman's highest mission when coupled with the mutual respect which begets perfect confidence. In the discharge of her domestic duties she believes that a wife and mother finds her truest happiness and reward.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

A Sea Above the Clouds.

The curious superstition that there is an ocean above the clouds is illustrated by the following strange story by an old English writer: "One Sunday the people of a certain village were coming out of church on a thick, cloudy day, when they saw the anchor of a ship hooked to one of the tombstones—the cable, which was tightly stretched, hanging down from the air. The people were astonished, and while they were consulting about it suddenly they saw the rope move as though some one labored to pull up the anchor. The anchor, however, still held fast by the stone, and a great noise was heard in the air, like the shouting of sailors. Presently a sailor was seen sliding down the cable for the purpose of unfixing the anchor. When he had just loosened it, the villagers seized hold of him, and while in their hands he quickly died, just as though he had been drowned.

About an hour after the sailors above, hearing no more of their comrade, cut the cable and sailed away. In memory of this extraordinary event the people of the village made the hinges of the church doors out of the iron of the anchor." It is further stated that these hinges "are still to be seen there," a bit of evidence much like Munchausen's rope wherewith he once climbed to the moon. If you doubted the story, you were confronted with the rope.

There is another queer tale about this aerial ocean. "A merchant of Bristol," it is said, "set sail with his cargo for Ireland. Some time after, while his family were at supper, a knife suddenly fell in through a window on the table. When the merchant returned and saw the knife, he declared it to be his own and said that on such a day, at such an hour, while sailing in an unknown part of the sea, he dropped the knife over board, and the day and the hour were found to be exactly the time when it fell through the window." All of which was once implicitly believed by many and regarded as incontrovertible proof of the existence of a sea above the sky. One is at a loss to conjecture how that "unknown part of the sea" connected with the rest of it. A physical geography showing this would be no small curiosity.—Boston Post.

The Australian Bear.

The Australian native bear is probably the oldest brute in existence. There are thousands of these bears to be found in the great island continent and they are the toughest skinned of their species known. You can shoot at them with a shot gun all day at reasonable range without visible results. It takes a pretty good rifle to kill one at 50 yards. The animal has long, matted, woolly hair and a seemingly impenetrable hide.

Until Prof. Garner discovered his monkey-bear in Africa the furred curiosity of Australia was the only known member of the bear species which lived up a tree. He is still the only bear that has such a habitation. The queer little beast climbs aloft like a cat, and sleeps high on the limbs of the biggest tree he can find. This Australian bear is the only brute in the world which feeds on leaves. He, however, devours with relish a leaf that no other creature will touch, that of the evergreen Eucalyptus tree, from which a pungent oil is obtained. Indeed, he will eat nothing else, and as his food cannot easily be obtained except in Australia, this strange beast is never seen alive in foreign zoological gardens. Efforts have been made to accustom him to other vegetable diets, but he soon succumbs; he will under no circumstances touch meat.

While this bear is not vicious, and is rarely known to attack even a child, he is pugnacious and stubborn if assailed. He is about two feet long, and relatively large around the body. His skin is abnormally thick for his size, and tough. Over his thick, tough hide is a dense mat of woolly hair two and one-half to three inches long. This fur is very valuable for rugs, muffs, etc. He has a very short nose, small mouth and short, croppy ears; his tail is scarcely visible. His legs are very sharp and armed with sharp claws. He fights—when brought to bay—in a sitting posture. While he can walk erect he doesn't affect that style very much. He rarely does it except for show purposes, when taught this lesson by a master. His weight is from 60 to 75 pounds.

The flesh of the Australian bear is eaten only by the natives of the bush. Every other living creature gives his carcass a wide berth as the meat is

strongly flavored with the essential oil of Eucalyptus, which is not appetizing.

One of the strangest things about this fellow is his heart-rending human cry. Whether from pain or pleasure, he cries just like a baby in its mother's arms. Often have the wives of new settlers rushed to their homes at the cry of this bear, which they mistook for the call of their own babies. The ear seems never to get used to the cry. Old Australians, who have heard it for years, will start at its sound and cannot pass it unheeded.



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Harry Fenn, the artist, has written a paper, entitled "Silk and Cedars," for St. Nicholas, describing his visit to the famous mountains of Lebanon. Concerning the silk industry, which plays such an important part in the lives of the natives, Mr. Fenn says:

As the time approaches for the silkworm to hatch out the egg the family move out of the house and camp under the trees, giving the entire establishment to the worms, after having placed the eggs on shelves made of a reed-like bamboo. At first the young worms are fed on finely chopped leaves, but as they grow larger the leaves need only be broken in two. The people have to feed and watch the worms night and day, or they wander in search of food and get lost, and in the silence of the night the sound of the worms feeding is like a gently falling rain.

The worms fast three or four times during this period, and about 23 hours in the length of each fast. A curious feature about their fast is their posture. They assume the attitude of a cobra snake about to strike and remain rigidly fixed in that position for the entire period. When they are ready to spin, small branches are placed on the shelves, and as the cocoons are formed upon them the dead twigs seem to bear golden fruit. When the worms get neighbors they are called in—something as to an old-fashioned New England apple paring bee. They call it "qat" in Arabic—that is "picking," and soon you see piles of pale green, pure white and golden yellow cocoons heaped upon the floor. Later they may be spun into hanks, but usually the cocoons are sent down the mountains to Tripoli or Damascus, and after their 30 or 40 days of toil they, too, often have to sell the produce for next to nothing, as the Chinese are always ready to undersell them.

Another curious use Mr. Silkworm is put to is to soak him in vinegar for some hours, after which he is drawn out into so called "catgut" to make snells or leaders for fishhooks.

How many young men and young women are cut off just as the future seems brightest and fullest of promise! They are taken away by the disease which causes over one sixth of all the deaths in the world—the disease which doctors call consumption. There is absolutely no reason in the world why consumption should be fatal—why it should be even serious. It is a disease of the blood, and can be cured absolutely and always by purifying and enriching the blood. The only exception to this is the case where the disease has been neglected and improperly treated until it is stronger than the body—until the body has become so weak as to have lost the ability to recuperate. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption if used according to directions. It also cures all lingering coughs, bronchial and throat affections.

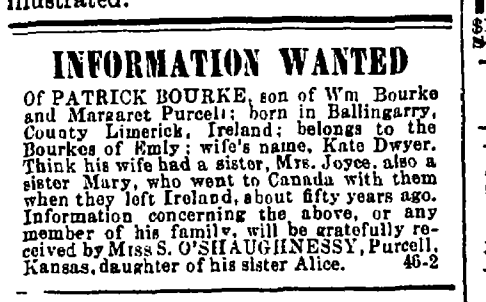
Send 21 cents in one cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 100's page COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, illustrated.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF PATRICK BOURKE, son of Wm Bourke and Margaret Purcell; born in Ballynagry, County Limerick, Ireland; belongs to the Bourkes of Emly; wife's name, Kate Dwyer. Think his wife had a sister, Mrs. Joyce, also a sister Mary, who went to Canada with them when they left Ireland, about fifty years ago. Information concerning the above, or any member of his family, will be gratefully received by Miss S. O'SHAUGHNESSY, Purcell, Kansas, daughter of his sister Alice.

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Long-Toed Shoes.

It is curious to note the follies of the human race as they arise. The present "fad" for long-toed shoes is not new, the custom was introduced by Fulk, Count of Anjou, in France, many years ago, in order to hide an excrescence on one of his feet; the toes were afterwards made so long that they were fastened to the knees with little chains of gold. Our dandies should take note of this.

They who know the truth are not equal to those who love it.

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BANK OF MONTREAL

The Proceedings at the Seventy-Ninth Annual Meeting.

General Manager Clouston Reviews the Operations of the Year.

The Future in Canada Still Shrouded in Uncertainty—Hon. Senator Drummond, Vice-President, also Delivers an Able Address—The Report of Directors.

The seventy-ninth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held on Monday at the general offices.

There were present Hon. Geo. A. Drummond, Vice-President; Messrs. Hugh McLennan, W. C. McDonald, E. B. Green-shields, Hector Mackenzie, Hon. James O'Brien, Donald MacMaster, W. W. Ogilvie, F. T. Judah, Angus W. Hooper, J. W. Howard, Richard White, James Wilson, Jr., W. J. Buchanan, M. Burke, H. Mason, Alex. Mitchell, H. Drummond, W. Wallace, E. Rawlings, F. H. Simms, John Molson and J. McCarthy.

On the motion of Mr. John Crawford seconded by Mr. John Morrison, Hon. G. A. Drummond, Vice-President, was unanimously voted to the chair, in the absence of the President, Sir Donald A. Smith.

On the motion of Hon. James O'Brien, seconded by Mr. Donald MacMaster, it was agreed:—That the following gentlemen be appointed to act as scrutineers:—Messrs. W. J. Buchanan and Angus W. Hooper; and that Mr. James Aird be the secretary of this meeting.

THE REPORT.

The report of the Directors to the Shareholders at their 79th annual general meeting was read by Mr. Clouston, the General Manager, as follows:—

The Directors have pleasure in presenting the 79th annual report, showing the result of the Bank's business of the year ended 30th April, 1897:

Table with 2 columns: Description of financial items and Amount. Includes Balance of Profit and Loss Account, Dividend 5 per cent., and Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward.

A branch of the Bank has been opened at New Denver, B.C.

The Directors decided to erect a building for the Bank's use at Victoria, B.C., and it is now approaching completion.

All the offices of the Bank, including the Head Office, have been inspected during the past year.

DONALD A. SMITH, President.

General Statement, 30th April, 1897.

Large financial statement table with columns for LIABILITIES and ASSETS. Includes Capital Stock, Government Demand Notes, Gold and Silver Coin, and various bank premises.

E. S. Clouston, General Manager.

The General Manager Speaks. Mr. Clouston, said: Referring to the balance sheet submitted to you at this meeting, there are several important changes which it may be as well to give some explanation of.

deposits, and will probably disappear before long. In deposits bearing interest there is a large increase of \$3,916,000. Aside from the steady increase in our Savings Bank Deposits, there are some special amounts here which also lack permanency. I cannot say that bankers at present regard with any degree of pleasure the increase in this item, particularly when they, like ourselves, are obliged to lend it abroad at a nominal rate.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION,

but not one in which we can make much profit with the present low value of money in foreign markets. In fact, each succeeding year seems to increase the difficulty of maintaining our profits, and when, in addition, we are obliged to provide for the shrinkage in values naturally resulting from the prolonged depression in business, it is almost a matter of surprise that we are able to appear before you with so good a statement as the present.

It has been said that, like Joseph's kine, bankers have seven fat years and seven lean ones, and it ought to be about time for the lean ones to cease, for, since the Baring crisis in 1890, the world has experienced a succession of financial shocks and disasters without parallel in its history, partly the natural result of business depression through over trading, over manufacturing and other causes, but part of it forced on the financial world by those who should have been the buttresses between it and harm.

THE OUTLOOK FOR BUSINESS.

With the settlement of the European question, which seems probable, at least, temporarily, and the adjournment of the legislative bodies here and in the United States, the business community may have a chance of taking breath and commencing another struggle to attain prosperity. In the United States there are signs of the sunshine breaking through the clouds, and a particularly bright gleam was Secretary Gage's statement the other day that the present administration was determined, once the tariff was out of the way, to take up the question of placing the currency of the country on a sound basis.

IN CANADA THE FUTURE IS STILL SHROUDED IN UNCERTAINTY.

The past year has been very disappointing, a year of increasing business depression, full of unsettling incidents, and there have been a considerable number of failures. More will have to follow, unless some improvement takes place this year. The position, so far as I can read it, is, in this, and it seems to me a very delicate one:—Any further depression, coming on a community already weakened by a long fight against adverse circumstances, will precipitate a very serious state of affairs, worse than anything we have yet had to encounter.

If there are any questions from the Shareholders, I will have much pleasure in replying to them.

The Able Address of the Vice-President.

Senator Drummond, the able Vice-President of the Bank, was the next speaker. After referring to the satisfactory showing as a result of the operations of the year and complimenting the General Manager and staff, he turned his attention to some of the questions which occupied a great deal of attention during the course of the year just closed.

of the tariff: "Doubts as to the character of impending tariff legislation produced an unsatisfactory state of business during the winter months, and anxieties on this score still exist. The victory of the sound money contest in the United States failed to re-establish confidence, as the successful side set itself to a re-adjustment of the tariff before dealing with the currency. On both sides of the line, therefore, similar causes of an unsettling character exist, and it may without dispute be asserted that no more potent influence is to be found to retard the investment of capital and delay the progress of the country than frequent

CHANGES IN ITS FISCAL POLICY.

The battle of sound money against heresies of various kinds in the United States, which late events would appear to have settled, we are assured is only postponed. We are even promised a transfer of its malign influence to our own country. Should these prognostications have any solid foundation, the end of our bad times can scarcely be said to be in sight. Every reflective man must, I think, arrive at the conclusion that we and our neighbors to the south have too much law making constantly going on, and the conviction is forced upon me that men of business are far too much disposed to abandon the political duties of every citizen, to those less occupied with affairs than themselves, with the result which might be expected, that they only awake to a feverish period of indignant and anxious remonstrance when they find their interests imperiled by legislation which might have been prevented at an earlier stage.

After dwelling upon the responsibilities devolving on the administration of the Bank, the speaker cast a rapid glance at the movements which had been going on in the different branches of trade during the year, as well as indulging in an expression of opinion regarding the prospects for the future. In closing he reverted to the approaching celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen in eloquent terms.

Speeches were also delivered by Messrs. John Crawford and John Morrison, the former again introducing his plea for payment of quarterly dividends.

The report was adopted on a motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Hugh McLennan.

Votes of Thanks.

Mr. Hector Mackenzie moved: "That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their attention to the interests of the Bank."

This was seconded by Mr. F. T. Judah, and adopted.

Mr. W. W. Ogilvie moved: "That the thanks of the meeting be given to the General Manager, the Inspector, the Managers and other officers of the Bank for their services during the past year. In supplementing the motion, Mr. Ogilvie remarked that he had occasion to meet the officers of the Bank frequently, and he had always admired their loyalty to the institution. He thought that the Bank had reason to be proud of its officers."

Mr. E. B. Greenfields seconded the motion, and added his testimony to what Mr. Ogilvie had said as to the loyalty and ability of the officers of the Bank.

The motion was unanimously concurred in.

The General Manager—I have to thank you, on behalf of the officers, for the very kind way in which you have spoken of their services to the Bank. I have to regret the loss this year of two good men, Mr. Brough, of Toronto, and Mr. Plummer, of Stratford, both very valuable men, whose loss I feel very severely.

Mr. Alex. Mitchell moved:—That the ballot now open for the election of directors be kept open until three o'clock, unless fifteen minutes elapse without a vote being cast, when it shall be closed, and until that time, and for that purpose only, this meeting be continued.

This was seconded by Mr. F. H. Simms and unanimously carried.

On the motion of Mr. John Morrison, seconded by Mr. John Crawford, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman.

The Directors.

The ballot resulted in the election of the following gentlemen:—R. B. Angus, Esq., Hon. G. A. Drummond, A. F. Gault, Esq., E. B. Greenfields, Esq., W. C. McDonald, Esq., Hugh McLennan, Esq., W. W. Ogilvie, Esq., A. T. Patterson, Esq., Sir D. A. Smith, G.C.M.G.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held yesterday (Tuesday), Sir Donald Smith was re-elected president, and the Hon. G. A. Drummond, vice-president.

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Curative power is contained in Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other similar preparation. It costs the proprietor and manufacturer more. It costs the jobber more and it is worth more to the consumer. More skill is required in its preparation and it combines more remedial qualities than any other medicine. Consequently it has a record of more cures and its sales are more than those of any other preparation. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine to buy because it is an honest medicine and thousands of testimonials prove that it does actually and permanently cure disease.

RESULTS OF THE MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

Lumbermen in the lower Mississippi valley are complaining, as one of the effects of the great flood, that much of their lumber will be unfit for shipment because it has been under water and is covered with silt. This material will all need to be cleaned, which will involve a great amount of work and expense, and where cottonwood, for example, has been deluged it will be practically ruined, because the dirt can hardly be washed out of its tussy fibre.

involve a great amount of work and expense, and where cottonwood, for example, has been deluged it will be practically ruined, because the dirt can hardly be washed out of its tussy fibre. Another complaint is that it will be a long time before the supply of game, like wild turkey, for instance, is replenished. A Memphis paper states that 200 deer took refuge on the levee near there, and that the planters were caring for them as tenderly as for their domestic animals. This is one instance of many where deer were protected, although where they were needed for food, of course, they were killed. In fact, the number of those who were killed is probably small compared with those which were starved and drowned.

HOPED IN VAIN.

TERRIBLE MOMENTS OF A CONDEMNED MURDERER ON THE SCAFFOLD.

COLUMBUS, Ga., June 4.—One of the darkest tragedies that ever took place here was expiated in the execution of Henry White to-day. While the man-sold man waited upon the scaffold for the execution of his sentence the proceedings were suspended by an emergency call of the Supreme Court in Atlanta which gave a ray of hope for life.

The fact that the court should have met for such a purpose at the last moment, after the Governor had refused to interfere, made the young man feel certain that he wouldn't die to-day.

After three hours of waiting a telegram addressed to the prisoner was handed him. With trembling fingers he clutched it, and, reading the legal phraseology wrong, he fell back exclaiming:—

"Thank God, I am saved!"

It was painful for the sheriff to explain to him his mistake—that relief had been refused, and that he must prepare to die within half an hour. The prisoner's mother and his sweetheart, Miss Viola Lambert, of Danville, Va., clung closely to him and bade him a final farewell. Miss Danville became engaged to the young man on the night before the tragedy which was to cost him his life, and steadily refused to be parted from him in his trouble. She has been adopted into the family, and she declares her intention of devoting her life to the mother of her dead lover.

J. A. White, a shoe dealer using a good business, became the slave of drink. He was filled with hatred of all policemen. On Oct. 14 he went out with his 19-year-old son and shot three policemen dead, and returning home he barricaded the house and opened fire upon all who approached. A stray shot killed him. The son escaped, but was captured afterward.

Love is by its nature active. It must be outgoing and outgoing, seeking and finding expression. If from any reason its concealment be duty, the heart is a loser by its passivity and inaction. Let to its own choice, love never shuts itself up within itself. It joys in overflow and outreach. God is love, and God shows his love continually. Love is of God, and, like God, love shows itself to the object. If you love your child, your child will know it. If you love your wife, or husband, or brother, or friend, or neighbour, you will not be satisfied without giving expression to your love for that dear one, any more than that dear one would be satisfied with your love without its expression. Unexpressed love is love wronged and stifled. If you have love for any human being, give it expression, and you will be a gainer while being a giver.

Affliction and adversity is the common lot of all the sons of Adam, but if we accept them in the right spirit, Faith will act as a shield, which will ward off from us every danger. "Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom He receiveth."

John Murphy & Co's

ADVERTISEMENT.

Crowded Overflowing.

Throughout the Season our Mantle Department is always busy. The reason is simple: IT LEADS THE TRADE! When it offers bargains, it is CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING—a state of things we expect during the present week.

Here are some of the Bargains offering:

Bolero Capes, Latest styles, \$5.75 for \$3.75, \$10.50 for \$6.75, \$21.75 for \$13.50, \$22.50 for \$14.00.

Eton Jackets, Latest styles, \$9.00 for \$5.25, \$11.50 for \$7.95.

English Walking Jackets, Two lots to clear at \$1.00 and \$1.90 each, respectively. Assorted lots, \$7.50 for \$3.50, \$10.50 for \$5.90, \$19.00 for \$9.90, \$35.00 for \$17.50.

A Large Line of Assorted Capes to clear at Reductions ranging from 20 to 50 per cent.

COUNTRY ORDERS FILLED WITH CARE.

JOHN MURPHY & CO. 2343 St. Catherine St. CORNER OF METCALFE STREET. TELEPHONE No. 3533.

MONTREAL'S GREATEST STORE.

The S. CARSLY Co., LIMITED

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

"The Store that is increasing faster than any other Store in Montreal to-day."

Hand Loom Household Linens

This store can be justly termed "The Linen Hall" of Canada. We've specimens of Hand Loom Household Linens from every known manufacturing centre. England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Belgium, Germany and Russia, all contribute to the vast stocks here, with the best products of the loom. No better assortment can be found on this continent, and surprise comes in the nature of the prices asked for the following:—

Hand Loom Linen Damask.

44 inch Hand Loom Damask, 17c. 48 inch Hand Loom Damask, 21c. 52 inch Hand Loom Damask, 24c. 54 inch Hand Loom Damask, 38c. 58 inch Hand Loom Damask, 44c. 66 inch Hand Loom Damask, 50c.

Hand Loom Table Cloths.

6 1/2 size Hand Loom Table Cloths, 58c. 7 1/4 size Hand Loom Table Cloths, 78c. 8 1/4 size Hand Loom Table Cloths, 96c. 8 by 10 Hand Loom Table Cloths, \$1.40. 8 by 12 Hand Loom Table Cloths, \$1.80. 8 by 14 Hand Loom Table Cloths, \$2.10.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.

White Shirts.

Men and Boys' unlaundered Shirts, well finished, 29c, 48c. Men's unlaundered Shirts, extra quality cloth and fine Linen Front and Cuffs, reinforced, double backs, 75c.

Men's Extra Fine Dressed Shirts, cut full sizes, extra good quality, reinforced Strap Sams, 75c and \$1.00. Fine quality Open Front Dress Shirts, \$1.00.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.

Men's Bicycle Suits.

Men's Stylish Bicycle Suits in Grey Homespun, Diagonal Twill Sac Coat; has patch pockets and well finished. The pants are cut full at the knee and has safety hip pocket and patent belt straps; worth \$4.00. Special price, \$2.50.

Men's Brown Twill Bicycle Sac Coat, patch and inside pockets; lined sleeves; pants cut full at knee, \$2.79.

Men's Rigby Bicycle Suits

In Medium Brown Shades of extra fine Tweed, made Norfolk style, with belt and straps; cap included in this suit of same material; good value at \$8.25. Special price, \$6.50.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.

Men's Summer Underwear.

Men's Superfine Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, long sleeves, French finish neck, 29c each.

Men's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, full fashioned Pants, Trouser finish, extra value, 63c each.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.

Men's Shirts.

Modern ideas introduced into our principles of shirt cutting and making is the force that keeps this store always active in shirt selling.

Ladies' Fabric Gloves.

Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves, in newest shades of Tan and Black, from 9c to 22c pair.

Ladies' Taffeta Gloves, self-stitched backs; also with white stitching, from 15c to 37c pair.

Ladies' Silk Gloves.

Ladies' Pure Silk Gloves, in the newest and most stylish shades, also in black, 27c pair.

Ladies' Pure Silk Gloves, tans, with black stitching and black gusset fingers; also in white, with black gussets and stitching; a late novelty, 47c pair.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.

Linen Doylies.

7 by 7 inch White Linen Doylies, 24c. 9 by 9 inch White Linen Doylies, 40c. 12 by 12 inch White Liner Doylies, 9c.

18 by 18 inch White Linen Doylies, 12c.

18 by 18 inch with Colored Borders, 12c.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.

Write For Summer Catalogue. Mail Orders carefully filled.

The S. Carsley Co. Ltd. 1765 to 1783 Notre-Dame Street, MONTREAL.

Live Stock Markets.

MONTREAL, June 7.—The continued weak advices and steady downward tendency of the English cattle markets is very discouraging news to shippers, especially as the prospects in the beginning of the season were for a profitable trade, but now shippers state that without there is a sharp reaction in values in the near future considerable money will be dropped on May and June shipments, as the cattle in the country cost more money than last season, and freights, if anything, are higher, consequently returns from a 9c to a 10c market mean heavy losses. The demand for ocean freight is good, and all the space to Glasgow for July has been engaged at 45s. Americans are in the market for freight, and some big deals are reported for July shipments to Liverpool at 47s 6d per 2 feet 6 inch space, which is equal to 45s per 2 feet 8 inch space. Locally the market for export cattle was easier, owing to the slow demand, and holders of good stock found it difficult to make sales at 4 1/2c per lb. The supply of butchers' stock was excessive and prices declined 1c per lb. The shipments of live stock to date were 22,457 cattle, 2,483 sheep and 1,962 horses, which figures show an increase of 6,086 cattle, a decrease of 3,063 sheep, and a decrease of 707 horses as compared with last year's figures for the same period.

At the East End abattoir market this morning the offerings of live stock were 650 cattle, 300 sheep, 200 lambs, 400 calves and 20 lean hogs. Owing to the increased receipts of cattle, the warmer weather and the recent decline in prices in the Ontario markets there was a weaker feeling in this market to day and prices declined fully 1c per lb. The supply was excessive and as the demand was limited, trade on the whole was slow and a number were left over. In export stock trade was also quiet, which is no doubt due to the fact that shippers are holding off some on account of the recent bad reports from abroad. Choice butchers' cattle sold at 4c to 4 1/2c, and in some cases as high as 4 3/4c was made for a few picked ones. Good heaves brought 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c; fair at 3c, and common to inferior at 2 1/2c to 2 3/4c per lb., live weight. The receipts of sheep are increasing and in consequence the tone of the market is easier at 3 1/2c to 4c per lb., live weight for shipping stock. The demand for lambs was fair and prices ruled steady at from \$1.50 to \$3.50 each, as to quality. Calves were plentiful and ranged from \$1 to \$5 each. Lean hogs sold at \$4 to \$7 each, and young pigs at \$1 to \$1.50 each.

At the Point St. Charles stock yards there were six loads of butchers' stock, for which the demand was slow, and no sales were made as local dealers had ample supplies on hand. There were twenty calves offered which sold for \$80. The receipts of hogs were small, there being only 85 on the market, which also met with a slow sale, but prices were about steady at \$5.35 per 100 lbs.

SMILES.

"Never attained to man's estate? You surprise me. Why, I understood he lived to an advanced age." "He did, but he never had any property that wasn't in his wife's name."

Willie had just said something in the way of an effort to be amusing. "What did you think of that?" he inquired ingeniously. "It was capital." "Do you think so?" "I am sure of it; borrowed capital."

"Some of the world's finest literature is out of print," remarked the bibliophile. "That's right," replied the poet; "I can't get any editor to touch my productions."

Musical Lady: "Wouldn't you like to be able to sing and play, my little man?" Johnny: "No; I would not like to have people say such horrid things about me as they do about you!"

A teacher who was teaching a little boy the definition of desert, told him a desert was a place where nothing would grow. "Oh, I know," said he; "it is papa's bald head."

VIN MARIANI

(MARIANI WINE.)

The Ideal and Popular Tonic for BODY, BRAIN AND NERVES

Highly endorsed by the Medical Profession, the Clergy and the Stage.

DOSE.—Wine glass full three times a day Children half the quantity.



"In remembrance of the excellent Vin Mariani I always sing the praise of this most delicious and efficacious tonic stimulant."

ADELINA PATTI. AT DRUGGISTS AND FANCY GROCERIES AVOID SUBSTITUTES. LAWRENCE A. WILSON & Co., Montreal SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA.