Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

	Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
	Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
	Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
	Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
	Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
]	Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
	Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	\checkmark	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
	Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
	Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
]	Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.

Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



T would be a vain task to seek in the annals of the civilized nations of which bistory has furnished us with an account the career of a stateman even approximately parallel to that of Mr. Gladatone the late illustrious leader of the Liberal party. His record is unique. It is one of unexampled purity in public life, of lofty sims and steadfastness of purpose of unswerving fidelity to the principles of right and justice, of continuous in tellectual progress and expansion, marked by corrections of conscienticus con victions, due to the gradual acquisition of a larger knowledge of men and things; of oratorical triumphs unsurpassed, and of the matchless legislative schievements for the benefit of the masses of his countrymen, initiated and preased forward with unfiagging energy to successful issues. It is in fact almost impossible for those who have read his speeches and writings, who have intelligently studied his conduct and his charscier, or who have had the privilege of working in however humble a capacity under his leadership, to avoid, when referring to him, the use of language superlative in its terms.

It would obviously be impossible within the limits of a newspaper article to do more than indicate briefly the lead ing outlines of Mr. Gladstones career Even an abbreviated biography of him would fill more than one volume-for it would have to be also a political history of England during the greater part of the present century, with its wondrous chronicle of the disuppearance of prejudices, oppressions and tyrannies, and of the advancement of popular liberty and true democracy.

His Family and Easly Life.

Although born in Liverpool, England, in Rodney street, the Gladstone's were a Secttish family. As the name is said to have been derived from "gled," a Scotcish word for hawk, and stone, some genealogical writers have associated the family with "trade ou rocks," smuggling or salvage, but later on, in the sixteenth century, they seem to have been engaged in reputable lines of business, and to hav become possessors of land. At the beginning of the eighteenth century one Gladstone, the father of the future premier of the United Kingdom, was another. Desirous of extending his husiness he left the parental home in leith, and settled in Liverpool. He became the second member of the firm of Corrie, Gladstone & Bradshaw, He visited the United States as an agent for the house. The firm was afterwards dissolved; and John Gladstone took his brother Robert into partnership. They entered into commercial relations in Russia and the West Indies; and when the East India monopoly had been broken John Gladetone & Co. sent the first private vessel out to Calcutta to engage in the East Indian and Chinese trade. John Gladstone acquired some property in the West Indies and beame the proprietor of a large number of slaves there. In politics he was at first a Whig, as the Liberals were then called; but afterwards joined the Tory or Conservative ranks, and entered parliament for a "nocket borough" ownad by the Marlborough family. He remained in the House of Commons nine years ;] had the proudentisfaction of hearing in it the earlier oratorical + forts of his already distinguished son, William Ewart, In 1847 Sir Robert Peel made him a baronet. He died in 1851. It was on December 20, 1809, that Mr. Gladstone was born, in the English city mentioned. He entered Eton after the summer holidays of 1821, under the head mastership of Dr. Keate. Sir Richard Was then "the prettiest little boy that and wholesome poetry and fiction. Ever went to Eton." He boarded at a Mr. Shurey's, who kept a house at the south of the broad walk in front of the schools and facing the chapel, and rather nearer the famous Chris topher Inn than would nowadays be thought desirable. On the wall opposite this house the name of "Gladstone," carved, it is said, by the statesman's own hand, may still be traced. Mr Gladstone was a hard worker during his tchool days. As one of his biographers, Mr. George Russell, says, "he was not sahamed to fulfill the purpose for which bojs are, at any rate in theory, sent to school." He worked hard at his classical learning; and supplemented the ordihary busines of the school by studying mathematics in the holidays. His interest in work was first aroused by Mr. Hawirey, afterwards bead-master, who who commended a copy of his Latin verses, and "sent him up for good." This experience, it is said, first led the Joung student to associate intellectual work with the idea of ambition and Allecess. He was not a fine scholar in the restricted sense of the term, which implies a special aptitude for turning English into Greek and Latin or for original versification in the classical anguages. "His composition," we are told," "was stiff."



MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1898.

His Great Career.

to the Last.

<0<<0</p>

Eton Society and when he was editor of The Eton Miscellany. It is probably from the general tone of the debates of the Eton Society of his day, as well as from his fondness for reading Edmund Burke, that he imbibed that element of conservatism which ever remained a part--to many of his admirers an inex of \$100,000,000 made to compensate the plicable part-of his mental composialave owners. tion. Its tone was intensely Tory. Current politics were estensibly for-bidden subjects; but current political opinion disclosed itself through the then disquiet of historical or academical questions. The execution of Strafford and Charles L. the characters of Oliver Cromwell and Milton, the "Contrat Social" of Rousseau, and the events of the French Revolution laid bare the speaker's political tendencies as effectively as if the conduct of Qieen Caroline, the foreign policy of Lord Castlereagh, or the repeal of the Test and Corporation Act had been the subject of debate. At the Christmas vacation of 1827 he left Eton, and, having read for six months [with private tutors, he entered Christ ! Clurch, Oxford. Here, as at Eton, his chief distinction was his elequence. He made, however, many friends who afterwards became famous in their chosen walks of life, and for whom he ever cherished a candid admiration. Among them were Cardinal Newman and Cardinal Manning.

His Religiousness.

There too he evinced what was undoubtedly throughout his life its paramount factor-a profound religiousness. When, having graduated, his father expressed a wich that the young scholar should enter i parliament, he declared he would prefer to take Holy Orders. In this connection a writer who knew him intimately, and who once served under his leadership in parliament, says of him : "The religion in which Mr. Gladstone lives and moves atone, the grandfather of the great statesman, was a corn dealer; and John Gladatone, the father of the great imperious in its demands, practical, visible and tangible in its effects. It runs like a silver strand through the complete and variegated bulb of his long 5 and chequered life. * * * While a politician he was still essentially, and 2 above all, a Christian-some would say an ecclesiastic, through all the changes and chances of a political career, as a Tory, as a Home Ruler, in office and in opposition, sitting as a duke's nominee for a pocket boreugh and enthroned as the idol of an adoring democracy, Mr. Gladstone

ent there being in the debates of the owners should be compensated for being and the reviewer, the latter wid : "Your [trace the history of the succeeding fiv deprived of their "right to their own book itself, and everything I heard ab ut vears. The C rn laws had been passed honestly and legally acquired property." it, though almost all my information in 1815. Their effect was tor be untion Headvocated that the industrious slaves | came from prople very strongly opposed | in order to enrich a class. The first should be set tree, but that the idle to you in politics, led me to regard motion to receal them was made in 1812 slaves should be kept in bondage. Full you with respect and good will; and I by the Liberal Three vers later and complete emancipation was, as we am truly glad that I have succeeded in Peel ann anceal their proposed report all know, decreed ; and an appropriation making this apparent."

Married if Miss Glynne.

3.1

It is a curious coincidence that failing

A Narrow-Minded Tory. eyesight, the cause of his returament His speeches and votes at this period from the Premiersnip, was a link in the and for several years later showed him chain of circumstances which led up to ship is not a thing to be evolved out of



in the Quen's speech. By this time Gladstone's mind had undergone a com plote change on the surject. The stere logic of angry crowds of starving no plhad converted him He had at last dis covered the principle that states nonclassics and the destiny of a modern nation is not to be modelled on patterns which history has proved to be again. tific. He began to use his rous or more

frequently than his memory. It was to be expected that has now from v would be found all at once in other rgs now that his course sector subjects would be free from wavering or will gon tradiction. But there was a marked change in the solidists to which is directed his attention, as so was trong the topics treated in bis probable tory speeches. Instead of discoursing on the corporate concelence of the state, the informents of the church, the import ance of Christian education, and the untimes of the Jews to sit to Full coost he began to solve problems about foreign tariff and the xportetion of much nery waxing elegrent over the regulation of railroads, or a grainated tax on grain . subtle on the monetary merits of half farthings, and great on the mysterious tere of quassia sud cocculus ariticus He amazed the Louise by his mustery of detail. It was evident that a great c on mercial minister lost to er found. H. became accustemed to apply gradually to his conduct a new set of ideals a different group of principles.

Favorite Literary Pastines.

When Sir Robert Feel autom ced his determination to repeal the Corn laws several members of his cabinet resigned ind the government was broken up

PRICE FIVE CENTS

0

it Mr. Gladstone took the part of Chancellor of the Exchequer. In 1855 when the Liberal leader, Lord Palmerston. succeded Lord Aberdeen as premier, Mr. Gladstone accepted his former portfolio ×8; of Chanceller of the Exchequer. This was the first time he had accepted effice in a Liberal Cabinet Three weeks afterwards he resigned rather than assume any share of responsibility for the conduct of the Crimean War, although he defended the policy which had led up to it.

His political position was not one of neutrality and isolation; and hal the Peelites " rejoined the Torica he would, no doubt, have onsted Mr Disraeli from the leadership of the House of Commens. His sympathies, as he himself said, were with the Tories, notwithstanding the fact that his opinions were with the Liberals. Clearly he was out of harmony with both parties. On account of his strong personality, his mental gifts his oratorical ability, and his great influence he was again called to take office by Lord Derby and Lord Palmerston respectively, when they were once more Prime Ministers. Al-though he voted with Lord Derby's Govcroment when it was beaten on June 10, 1850 he accepted Lord Palmerston's offer to bee me Chancellor of the Ex-chequer in the Liberal Ministry which succeeded. In opposing his re-election for Oxford, Professor Mansel stated the truth, that by his second acceptance of effice under Lord Palmerston Mr. Gladstone had given his definite adhesion to the Liberal party.

Prime Hinister.

On the death of Lord Palmerston in 1865 Mr. Gladstone became the leader of the House of Commons, with a seat in Lord John Russell's obliget. He was now member for Suth Lucashire, Oxacil University having punished him for his Liberalism by rejecting him as me of its parliamentary representatives. He set to work at once upon a Reform Bill, which he introduced the following year and which was voted down by the House of Commons. After the ever-throw of Lord Daby's shert-lived administration he was made Prime Mfnister He had now reached the sammit of political ambition in the United Kingdom, the heart and centre of the greatest empire on earth. The industry and self-denial of a boorieus public life, the burdens and battles of a parijamentary career of thirty-five years, had received their supreme and adoptite reward. Inmediately following his accession to the premiership came that brief period which has been ediled the golden age of British Liberdism-the period which began in November 1868 and ended in February, 1874. These five years were replete with great measures of ra-form. They saw the discatablishment and disendowment of the frish Church, the tenure of hud in freland placed on a more equitable footing, sheep and ellisient education brought within the reach of the children of the poprest citizen, purchase in the army abolished, religious tests at universities done away with, the Alabama claims settled, and voters placed under the protection of the ballot. The revenue advanced by "lesps and bounds," and atter having created several surpluses Mr. Gladstone closed the series with the enormous one of \$30,600,000. When the slowness which has characterized the growth of democracy in the United Kingdom is borne in mind, these legislative achievements, considering the political conservativeness of the time, are truly marvellous. And yet they were tame compared with his measure extending the tranchise, which was passed in 1881, and which increased the electorate of the United Kingdom from 3,000 000 to 5 000 000; with the "Newcastle program," with its Home Rule Bill, its Parish Councils Bill, its " one man one vote" Birl, its Welsh Disestablishment Bill; and with his doclaration that the House of Lords must be so reformed that its power to thwart the peoples wishes shall cease. What a beneficent change had come over the opinions and mental habits of this illustrious statesman.

Birange to say, Mr. Gladstone was not

Plays, in the many games of life, that one Where what he most doth value must be won."

In his own personal habits, known to all men, of systematic devotion ; in his vigorous reservation of the Sunday for sacred uses; in his written utterances ; in his favorite studies ; in his administration of public affairs ; in the grounds on which he has based his opposition to policies of which he has disapprovedhe has steadily and constantly ar-serted for the claims of religion a para mount place in public consideration, and has reproved the stale scepticism which thinks, or affects to think, that Christianity is a spring of human action." Amongst his favorite booksbesides those of a Homeric characterwere the theological treaties of St. Thomas Aquinas, whom he revered as a chief exponent of the great principle of authority : and the novels of Sir Walter Murchison has said that the youthtal | Scott, whom he Lved as a writer of pure

Mis First Speech in Parliament.

Yielding to his father's desire, he entered Parliament when he was but 23 years of age. He was elected for Newark, one of the pocket boroughs of the Duke of Newcastle. The duke was one of the leading lights of the Tory party, and had been told by his sou of a brilliant speech delivered against the Liberal Reform Bill during a debate on the subject at the Oxford Union. The new member went up to London pursued by the taunt of political enmity that he was the son of a man who had made a large fortune out of the blood of negro slaves, who was iresh from college, whose mind was "a sheet of foolscap," and whose elector was the Duke of Newcastle. His first speech was on Slavery. It was delivered five months after he had entered parliament, and was a defence of his father against a charge that many of his slaves on his Demerara estate had been overworked to death. In repelling the character and of distinguished parliacharge he gave utterance to sentiments | mentary talents, the rising hope of those which showed that he was not opposed to the maintenance of slavery. When, however, the subject came up again a few weeks alterwards, on the question whether the slaves in the West Indics should not be fortwith emancipated, he spoke in favor of a gradual emancipation,

THE LATE RT. HON. W. E. GLADSTONE.

~~~~

dren.

The First Transitional Period.

ing to enter universities. These tests he stierwards endeavored to remove himself. It was in this same year, 1834, that he first held public cllice, Sir Robert | He was already acquainted with these Prel having appointed him Junior Lord ladies, having been a friend of Lady the growth and development of his Lib-of the Treasury. His first was brought (Gynne's eldest son at Oxford, and having eral views may be cated from the time in in 1825 when he had become Under visited him at User of the time is the second state. toria, he again represented Newark; and was to protest against the right of Hawarden. By this union Mr. Giadstone Canada to be heard by its own agent at became allied with the house of Gren the Bar of the House. The question of ville, a family which had already furmitigating or sholishing negro apprenticeship, which had become a new form of slavery in the West Indice, was brought forward; and he opposed the remedial measure. In 1839 he vehement ly attacked a bill making provision for giving educational opportunities to Dissenters and Unitarians. On this occasion O Connell vigoreusly denounced him for his illiberality. In 1841 he opposed a bill having for its aim the conterring of civil rights upon the Jews. Yet he lived to see not only all these reforms accomplushed, but to take an active part in their accomplishment.

His First Book.

Mr. Gladstone's first book, entitled, 'The State in its Relation with the Church," was published in 1835. Lord Houghton says that when Sir Robert Peel received a copy of it he exclaimed: With such a career before him, why should be write books ?" It was in reviewing a copy of the third edition of this work that M. aulay wrote his oftquoted passage: "The author of this volume is a young man of enblemished stern and unbending Tories who follow reluctantly and mutinously a leader whose experience and eloquence are indispensable to them, but whose cautious temper and moderate opinions they abhor. It would not be at all strange if Mr. Gladstone were one of the most un Gladstone defended those laws in the

After a brief intermission, during which \$ Lord John Russell vaiidy tried to form a government, the Tory ministry was reconstructed, Mr Gladstone occupying in it the position of Secretary of State for the Colonies. His acceptance of offic in a free trade cubinet lost him the favor of the duke of Newcastle and conse quently his safe seat for Newark He did not offer himself for reselection, but retired from public lise. He was not idle during his absence 'rom parliament. but began that change of mental occa pation which from that time till his last to be a narrow minded Tory. A month | Mr. Gladstone's marriage to Miss Cather | i Iness constituted his true rest-namely. after his second speech on slavery he | ine Glynne, who throughout his active | what may be called his literary pastimes. atter nis second speech on stavery ne the coynie, who taronghout his active what may be called his interary partities, strenuously resisted a proposal to political life proved so true a helpmate. He began to write in a great variety of abolish the State Established Church in and devoted wife to him. His eyesight subjects, religions, as thetic and fiterary, Ireland—which he himself abolished having been affected by the hard reading passing with light effort from the investhirty-six years later. The next year incident to the composition of his book | tigation of Neapolitan prisons to rehe spoke and voted against a bill for the the was advised to spend the winter in searches touching the probable existence removal of religious tests of those seek- | Rome. Among the sojourners in the of Homer, delving in archaelogy and Eternal City that winter were the widow absorbing poetry. and daughters of Sir Stephen Richard The Second Transitional Period. Glynne, of Hawarden Castle, Flintshire. Tre beginning of the second stage in

in in 1835, when he had become Under visited him at Hawarden in 1835 At he re-entered parliament, in 1817. In Secretary for the Colonies. In the first Rome he was thrown very much in their the general election which followed the Parliament of the reign of Queen Vic society, and in a short time he became overthrow of the Peel administration he society, and in a short time he became overthrow of the Peel administration he affianced to the elder Miss Glynne. On offered himself as a candidate for one of his first prominent performance there July 25, 1839 he was married to her at the seats of Oxford University, and was elected. His Liberal bearings, though they were not very marked, soon began to be noticeable. But there was a certain hesitancy about him. On one side the nished England with four prime minus ters. During the earlier part of their married life Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone Conservative free trader was clinging to the Toryism of his youth; on another he was reaching cut to new realms of lived with Sir Thomas Gladstone in London. In 1856 Mr. Gladetone, who had [Liberal thought and action. Even in come into his patrimony live years the theological domain the tendency to wards Liberalism was displaying itself. before, he bought a house in the great Amid the indignant protests o' his felmetropolis, which remained his London home for twenty years. During the low-Tories, and in opposition to his own Parliamentary recers Mr. and Mrs. Glad. | speech and vote, he vindicated the juststone divided their time between Fasque, ness of the policy of admitting the Jews into parliament. He also defended the Sir John Gladstone's seat in Kincardineestablishment of diplomatic relations shire, and Hawarden Castle, which they shaled with Mrs. Gladstone's brother, Sir | with the Papal Court of Rome, and sup stephen Glynne, until, on his death it ported the modification of the terms of passed into their sole possession. The the parliamentary oath. On the commercial side his Liberalism was strong issue of the marriage was eight chiland he ardently supported the doctrine of free trade. When in 1852 Lord Darby formed his Tory Cabinet, with Mr. Dis-In 1840 the crisis began which ended raeli as Chancellor of the Exchaquer in a complete alteration of the economic and leader of the House of Commons. system of England. Under accumulated overtures were made to Mr. Gladstone to accept a portfolio; but he refused. disasters the Liberals went out of office, and the Tories went in Mr. Gladstone | He made a vehement attack upon Mr was elected again for Newark, as a Tory. | Disraeli's budget, thus beginning a duel He was offered and accepted the post of which last until one of the combatants President of the Board of Trade and was removed by death. It was owing to Master of the Mint. His chief political this damaging speech that the Derby deliverance during the campaign had ministry was beaten and had to resign. been a reassertion in the doctrine of So much ill feeling against Mr. Gladprotection. It was a defence of this | stone was excited by his conduct on this doctrine that furnished matter for his occasion that a few days afterwards a first speech in that session. Public party of Torics dining at the Carlton opinion was already clamoring for a re Club, and finding Mr. Gladstone alone in peal of the Corn laws; and while Mr. the drawing room, actually proposed to throw him out of the window. The although he opposed the total abolition popular men in England." It may be of House of Commons, mobs of rioters cabinet of Lord Aberdeen, who succeed popular, or even widely known, at Eton, of slavery, insisting that, in case eman. Interest to add that in some correspond were burning Sir Robert Peel, the ed Lord Derby, was the outcome of a deemed it possible to remove them, in the outcome of a deemed it possible to remove them.

Secret of His Political Conversion.

Not often has he alluded to these mutations. Speaking at the opening of the Palmerston Club, in 1878, he made a remarkable statement in reference to one of the influences which had awayed him. " Perhaps it was my own fault," "but I must admit that I did not learn when at Ox'ord that which I have learned since--viz., to set a due value on the importshable and the inestimable principles of Luman liberty. The temper which, I think, too much prevailed in academic circles was that liberty, regarded with j-atousy and fear, could not be wholly dispensed with, I think that the principle of the Conservative party is jealousy of liberty and of the people; but I think that the policy of the liberal party is trust in the people, only qualified by prodence. I have learned to set the true value upon hum an liberty, and, in whatever I have changed, there, and there only, has been the ex-planation of the change." Again, after his retirement from the premiership in the spring of 1894, he wrote a long letter to Sir John Cowan, in the course of which, having admitted many errors of judgment, but claimed credit for inlearity of purpose, he stated that during his long public life he had always had 'a dealre to learn."

First Retirement From the Leadership.

The cause of his defeat, in that first administration of his, naturally embittered Mr. Gladstone against the Catholics. He had brought in an Irish University bill removing-so far as he

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Note and Comment

The proprietor of the Montreal Star as cent the following circular letter to the voters of the West Ward :---

"At the last municipal elections the sum of one hundred dollars was offered for disposal to the children of the voters of the ward which should poll the largcat percentage of its possible vote. West Ward won it. The children of West Ward voters were asked to say what they wanted the \$100 to be applied to: the replies have not been decisive enough to justify a choice. The objects so far suggested are :

"The Diet Dispensary.

- "The Homeopathic Hospital. " The Creche.
- The Sheltering Home.
- " Cnild's Cot in General Hospital.

" If you have any little ones will you kindly ask them to vote on enclosed postal card and return it to the Star office. The names will not be made public, but the money will be applied

to the object having the most votes." Mr. Graham's newspaper receives a considerable amount of patronage from Irish Catholics in this city, and it would have been only bare justice on his part to include an Irish Catholic charitable institution-say, St. Patrick's Orphanage -in the list. That he has selected only those that are under Protestant control shows the extent of the prejudice which our people have still to overcome in Montreal.

In Belfast, Ireland, where the Catholic population is 80 000 there are two general hospitals-one, the Mater Infirmorum, which is mainly under Catholic control, but makes no distinction as to the Caristian Brothers' Schools in Trathe religion of patients seeking admission, and the other, the Royal Victoria. which is under Protestant control. Both hospitals proving to be too small for the increasing needs of the progressive city in which they are cituated, it was resolved to rebuild the Royal Victoria. while the Catholics have raised \$250 (MH) to pay for an extension of the Mater Infirmorum. The City Council of Belfast, which has never subscribed a cent to the hospital before, now proposes to present the Protestant hospital with a gift equivalent to \$60 000 of the ratepayer's money. The Catholic members of the City Council, while not opposing the grant to the Pricestant, asked for a cimilar grant for the Catholic hospital, eince the money belonged to the ratepayers, of whom the Catholics formed a strong minority. The request was refused on a vote of 21 to 12. A bill to legalize the grant of \$60,000 has just been read a second time in the House of Commons on a vote of 269 to 94, notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of Mr. Yesey Knox, the liberal-minded Protestant member for Derry, and all the other Nationalists in Parliament. This gross injustice will in all probability, therefore, be perpetrated upon the Catholic ratepayers of Belfast.

000 lives, and the war between the States \$8 500,000,000 and 544,000 lives.

other minor wars, \$1,000,000,000 and 46,-

An American writer touched a tender spot in the anatomy of a number of people that inhabit this planet of ours, when he wrote as follows :---

Not a very large swath is ever cut in this prosy world by the men who think that without their special knowledge and individual ability lite for others would be one dreary waste. There is some excuse for the sixteen year old boy who struts about with an air of the "I am the great indispensable." A little worldly "sandpapering" will bring him to time. But it is the quintuple extract of egotistic vanity for a fully matured man to nurse the foolish notion that he is the one particular spoke in the wheel of progress without which the world could not thrive.

GENEROSITY OF TRAMORE SCHOOLBOYS.

Their Contributions to the Famine-Stricken Families in the West-Interesting Letters From Mr. William O'Brien.

The boys of the Christian Brothers' School at Tramore, Waterford, have set a good example that might be followed with much benefit by their elders. It is hard for boys to give up their few pennies of pocket-money, but the national rait of generosity is strong in the among the unoccupied are included not Waterford lads, as will be seen from the following correspondence in the Dublin ; Freeman's lournal :--

Dear Sir,--I trust you will agree with me that the example set by the boys of more, as set forth in enclosed corres pondence, is one which ought to find imitators, if the funds of the Mansion House Committee are to be at all adequate to the heavy task which official neglect has left on their shoulders of supplying food to tens of thousands of people for the next few months.

Yours faithfully, WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

Dear Sir,-We heard of the letter which you sent to the papers concerning the miserable state of the poor in the West of Ireland. The master of our school told us to lay by for a week the pennics we might get for sweets, but thinking that this would not amount to much we held a meeting, and, after halfan hour's debate, we decided to ask our friends for a few small donations.

As it happened to be our vacation we had time to go amongst them. Patrick Hayden and Edmond Murphy coll cted £1 1s; John Quann and Willie Quann, 10s 9d; Gerald Halley and Joseph Morrissey, 9s 7d; Willie Ryan and Jemmie Ryan, 124 1d; Tom Hayden, £1 1s 4d; Patrick Halley and Patrick Hayes £1 ±4 16s 51d. We got this with a great deal of pleasure, as we told the people that it was intended for the poor starving children in the West --We remain, dear sir, yours very truly, John Quann, Edmond Murphy, Gerald Halley (secretaries), Patrick Hayden and William Quann (treasurers). W. O'BRIEN, Esq. My Dear Boys,-I have just received the large sum the boys of Tramore have collected for the relief of the starving children of the West. Many a hungry little one in the mountaen cabins will have reason to bless the good Master who inspired you to spend your vacation in this beautiful and huly work. If you could only see how the faces of the little mountain children, pincked and white from hunger, will light up when they are told that their little brother Irish boys in the more fortunate parts of Ireland have sent them wholesome food instead of their dry Indian meal stirabout and seaweed, you would feel and happiness. For the next couple of months, while you and boys like you will be full of the health and joy of summer, thousands of these little creatures, whom God has made as bright and as capable of enjoyment as yourselves, will be worn and old before their time with the constant sight of little brothers and sisters weak and sick from the most miserable food. If in all the well off parishes of Ireland the good example set by your kind master and his generous boys were to be followed, and the funds so collected forwarded to the Mansion House Committee-who are in the best position to know where the distress is keenest-it would be hard to imagine how much even the children of Ireland could do to relieve the many thousands of little ones who, until the new potatoes come in, will be cooped up in their poor homes, hungry and without hope. I am sure that many a time in your after lives you will have reason to look back with thankfulness on the way in which you have spent your pocket money and your vacation in this time of hunger for the children of the West .-- Yours gratefully,

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH Matters on Which They Depend Reveal-

ed in a Blue Book. "

Five Leading Causes in England -The Peculiar Advantages and Perils of Different Pursuits-Puzzling Records of Suicides-Alcoholism's Many Victims.

Cleveland Moffelt has been studying a British blue book which presents statistics of deaths in England in the years 1890, 1891 and 1892. In this book, he says, the dead are classified according to ages, occupations, diseases, districts, phthisis, rheumatic fever, and suicide." &c, until there is not the poorest chimney-sweep or loftiest cabinet minister

who may not find, if he looks carefully, some precise statement as to how and why and when he is apt to die. And it is easy to see that these death discoveries made in London and England must apply in the main to other capitals and other countries where similar conditions exist. It is likely, for instance. that people are dying to day in New York very much as they died in London seven years ago. All conclusions in this blue book are based upon the deaths of men, for it appears that women make trouble even in the mortality statistics. One of the first tables shows that

MEN WHO HAVE SOME REGULAR OCCUPATION

may face death more serenely than those who have none. This is especially true between the ages of 20 and 35, when the death rate for 'undecupied males 'is from three to six times greater than for those with occupations, six times greater at 20, and three times greater at 35. It

must be borne in mind, however, that only persons retired from business or living on private means, but lunatics and prisoners. The tables show that this excessive rate among the unoccupied is due mainly to diseases of the nervous system and to phthisis, the death rates from the former being seven times and from the latter nearly three times higher than for men with occupations.

We next see the advantage of living in agricultural districts away from large cities. Comparing the death rate of 'unoccupied males' (whom Mr. Motfet considers exclusively now) we find that travellers die from diabetes almost the mortality in London, taking the period in life from 25 to 65, is 20 per cent. above the average, while in the agricultural districts it is 28 per cent. below the average. And still less favorable is the lot of those who live in the industrial regions, the great manufacturing districts like Sheffield and Birmingham, since for them the death rate arises to 31 per cent. above the average. The chief causes of these higher death rates, both in London and in the industrial districts, are phthisis and diseases of the respiratory system. Statistics are given of

TWENTY FOUR DISEASES

or causes of death, and five of these, viz., phthisis, diseases of the nervous system, diseases of the circulatory system, bronchitis and pneumonia, cause more than half of the entire mortality. Cancer from pulmonary diseases are materially kills more than influenza, while suicide s directly responsible for more death

sufferers here, as was the case with alcoholism, are those who have to do with the running of inns and hotels; indeed, the presentiment of dangers connected with these two callings is quite appalling. It is plain that neither hotelkeepers nor their servants have anything to hope for from mortality statistics. Not only do they head the death rate lists in phthisis and alcoholism, but they hold the same unenviposition for influenza, gout, able rheumatic fever, pneumonia, diseases of the liver, diseases of the digestive organs, and, finally, they show the highest mortality figures for diseases of all sorts. • The mortality among publicans in London, remarks the statistician, 'is nearly double that of all occupied males taken as a standard. They die nearly 10 times as fast from alcholism, 51 times as fast frum gout, 31 times as fast from diabetes, 34 times as fast from diseases of the liver, and more than twice as fast from

VICTIME OF CANCER.

Looking over other lists Mr. Moffett finds that chimney sweeps have nearly four times the tendency of ordinary men to contract cancer, that general laborers are the most fortunate in escaping gout ; lead workers and file makers die about three times oftener than the ordinary citizen from Bright's disease, which is almost never contracted by tallow soap manufacturers (here we have the mys tery of soap making again); that coal miners and lace makers show only half the general liability to liver disease; that 7 ordinary men die from accidents for every schoolmaster who so dies; that paper manufacturers are practically free from rheumatic fever, although bookbinders suffer from it cruelly ; that coal heavers, porters and metal workers seldom die from diabetes, although that disease carries off three times as many glass manufacturers and four times as many lawyers as the average calls for.

MUSIC AND INTEMPERANCE.

The blue book statistician has a poor idea of musicians, whom he finds ' sadly addicted to intemperance." They die more than twice as rapidly as ordinary men from alcoholism, nearly twice as rapidly from phthisis, and very much more rapidly from nervous diseases, liver diseases and suicide. Commercial traveliers show a high mortality, considering the large amount of time they spend in the open air. Alcoholism and liver disease are the chief causes of this heightened death rate, which increases as they pass middle life. "Commercial as last again as the aver-age, and from cancer faster than the average of 43 per cent.; they also suffer exceptionally from Bright's disease. Their mortality from phthiais and from disease of the respiratory system is, however, below the average." Among many other tables are two important ones, showing the effects in mortality statistics of breathing foul air and of breathing dust laden air. The con-clusions are that coal dust and the dust of such woods as are used by carpenters and joiners are much less injurious than the dust of metals and stone, while flour dust and the dust of textile fabrics come between the two in point of harmfulness. As to the breathing of four air, it is proved that in occupations where this is inevitable, as in printing and shoemaking, the mortality figures

I decided that in my new character it would be quite inappropriate for me to array of the plates and great platters of indulge in a hearty breakfast, or even a steaming beef stew. However, I found street car ride to the West street office, this sea cookery was quite palatable. notwithstanding the fact that I had a | This sort of beef stew is known alward comfortably filled wallet sewn in my in- ship as 'lobscouse.' With fresh white side vest pocket to pay my return fare bread and plenty of fairly good coffee, side vest pocket to pay my return fare and for use in emergencies. After dis) it usually formed the first meal each day patching a modest meal I walked briskly to my destination. I was somewhat taken aback upon my arrival to discover a long line of men stringing away in tattered dejectedness from a dirty little flight of steps that lost itself in the dismal abyeses of a tumble down frame building. No need to inquire if these steps led to the office I sought. I un hesitatingly placed myself at the foot of the line and awaited developments. Just in front of me was a sad-looking Feuton about whom my lively fancy im mediately constructed a fitting romance. But my reverie was rudely interrupted by the voice of a new comer who had stationed himself just behind me. "Goin' abroad fer yer health?" ho asked me, jocosely.

Finlayson's Linen Thread. . . . IT IS THE BEST

ABOARD A

USE ONLY

Experience of a Young Man Who Shipped at New York.

MAGAZINE]

Like a great many others who are not in need of employment, I have always held strictly to his agreement. He been an earnest student of the "Help Wanted" columns in the daily papers. It is to this last habit I owe the unique experience of a trip across the ocean as and through a long narrow passage bea hand on a cattle steamer.

One Sunday morning, as my eye instinctively ran down the long list of wants, it was arrested by an advertisement worded somewhat in this wise :

"Wanted-Strong men to work their way to Liverpool on a cattle steamer. Apply 9 s.m. Monday morning to-

In all the years I had been reading this section of the papers so attentively I had never before been tempted to answer one of the myriad wants, but here was one that seemed to fasten itself upon my fancy with unerring hold-to faccinate me.

Again and again my mind reverted to it during the day. At last, in desperation, I clipped it from the paper and put

it in my purse for safekeeping. By evening I had an entire plan of action mapped out. I would don an old suit of clothes, call at the office of the dominant among which were loud yells advertiser, and engage with him to cross the ocean as a cattleman.

Of course I knew, or at least I strongly suspected, that there would be many disagreeable features attendant upon such a course; but I felt that the advantages to be gained in the way of healthful exercise on the open sea, novel experiences and a study from life of a social stratum beneath that in which I was accustomed to move would more than componsate for any disadvantages I might suffer.

Before I went to bed I experimented on a make-up which I thought would answer my purpose. I had a reasonably shabby suit of clothes. and it was not a difficult matter to make it appear work-stained as well. Fortunately I happened to need a shave pretty badly just then, and a few minor touches here and there made of me a very respectable imitation of a man with a long tale of hard luck.

This matter satisfactorily disposed of sent a lew notes to friends and relatives explaining that I would be absent from town for a time and I was ready for the plunge. Very early the next morning I turned the key of my bachelor apartment and managed to get down stairs and past the dozing hallboy into the street without attracting attention.

CATTLE STEAMER ance, foreign aristocrats travelling back to the fatherland under a financial to the fatherland under a financial cloud. There were several whose pictures would not have looked out of place in the "Rogues' Gallery," others who appeared to be skilled workmen and still others whom my mind refused to catalogue.

The cattle foreman eyed us keenly and [RELATED BY WILNOT VINTON, IN AINELIE'S rejected a few. He was a kindly looking man, but I could see at a glance that he would stand no nonsense and that every man who shipped with him would be beckoned to us to follow him as he disappeared down a steep little iron stairway that led to the deck beneath. We jostled along after him down the steps tween empty compartments, with strawstrewn floors, that were evidently in. tended to hold the cattle which had not yet come aboard.

At the end of this passage were a number of little iron doors, above which were inscribed the words-"Certified to accommodate six seamen," or eight, ten, twelve or twenty, as the case might he.

The foreman opened the various little deors disclosing a number of stutly apartments crowded with bunks. He assigned one of them to each of us and told us we could sleep there that night or not, as we pleased but that we must report for duty next morning before twelve o'clock as the ship was to sail at that hour.

Very few of us had any baggage to get aboard, or any very pressing business ashore, and for that reason, the majority elected to sleep on board that night.

The next morning I was awakened by a number of commingled noises, prestrongly suggestive of Indian war-whoops. When I got on deak I learned that these strange vocalisms were the guttural cries used by the cattle men in guiding the steers aboard the ship, down into the dark hold and through the various intricate passage ways leading to the different compartments prepared for them.

Each man carried a shurp stick of wood with which he freely jabbed the cattle as a supplement to his vocal urgings. At last when all the steers were properly checked up by a man on deck and were partitioned aff in lots of six and when a number of sheep and horses, togeth r with the final consignments of a large cargo of general merchandise were gotten aboard, the lines were cast off and accompanied by the customary couple of snorting little tugs we moved majestically out into the harbor.

It was now lunch time and we were summoned to our first meal aboard. I had eaten an early breakfast that morning and the fact that it was not very hearty, coupled with the keen edge that a whiff of sea air gives to one's appetite, made me ready for the poorest meal that ever was.

Even under these circumstances the long wooden table in the low-ceiled cabin did not look very inviting with its

Commenting upon a recent address delivered by His Eminence Cardinal Logue, to the members of the Temperance Association of Drogheda, the London Uni-Weree says :---

On this point we quite agree with His Eminence. Government statistics prove that even in England there is more alcoholic spirit per head drnnk than in Ireland; whilst, in regard to beer, the English people gulp gallons per head more than the Irish. Irishmen have got that you never did anything in your a bad name for intemperance, because lives that will bring you more blessings the peasantry are irregular, and not continuous drinkers. It is generally at fairs and markets they indulge in stimulants which are maddening because they are coarse, new, and poisonous concoctions. What hastens and completes the work of bad whiskey is the fact that, unlike the English, the Irish people rarely eat when they are in the joyous mood, and under the first influence of the fusel oil compound. Ireland's bad name is also due to men like T. W. Russell, W. Johnston, M. P., and other Anglo Irish and Scotch haters of the Catholic Celt. These ingrained haters of the land that feeds them never weary of exaggerating the faults of the people, and never lose an opportunity of exposing them to the contempt of other nations.

His Eminence recognized that Irishmen in this matter of drink were greatly wronged. He believed that if they took up any book of statistics they would find that there was really less of the evil of frankenners in Ireland than prevailed in other countries.

Some statistics recently furnished by contributor to an exchange shows the fearful consequences of war in regard to the loss of life as well as in the matter frimposing onerous financial obligations upon the State or country so inwolved.

The revolutionary war, says our contemporary, cost \$135,193,703, and 30,000 yes; the war of 1812, \$107,150,000 and 000 lives; the Mexican war, \$74,000,-000 and 2,000 lives; the Indian wars and ballast.

. . .

WILLIAM O'BRIEN. Masters Quann, Murphy and Halley, Tramore.

ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. MICHAEL MALONEY.

Mrs. Maloney, of Park Avenue, has been appointed Tutrix to her minor children. The inventory of the estate and succession of her late husband, Mr. Michael Maloney, has been recently closed. Mrs. Maloney, under the last will and testament of her late husband, has been instituted usufructuary legatee of his estate and sole executrix.

When we talk of manly men let us always understand men with moral

than alcoholism It is, however, pointed out expressly that alcoholism contributes # to many deaths that are put down to other causes. In certifying the cause of death of inebriates it is the habit of some medical men to state only the pathological condition of the organ or organs chiefly affected. The experience of the General Registry Office shows that cirrhosis of the liver, for instance (the liver is the organ which, more than any other, is affected by intemperance), is frequently returned as the sole cause of death in such circumstances, the fact that abuse of alcohol had induced the cirrhosis or other morbid condition being omitted from the certificate There is a SPECIAL TABLE GIVEN FOR ALCOHOLISM

showing comparative mortality ligures, and social philosophers will shake their heads wisely when they see, at the very head of the list, the keepers of inns and hotels, their servants, and the whole tribe of brewers and distillers. Men of these classes, that is, the dispensers of alcohol, die of its effects from three to ten times faster than the average of occupied males," three times faster for the brewer, ten times taster for the London hotel servant. On the other hand, the mortality from alcoholism among agricultural laborers, railway men, iron and tin and coal miners, clergymen, fishmen and others is far below the average, only one-third or one-fourth of it, while in the case of soap manufacturers, lead workers, copper miners, and carpet manufacturers, no deaths whatever are recorded from alcoholism. It would be of interest to know if there is some sub tale relation between soapmaking and total abstinence.

THE SUICIDE STATISTICS.

Mr. Moffet found the suicide statistics full of unexplained conclusions. Why, for instance, should zinc workers be five times as ready to kill themselves as ordinary "occupied males," whereas watchmakers are only twice as ready, copper workers only one third as ready, while hotel servants in the industrial districts, copper miners, and tin miners apparently never kill themselves at all ! The normal average requires that there be one suicide to every 100 deaths, but innkeepers, teachers, artists, musicians, hair dressers, and commercial travellers bill themselves much oftener than this. while boilermakers, bricklayers, clergy men, and coal miners keep their selfdestruction well below the average. Farmers, gardeners, &c., in the matter of suicide are above the average, while their servants are below it. Physicians kill themselves three times as often as ordinary men, and in that difficult period of their lives between the ages of 25 and 35 their mortality from suicide is even greater. Publishers are singularly free from a tendency to sulcide.

DEADLY PHTHISIS.

Coming to the table of phthisis, which kills more people every year than any other disease, it is seen that the greatest mention the paper.

Character, like knowledge, is only so far truly alive as it is still further growing. Some things are unquestioned, fixed, at once acted upon, but there is plenty of room still for meral thought and moral feeting. We have not, in virtue of our habit, become a machine or a law.

increased .- New York Sun.

Happy is he who does not speak in hope of praise, who is not always ready to divulge his secrets, who is not eager to speak, but who reflects prudently on what he should say, and on the manner in which he should say it.-St. Francis.



give them a lift. Thousands of weak and debilitated men

road

and women have found Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery the powerful and timely aid to set them upon the level road of perfect recovery. It creates health by making the digestion perfect and the liver-action it repairs wasted tissue and builds up

solid healthy flesh and muscular power. It is palatable, and digestible by the weakest stomach.

In chronic coughs and lung diseases, it is far superior to nauseating "emulsions" or mere stimulating malt "extracts." Its good effects are real and permanent.

effects are real and permanent. For nearly thirty years Dr. R. V. Pierce has been chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. V., during which time this re-markable "Discovery" has wrought thou-sands of cures which seemed well - night miraculous. Some of the most interesting of these obstinate cases are fully discribed in one chapter of the great thousand-page illustrated book "The People's Common illustrated book "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser" by R. V. Pierce, M. D., which will be sent free for cost of customs and mailing only; 31 one-cent stamps, or cloth-bound for 50 stamps.

stamps, or cloth-bound for 50 stamps. N. Gaddis, Esq., of No. 313 S. J. Street, Tacoma, Washington, writes: "I was taken ill in Feb-ruary, 1892, with headache and pain in my back. I called in a doctor and he came three times. He said I was bilious, but I kept getting worse. I took a cough so that I could only sleep when propped up in bcd. My lungs hart me and I got so poor that I was just skin and bene. I thought I was going to die. I tried a bottle of Doctor Pietce's Golden Medical Discovery and it did me so much good that I tried another one and it made me strong and well. It saved my life."

Our subscribers are particularly requested to note the advertisements in the TBUE WITNESS, and, when making purchases,

^ ~**.**

"Yes," I answered, with the best laugh I could muster, as an effort at friendli-

But my new acquaintance did not need much encouragement, and, shifting his quid of tobacco to a more comfortable position, he launched into a dissertation on cattle ships in general and his knowledge of one in particular; for he had crossed as a hand once and liked the ex-

perience so well he was looking for a chance to repeat it. Hc confided to me, however, that he had no idea of how he was going to get back, and I learned later that he was typical of a considerable class.

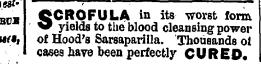
Gradually the long snake-like line worked its way into a little dingy office. where I soon found myself answering the brusquely put questions of a stocky little man, with a very red face and a bristly beard.

I soon gathered that he was getting together a gang of thirty men, and that be expected a bonus from each to pay for his services as a go between. After a little haggling I got him to cut his original fee of ten dollars in half. I paid him at once with a feeling that I had now burned my bridges behind me. After what seemed an almost intermin able wait, thirty of us were taken over to the ship, almost across the street, and turned over to the cattle foreman.

We were indeed a motley crew. The seamen regarded us with amused contempt and commented audibly and unrestrainedly upon our various personal peculiarities. I soon learned that to these sturdy sons of the sea we poor landlubbers were known as "stiffs," and the agent who had hired us was in the same jargon a "crimp."

Among our number were one or two who might have been, from their appear-

Start Contractor



until our journey's end.

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

Why is it that one man is old and decrepid at 45, and another hale and hearty at 30 ? It depends on the care he takes of himself. Often a man's body gets out of repair--the trouble grows until it lays him out in bed. Whenever a man feels that he is not as well as he ought to be, whenever he is listless, without energy and without vitality, whenever he finds that he is losing weight and that his ordinary work gives him undue fatigue. he needs Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If he keeps on working with his liver inactive and his blood impure-he keeps his nerves and his body under a constant nervous strain. He will not be hearty when he is old. The 'Golden Medical Discovery' cures many so-called diseases because nearly all illness springs from the same thingbad digestion and consequent impure blood. The 'Discovery' makes the appetite good, the digestion strong, as similation casy, and the blood rich and pure.

READERS of advertisements in the TRUE WITNESS who order goods or other articles advertised, or make inquiries concerning them, will do the paper n kindness by saying to the advertiser that bis advertisement was seen in its columns. We would respectfully call the attention of every friend of the TRUE WITNESS to the advertisements which appear in its columns from week to week. When you can buy goods just as good and as cheap from those publicspirited and liberal firms who advertise in and help to support your paper, we think you should spend your money with those who advertise in it. Before buying goods please look over our advertisements and don't forget your friends.

'Hi! where did you get them trousers ?' asked an Irishman of a man who happened to be passing with a pair of remarkably short trousers on.

'I got them where they grew,' was the indignant reply.

'Then, be me conscience,' said Paddy. you've pulled them a year too soon!

DR. ADAMS' TOOTHACHE GUM is sold by all good druggists. 10 cts. a bottle.

We take the following from one of our contemporaries .- "Of course you could run this paper a great deal better than those who are trying to do it ; but, since you havn't time to tackle the job. suppose you turn in and help to push it along, there's dead loads of glory in it." . And the state of the

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

ANGLO-SAXON ALLIANCE,

Hr. Chamberlain's Recent Speech and Comments of the English Press.

What an American Catholic Journal Has to Say in Reference to the Proposal.

with eulogistic comments upon the speech in which Mr. Commberlain, Secretary of State for the colonies, recently advocated openly an alliance between the United Kingdom' and the United States, on the ground not merely of mutual advantage, but of kinship in ous nation,' said Mr. Chamberlain, speaking our language, bred of our race and having interests identical with ours. as war may be, even war itself would e cheaply purchased if in a great and noble cause the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack should wave together Mr. Chamberlain is a member, and of the successful hero, Commodore Dewey -who, we learn from the Cleveland Catholic Universe, is a convert to the me Church-is evident from this extract from the inspired editorial comment of the London Times upon Mr. Chemberlain's address : 'It was almost a forgone conclusion that the opportunity should be seized of establishing permanent relations of amity and something more with the United States. whose success in the operations that have lately taken place has been welcomed here as not only justified by the to the practical capacity of the Anglo Saxon race in the business of war, even when no adequate preparations for the struggle had been made.'

The London Standard is still more frank in its statements of the reason which prompts this lively and new born desire of England for an alliance with the United States. It tells us that "there is not the smallest reason to suppose that Mr. Chamberlain's convictions are not shared by every member of the cabinet. We are liable at any moment to be confronted by a combination of all the European powers."

This is the whole secret of it honestly expressed. England's policy of aggression and self-aggrandisement has left her isolated amongst the other powers of Europe. She has no friends amongst them. In this critical situation, to a

the chief racial ingredient in our national make up. The "Anglo Baxon" element is a pitiably insignificant one se compared with the Keltic, of which the nation's very bone and fibre partakes. Irish blood courses through the veins of our Chief Magistrate and in those of a majority of the foremost leaders in every department of public and private usefulness. There is no gainsaying the fact. Therefore, it is no exaggeration to say that Ireland has stronger claims upon our people than any other country on the face of the earth, and if we feel called upon to respond to the cry of the THE British press has been teeming downtrodden for succor we certainly cannot turn a deaf ear to the appeal of our own flesh and blood in Erin, so long prostrate beneath England's tyrant heel. In another respect the title of Ireland to che good offices of this country which it is proposed to solicit is based on much better grounds. sentimental and prac-tical, than that of Cuba. English injustice and oppression, and Irish suffering blood. 'There is a powerful and gener-under alien misrule, covers a period many times greater than that of Spanish tyranny in Cuba. For seven centuries, Ireland has suff-red a living martyrdom. British cruelty has killed more prople I would go so far as to asy that, terrible in Ireland by starvation and the sword, not to mention other methods of extermination resorted to, during these seven hundred years, than ever saw the light of day in Cuba since that island became the possession of Spain. Hundreds of over an Anglo Saxon alliance.' That thousands of defenceless men and women the eyes of the Government of which and children have been savagely put to death by brutal monsters representing English masters, without even the press which supports that Go ern-ment, have been opened on this alliance sity, much less without the color id a by the naval prowess exhibited by of justification which the chronic insurrection of her subjects in Cuba gave Spain. Many of the ancestors of American citizens were wantonly mur dered or exiled by British oppressors. Nothing of the kind can be said in connection with Spanish tyranny in Cuba. The natives of the West Indian islands have no race affinity with Americans like that which exists between Ameri cans and the Irish, and no such claims upon our love and gratitude as distin guish our relations with our brethren of

the Emerald Isle. Obviously, therefore, if our interven-tion in behalf of the Cubans forms a procedent, we shall be compelled by every consideration of sentiment and justice to do for Ireland at the request of Iregoodness of her cause, but as a tribute land what we propose to do without concluded the present business in hand we must, if we wish to act with consistency, notify England to withdraw from Ireland, under penalty of forcible eviction.



Prussian Catholic Men the Greatest Offenders - Thousands of Children Lost to the Church Through Their Action.

The dire results of intermatriage between Catholic and Protestant have will be secretly fired to new dreams and sense of which she has now become often been referred to in these columns, thoroughly aroused, all the bray and but seldom has there been such an array bluster indulged but a short time ago of statistics that appeal to one as that over the Venezuelan boundary dispute, published in an American Catholic sign there is of anything to convert lies Journal, the Sunday Democrat, in one of in the truly religious motive that its recent issues. It says, in comment-Daily experience shows the wisdom of nations is discounted by the fact that the Church in condemning the marriage own intellects, why do they not question the Anglo Saxon portion of the popula- of Catholics with non-Catholics, and the tion of the great American Republic statistics recently published in Prussia show the bad consequences of such mar riages. From these statistics we leasn that on December 2 last there existed in | impudence was never so impressive as in Prussia 27S,434 cases of mixed marriages between Catholics and Protestants. In 150 365 cases the husband was a Catholic, and in 128,069 the wife was Catholic. Tous, to their shame be it said, more Catholic men than women contract such unions, and surely for men there is less excuse than for women. Now for the consequences. Out of 597,921 children, the offspring of these marriages, no less the United States has intervened in be. | than 332,947 were brought up Protestants, as against only 264 648 Catholics, a clear evidence of the disastrous results to the faith ; for here. in spite of the large ma jority of some 32,000 Catholic fathers, we find a majority of about 6S 000 Protestant children. Could statistics be more eloquent? Again, look at the following figures : Of the children of Protestant fathers 59 per cent. of the boys and 53 per cent. of the girls-in each case a clear majority-follow the religion of the father; whilst of those of Catholic fathers only 46.6 per cent. of the boys and 42.4 per cent. of the girls are brought up as Catholics. Thus both Catholic fathers and Catholic mothers neglect their duty towards the souls of their children.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

Some Features of the Feebleness of the Non-Catholic Mind.

Dr. Maurice Francis Egan's Remarks Regarding the Fashionable Catholic Classs -- Other Notes of Interest.

PEILADELPHIA, May 16, 1898.

How vast is the ignorance of other neople! Don't we all feel it 'that way'! They tell a story among the Friends of Philadelphia of one of them who long ago concluded that 'everybody' was 'queer" except his wife and himself, and, Hannah, thee knows thee is a little queer." So it is with the meekest and humblest of us-we find so many who do not know what we know. Now, we are so familiar with the little Scapular of the Sacred Heart that we quite forget the number of non-Catholics who have never seen it, know nothing of scapulars of any sort, and are all too ready to seek information from the li, Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes), next,' whether properly qualified to Alfred Austin, and a dozen more who give it or not. Some ambitious ' pennya-liner,' anxious to swell his paragraphs credit to any place or any people. That quite unable to leave the spot or even and to turn a neat sentence of machinemade sentiment, has discovered 'a pathetic and touching faith and superstition' among the Cubans-the wearing less said of them the better, since they compartments free from tilth. This, as of 's narrow strip of white cloth, notched or scolloped, upon which is embroidered Church's doctrines or her children's pleasant task for men prone to seasick-a scarlet heart, a green cross surrounded practice. Dr. Egan has colled attention press as most of us were. by rays of gold, and the motto in Spanish, Cheer up; the Heart of Jesus is with you !' This talisman, he says, is worked for the wearer by his mother or sweetheart, and is worn on the inside of the shirt as a sure preventive of sickness and a protection from all other dangers How greatly surprised that writer would be if he was informed that nearly every Catholic he knows, whether Irish, English or American-nay, probably, that five out of every ten who pass him in the crowded streets of an American city, are now wearing, and have been for a dozen vears.

THE EQUIVALENT OF THE SPANISH 'TALLS MAN,

with the motto in English as often as in any other tongue. Only-not as convereant as he thinks with Spanish - that motto is not 'Cneer up!' but 'Cease, and, as any Catholic can tell him, is intended to express the Catholics attitude towards the tempter rather than the tender encouragement of a mother or a aweetheart, addressed to their beloved patriot. That 'touching faith' and 'pathetic superstition' will be paraded through the press now, and excite any amount of namby-pamby sympathy among the shallow. It will be voted 'so sweet,' and quoted to emphasize the tyranny and oppression that has prevented the 'noble Cuban' from the tree exercise of his intellect that would lead him to the better understanding that would surmount all such 'superstitions.' No doubt the hearts of many hopeful and ignorant, well meaning Protestants fancies of future conversions from C-thlicity and the wearing of 'taliamans' to the special cult of the dreamer, when, if they did but know it, perhaps the only prompts the wearing of the little white scapular. Oh, if those ardent Protest ants could be persuaded to learn the truth of our beliefs! In justice to their at head sources? But they never will Every week of my life I have the opportunity of reading a ' fountain of truth'-a Presbyterian weekly. The audacity of its columns. The statements it gravely makes as to what 1-being a Catholic-am taught, believe and practice, almost take my breath. I expect the benighted old heathen who edits it will fasten on this 'Cuban talisman' as a text for many a discourse. He has already discovered that this war is a blessing in disguise to Spain, and has laid out the 'Divine plan,' that we are intended to carry to their bardened and darkened hearts the tuths of the Scriptures, of which all Spain and every Spaniard are (supposed ly) as utterly ignorant as were the Indians of North America five hundred years ago-when Spain knew it all as well as any nation on earth. Just think how long exactly this same kind of ignorance has gone on! It does seem ridiculous to talk of 'an age of progress.' It really seems that the only sort of progress' is crablike, and all the present ge learns is that every improvement their ancestors made might as well have been left in the gulf of the unknown.

ried name chining so well with her remember that the cap'n of this here Christian name as to suggest one pleas ship is judge, jury and police department ant reason for the union. Fame is not all routed inter one, and c'n sunish worth much, we all know, and there are | wrongdoin' with its just deserts. Now some who really do not value it enough yer on start in on yer just lesson. I let o exert themselves to get their just ler me an' I'll show yer the seed round dues but it will be quite too had if Mrs. ao' assign each of yer to a station." Dandridge is cheated out of hers. Any I got through the work required of me woman who could write these lines de without very much troub e, th ugh it serves the credit of them ; they are each took me a little while to acc stom myverse a prayer. Mrs Daudridge is a Vir | selt to the fact that these long parrow ginian. lance flanked by horned heads were not dangercus gauntiets to run.

Dr. Maurice Francis Igan

has the coolest head and the staunchest are firmly tied to a stout board which heart of the poels. I never see anything runs in front of each compartment. from his pen that is not 'heart-lifting.' six inches in width. Six are placed in He sees straight through 'giamours each compartment. Only three of there and he is not afraid to challenge any can lie down at one time. They therebogy' that crosses his path. He has recently given us his opinion on the sothree standing ones think the three called Catholics-the fashionable Cathosleeping ones have had enough rest they lics-of some recent conversions or conkick them brickly until the enug postfessions; and it is certainly worth hear tions are relinquished. ing and marking. With all the excuses that charity can find for sins, improprieties, mistakes and follies, where i position. They brace themselves firmly have we ever learned that it could be an honor to the Catholic Church to count a different angle, and away in whatever such a one as sinned without compute direction is necessary to preserve an tion, or became conspicuous for follies couilibrium. innumerable, among ner members-her children we will not say " Time and again I see quoted as a Cathelic (with we poor "stills" were most of us a sorry such additions as prove the assertion to looking lot. I remember one burly telbe made by a non-Catholic-Marie Corellow who, white as death, jullowed his head against the neck of a placed steer hol ing feebly on to a horn for supp r., are of the same stamp-no particular they are Catholics at all, I see no reason to believe, since ' by their fruits ye shall know them.' If they are Catholics, the certainly do not adorn either the can easily be imagined, was not a to the toadying we have done before these lights,' and he does his 'spiriting 'well. Let us have no more of it. | perform the various duties assigned to The fact that they are Catholics conceros them individually very seriously, and it will concern them much mare seriously if they should prove to be what they seem-very bad Catholics. Above all, let us never again see cbronicled among the results of a year's abourd remedies and in various other conversions that of a woman atterly wave endeavored to make our voyage

abandoned and shameless, as though she memorable to us brought and added lustre to the Church with the millions of her most un Catho- and on arriving at our destination lic marriage.

SARA TRAINER SMU H.

ABOARD A CATTLE STEAMER. go to Europe, a man travelling tons has almost as mard, a time of it as did Arte-

Continued from Page Two.

As the vestel steamed out of the Narrows into the open, and I was taking a last lock at the receding shores of America, I suddenly awoke to the fact and say that your p p r does not till the that I was there for business and my requirements of your vicitity, before time was not my own. I heard the you have munitested the true -purit and foreman's graff voice calling the new [properly supported ; our own paper. men to stand in line and receive in-

suprtions. A stout, elderly gentleman went to a 'Now,' he said, 'as long as you fellows



FIRE " BARGAINS.

Shopping Wisdom-

As soon as the ship starts the cattle

Every steer is allowed a space of two feet

fore, must sleep in relays, and when the

In a storm or nasty weather the cattle

Yes, the cattle fare very well in a storm.

The most disagreest le duty that fell

But the work had to be attended to,

and, sick or we l, we were compelled to

In addition to these unpleasant ex

periences we her ame the built of a hun

dred time worn pikes at the bands of our

more experienced co-workers, who sent

us on impossible erruids, recemmended

Most of us had but one suit of clothes

found it worn to shrees and onep akably

mas Ward when he carned free passage

on a conday running along the low path

In fact this is far from an ideal way to

to cur lot was to keep the stans and

but at the first sign of raigh weather

call for help.

119.

dittay.

as mule daner.

have no difficulty in keeping a standing

The quick resource of themespile to make the most of their money by taking full advantage of the rock bettom bargains resulting trois our late hre, is evidence of a will spread " shopping wisdom "throughout the city. This genuine opportunity is not missed. It is made a means of comfortable money raving in many directions, far it. publics eco-omical buyers to feel that much has been saved to the income without the unpleasant necessity of "doing without,"

Here are some Fxample "Chances";

Ladies' Waterproof Garments, Military Capes, \$4, for \$1.79,

Children's Waterproof Garments, worth \$2, \$225 and \$250, for 98c. Ladies' Cloth Capes, nicely braided, only \$1.00.

with each of their four feet pointing at MILLINERY DEPARTMENT-Dutrim'd Huts

Ste, St. \$1.20 and \$1.25; your choice, 25c.
 20:00 Yards Fancy Dress Goods; regular prices, 35c to 10c; choice for 29c per yard.

30 Process barrest Dross Grouds; regular value from \$4 05 to \$2 b), choice for the per surg. 160 Patterns Fine Finey Dress Muslius, all choice colors and designs, worth 25c, 37c and 83c; your choice for 125c per yard

Ladus' Night Giowns triunned with Lace and Rils-tion, regular value \$4.40; only \$2.4.

A Lot of Silk Embroidered Handkerchiefs to clear at net proc.

Corset Covers, A shape? Grimmed with Rinbroidery ; (regular value 76), sale price 35e, A Let et Linen Embroudered Handkerebrets to

clear at half miss A Lor of White Heinstitched Pure Silk Mandker-

shiefs to clear at half to see Gress Speel Cotton 520 yds. Speelst in Black only, 3 Speels for Dec.

PARASOLS-100 Parasols, Farcy Stripes \$550. 1. 1 42 45.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

2343 St. Catherine St.

CORNER OF METCALFE STREET.

TELEPHONE No. 3833.

Terms ; CASH.

FIRST COMMUNION.

PICTURES FOR FIRST COMMUNION FOR BOAS AND ORRES.

 Size
 22 x 18 with figures of the Saved Heatt
 72 per doz.

 12 x 18 with emblems
 60
 9

 9 x 12
 40
 9

 12 x 18 with emblems
 40
 9

 9 x 12
 20
 9

FIRST COMMUNION ROSARIES.

In Mother of Pearl Silver Chain \$1.00 each and

i) wards
ii) Mother of Tearl Silver plated Chain, 250 case and inwards.
iii, itation Peorl Bends, Vie, 900, \$1 (Cand \$1 20 per doz) per doz.
wards Bends, 300, 910, \$1 20 per doz.
Peor Bends, 300, \$100 and \$1.25 per doz.
Plain Wood Bends, 300, \$10, 600, 600, 770 and 2000 per doz. Yes per dez.

D + not be among these that find fault

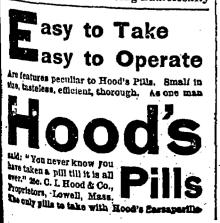
behave yourselves and does what local tailor here to get measured for a yer told, yer won't git into no sait of clothes. The tailer, who was a irouble. There ain't much to do, but bit of a way, pulled out his measuring what there is to do ust be done prompt | tape from his hip p cket, and placing and reg'lar. Each man here must feed one end of it in the gentleman's side and water thirty-five animals three times | said: 'There, hold this end please. Th a day and do whatever else he's called on the at the opposite point of the circum-

has unddenly given place to a petition to the United States to enter into an alliance with her. All this talk about ing upon these statistics :--Anglo Saxon kinship between the two does not comprise one-fourth of it. The Celtic and Tenton elements largely predominate : and these are the reverse of favorable to an alliance with England, however desirable such an alliance would

On the other hand, the points of similarity between the cases of Ireland and Cuba should not be forgotten. It is on account of the energetic way in which half of the oppressed Cubans that Mr. Chamberlain and the British press are advocating an alliance. But the possibility of a similarly energetic armed intervention in behalf of Ireland does not seem to have occurred to the member for Birmingham or his admirers in the Eaglish press. Yet there is as much reason for this intervention as for the other. As our American Catholic contemporary, the Universe, of Cleveland, О., ваув :

The United States is bound to Ireland by close ties of blood and kinship, common language and civilization.

Thousands and tens of thousands of her sons and descendants have worked and fought to place the Republic in the proud position which she occupies today. They have given their blood freely to defend and uphold the Stars and Stipes against internal and external Stessors. They have done as much as any other element of our composite population to promote national progress and greatness, politically, commercially and in every moral and material sense. They represent at the present moment one of the staunchest and most patriotic ontingents as well as being numerically



********************************* SOME NEW BOOKS.

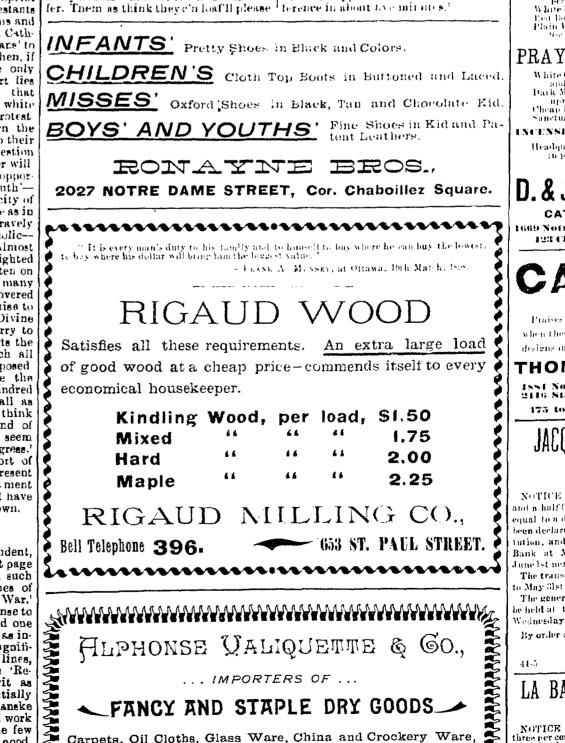
"The Tressure of Nugget Mountain" is the title of a new book received from Benziger Bros., New York, Cincinnati, Chicago. It is edited by Marion Ames Taggart. The story opens with the Apache chief going to a certain moun-tain to get the gold hidden there in a place known only to him. He and his young daughter are shot by a white adventurer for their treasure. Jack Hildreth and Winneton meet with hairbreadth escapes and thrilling combats in their pursuit of the murderer. The ride of Jack on his fleet horse 'Swallow,' with the child in his arms, to escape the burning lake of petroleum from the exploded oil wells; the rescue of the train rom the Comanches; the escape of Jack from the hands of the Kiowas, and finally the death of the murderer through his own rapacity, when the great rocks of Nugget Mountain are hurled into the syllable.

Gems of Verse,

Of course, you all see the Independent, and many have noticed on that first page where gather, from time to time, such little gems of verse, the noble lines of Danske Dundridge: 'On the Eve of War.' It has been called a striking response to Kipling's famous 'Recessional,' and one critic says of it, that 'it is almost as intense and earnest as Kipling's magnificent lines.' They are really fine lines, catching the splendid ring of the 'Re-cessional,' and breathing a spirit as numbly dependent and as reverentially faithful as Kipling's petition. Danske Dandridge, however, has done good work before; in truth, she is one of the few who never do any work that is not good. She cannot be hurried to 'anything, no matter what, so that you say something ' The thought is there before she begins to weave its royal mantle and beat out its jewelled crown within the student's workshop. There must be a veritable workshop for the master-worker, and beauty and worth comes only with toil -that is, if it is beautiful and valuable enough to last. She has, also, sent out enough of her really lovely poetry to make a name for herself—I think there GREAT AU BON MARCHE, 1883 and 1885 NOTRE DAME STREET, is a volume of it somewhere-yet, I find she is taken for Mrs. Danske Dandridge. lake, taking him along, are all obapters Her peculiar name was given her in that do not allow the reader to lay the memory of her birthplace, for her family book down till he has finished the last | was living in Denmark when she was born, She is Mrs. Dandridge-her mar l

Ĩ

らうごうろうろうろうろうろうろう



Carpets, Oil Cloths, Glass Ware, China and Crockery Ware,

Tin and Steel Enamelled Kitchen Ware, in large

varieties, Brooms, Soaps, Etc.

mm

MR. PATRICK McGovern wishes all of his old friends from St. Anthony's,

GREAT AU BON MARCHE,

a partner in the firm of Alphonse Valiquette & Co., the

St. Ann's and St. Gabriel parishes to give him a call, now that he is

PRAYER BOOKS.

 White Covers, at 77c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$5100 enel;
 Dark Motorea Covers, 50c, 60c, 55c, \$1.40 and upwards. Cheap Books, at 90 c. \$1 20, \$1 50, \$1,90 per doz. Sanctuary Oil, best Quality.

INCENSE, CHARCOAL, GAS LIGHTERS

Headquarters for the best grades of Candles in pure Wax. Stearine and Parafine,

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

CATHOLIC PUBLISHERS. 1669 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, Que 123 Church Street, Toronto, Ont



raises are foud and many by purchasers when they see, the beautiful effects and pretty designs in Carpets shown by us this stason.

THOMAS LIGGET,

1884 Notre Dame Street, | Montreal, 2116 St. Catherine Street, { Montreal, 175 to 179 Sparks Street, Otlawas



DIVIDEND No. 65-

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two and a half (2) per cent. for the current six months, equal to a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum, has been declared on the pald-up capital of this institution, and will be phyable at the office of the Bank at Montreal, on and after Wednesday, June 1st next.

The transfer books will be closed from May 17th o May 31st inclusive.

The general annual meeting of the directors will be held at the office of the Bank at Montreal, on Wednesday, June 1st next, at noon.

By order of the Board of Dirrectors.

TANCREDE BIENVENU, 41-5 General Manager. LA BANQUE VILLE MARIE.

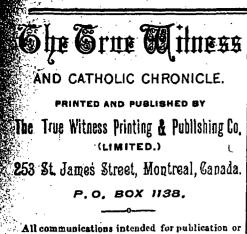
NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of three per cent, for the current half-year (making a total for the year of Six per cent) upon the paid-up Capital Stock of the sinstitution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its Branches, on and after

Wednesday, the 1st Day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to 31st of May next, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Sharo-holders will be held at its Head Office on Tuesday, the 21st day of June next, at noon. By order of the Board, sard, W. WEIR;-President. 42-

The attention of our readers is directed to our advertisers, who are representative business men. Please tell them you saw their advertisement in The True Witness.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE



notice should be addressed to the Editor, and all business and other communications to the Managing Director TRUE WITNESS P. & P. Co , Limited, P.O. Box 1138.

The subscription price of the TRUK WITNESS for city, Great Britain, Ireland and France is \$150: Belgium, Italy, Germany and Australia, \$200; Canada, United States and Newfoundland, \$100 Terms, payable in advance.

EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

+ PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY......MAY 21, 1898.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

A DAILY PAPER.

An Oriental legend records that the inhabitants of a certain district were most willing to accept as chief ruler a young prince, provided he overthrew the reigning King; the prince performed his share of the work, but the people refused to acknowledge his authority, stating that it was a Republic they wanted. The prince then gave them a Republic and became its president they again declined to support him, be cause, they said, it should be one of themselves that would govern. Finally, do what he pleased, the people found some excuse for refusing to assist the prince, and the country fell again under the power of its original rater.

very significent lesson. To day, as in | - that would be at once a bulwark in |

twelve million Catholics in the United States. They are most energetic, pro gressive and enthusiastic people. They have wealth beyond count and they are not sparing of it in any good cause. Yet, from Maine to California, from Kansas to New York, in all that great country there does not exist one Catholic daily paper. Nor have we any knowl edge of there ever having been a Catholic daily in the English language within the limits of the Republic. Why is it so? There must be some very potent reason. As to weeklies, they have no end of them; some very good, others réadable, and many very insignificant and almost useless. Why have the American Catholics, with all their push and energy, with their Summer Schools and their literary clubs, never attempted to publish a thoroughly Catholic daily ! The only answer we can give is that they must feel themselves surrounded by the same obstacles that we in Canada

have to meet. Has any of our enthusiastic advocates of a daily paper ever calmly studied the cost of such an enterprise? The Post, which is often held up as an example of a successful daily, is no criterion; circumstances have changed considerably since the days of its existen e At that time we had a couple of secular dailies, each a four-page publication; to day these same dailies can turn out sixteen. twenty four, thirty two-ind if necessary sixty four pages--for one cent per copy. The improvements in the mechanical departments are such that, in order to compete with them, the plant alone required would cost fully one hundred thousand dollars. A daily paper that could not afford the most recently in vanted presses, type-setters, stitchersfolders, and system of telegraphic communication--: hat could not pay a small army of reporters, proofreaders, tele graph operators, and other editorial a :ceaso firs - that could not supply the public with copies at the rate of several thousand per hour-would be actually unable to compete with the bulletin boards of its contemporaries. It would so in fall a victim to that fatal disease of journ dism called "ecoops," and it would actually b come an impediment instead

of a help to the cause that called it into existence.

What we now require is something that comes within the range of p ssibility; and that is a strong weekly -strong tinancially as well as editorially. We need a paper upon which the utmost reliance can be placed ; one of safe principles and effective action ; one that can become a self-supporting medium for those whose interests are left unadvocated and whose rights frequently demand assertion. The twentieth part of what would be swamped in the establishment of a second-rate daily of questionable influence would suffice to build up a This may be a fairy tale, but it teaches | p werful weekly-a sixteen page organ

RELIGION AND NATIONALITY AT THE HARBOR BOARD.

Elsewhere in this issue we publish a full report of the discussion that took place at the meeting of the Montreal Board of Harbor Commissioners, on the representations which had been made to them by St. Patrick's League as to the dismissals of Messrs. Sharkey and O'Brien. We have no he-itation in saying that we doubt the sincerity of the remarks made by the chairman, Mr. Robert Mackay, who deprecated the introduction of questions of religion and nationality at the Board. "We are all Canadians," he said; "and we believe in Canada for the Canadians." The very complexion of the membership of the Montreal Board of Harbor Commissioners is a refutation of his statement. Not only have nationality and religion a good deal to do with the personnel of the Board, but politics as well. When a Conservative Government is in power at Ottawa the chairman, who is paid, is a nominee of that party, and the majority of his colleagues are nominees of that party. It is the same thing when the Liberals are in office. Why is it that a French Canadian or an Irish Catholic is never appointed chairman? Because national and religious considerations influence the appointment of the chairman just as they determine the proportions of French Canadians, English Protestants and Irish | Dublin, generously allows a Protestant Catholics upon the Board. Of course to be its mayor every alternate term. the Mayor of the city being exofficio a member, or the special representatives | the Protestant city of Belfast, would not of the Board of Trade, do not come under this category. Mr. Robert Mackay is a Scotch Protestant before he is a Canadian, is the exclusively sectarian character of the charitable institutions with which his name is associated abundantly proves.

In Mr. Sharkey' case, it may be point ed out that the Board has from the first evaded the straight question which was put to it-namely, for what reason were his services dispensed with? It cannot be said that it was through unfitness on his part, because he is both physically and mentally unexceptionably equipped for the performance of the duties of the office he held; while as to the suggestion of economy as a motive, common sense recoils against such a baseless pretext. Mr. Sharkey was thirty two years in the service of the Board, during which period be had proved himself to be a faithful and efficient servant. To discharge such a man without cause is an act indefensible upon any reasonable ground.

WHAT CATHOLICS CAN DO WHEN UNITED.

At a meeting of the Catholic League of South London, held recently, the Rev. Father Brown, who shares with Mr. B. and professor of English literature. F. C. Costelloe the honor of having been the first Catholic to be elected a member of the London School Board, de livered an interesting address upon the practical value of Catholic organizations. This is a subject upon which we have already had occasion to address our readers several times, it is true; but as its importance and urgency continue to increase in view of events which are almost of daily occurrence in Montreal, we deem it our duty to keep on recurring to the subject whenever an opportunity presents itself. The first consideration to which Father Brown called the attention of his audience was the largeness of the vote which returned him at the election in November last--a circumstance which brought home to Catholics for the first time a sense, not merely of their polling have been placed. On Tuesday evening strength, but of the necessity of unity last a concert was held at St. Patrick's and organization as means necessary to the development of that strength. Next he alluded to the change wrought by the The hall was well filled. Amongst those simple presence of two Catholics on the present we noticed Rev. Fathers Fallon School Board. When questions affecting and McDermott, Hou. Justices Curran, Doherty and Purcell. The following Catholic interests are under consideration the dominant party now always consult the two Catholic members, and pay deference to their wishes. The party in power-the Progressivesevince all the more respect for the views of the two Catholic representatives because they know that there is behind them an organization powerful in its voting capacity and only recently made aware of its actual strength.

respect. Therefore they should organize their strength, and by pulling their forces together in an organization like the Catholic League put as many friends as they could on the local Boards. Why should a poor woman who had to apply for relief be bullyragged by cads. Why should those jacks in office abuse poor people that had to go before them? Why not give give as much to a poor Catholic as to a poor dissenter or chapel goer ? Well, if the Guardians did not give them equal treatment they were now bound to give the poor Catholics common civility, and the presence of a Catholic on the B ard would go a long way in preventing that irritating tyranny which the poor sometimes received from petty officials. Catholics were only now beginning to make their power felt; but they had a good commencement and were going to push the movement shead with all possible energy.

This is a fair sample of what the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal could do if they were united and determined, for they are in a stronger position, relatively, in this city than in the densely populated district of South London. Our people here have for years been too tolerant of Protestant aggression. While always rightly holding that it is good to be just at all times, they do not seem to have ever realized that it sometimes-especially when solemn interests are at stake-is a fault to be generous. Do Protestants ever show us any generosity? They never accord us even justice where they are in the majority. This Catholic city of Montreal, for example, like the Catholic city of But the Protestant city of Toronto, like entertain for one moment the very idea of a Catholic being its mayor.

THE TRUE WITNESS extends its hearty felicitations to the Rev. Father Lenoir, S. S., the venerable pastor of Notre Dame de Bonsecours, on the occasion of the celebration of the golden jubilee of his sacerdotal life. It is to his zeal for the beauty of the house of God and his signal devotion to the Blessed Virgin that Montreal owes the chapel of Notre Dame de Lourdes, the prettiest religious structure on this continent, and the restora tion and embellishment of the old Church of Notre Dame de Bonsecours, which is an interesting link that binds Montreal's present with its historic past.

READERS of the TRUE WITNESS will reoice to learn that there was no foundation for the ramor that the Rev. Father Fallon, the vice-rector of O.tawa University, was about to be sent to labor in Manitoba, in the diocese of Archbishop Langevin. He has, on the contrary, been appointed pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Oltawa-a change which, happily, will not involve the severance of his connection with the University, where he will continue to be vice-rector



For English-Speaking Catholic Boys.

The Necessity for Such an Establishment Explained by the Pastor of St. Patrick's--The School, Its Aims and Prospects, Dwelt Upon in an Interesting Manner.

On Sunday last at High Mass in St. Patrick's the pastor, Rev. Father Quinlivan, instead of the ordinary instruction, spoke at some length of the proposed Catholic High School, and of the advisability of making a start on the building as soon as possible.

In September, 1893, a most desirable piece of land, 228 feet long by 126 feet in width, had been secured for this purpose. This lot is situated in Belmont Park, for English speaking Catholics all over corner of Palace and St. Genevieve ince of Quebec, which has no in-streets, in a most respectable and central ince of Quebec, which has no in-locality. Its position is elevated and stitution of this kind, we may corner of Palace and St. Genevieve healthy, being removed from noisy streets to secure the quiet seclusion so desirable for a school, while it would be difficult to choose a spot more convenient and central for pupils coming from the different English speaking parishes of Montreal. The former proprietor of the land had caused it to be surveyed into house lots, which he was on the point of selling to good advantage, when the entire plot was purchased for the proposed school. Had this opportunity been allowed to pass, no such desirable site could have been obtained.

Necessity for Such a School.

During the last two months a series of quiet family meetings, composed of the representative men of the parish, had been called to discuss this matter, and to ascertain what was the general feeling in regard to it. Not more than ten persons assisted at each of these meetings, so that the fullest opportunity was afforded each one of stating his views and discussing the subject in all its bearings. Altogether, about a hundred of our leading men attended these meetings, and it would be difficult indeed to choose a subject on which such unanimity of opinion prevailed. There were no two views as to the urgent want of such a school, and the utmost good will was expressed by all in helping to make it a reality. In the Catholic schools and educational institutions of Montreal our children were almost everywhere a minority. French was the language of the great bulk of the pupils, and it was in the very nature of things

that English should hold but a secondary place. In many instances our children were taught their own language by masters whose mother-tongue was French, and who spoke English to say the least but imperfectly. To afford a complete remedy for this evil a double set of French and English-speaking teachers would be necessary -an expense which our Catholic schools were at present quite unable to) ear.

Of course several English speaking teachers were employed in our schools, but in too many cases economy made it necessary to have the same teacher direct French and English classes, although the English of some of these teachers was far from being perfect. The practical result of this for our children was that on leaving the school they were not on an equal footing as regards an English education with the children of our non Catholic fellow-citizens. Hence quite a number of onr people, and not a few French Canadians, who wished to have their children well grounded in English, were sending them to non-Catholic schools. Besides being humiliating to us as a body, this practice was open to serious objections. If we have not schools of our own to give to our children the kind of education they require, and we wish them to have, the fault lies with ourselves. This is a matter which should have been seen to long ago; our people should have had schools controlled by themselves, and until they have them, the English education of their children must be expected to be defective. Perhaps this was less felt in the past, when the disproportion between French and English-speaking Catholic children in our schools was less considerable than at present; but in our day this evil is becoming so universally felt that ing. Miss Katie O'Byrne deserves great a remedy must be sought for it A strong, well-conducted Catholic High School, where a sound English mathematical and commercial course would be taught by first-class teachers, and centrally situated, so that boys from all our city parishes might come to it, would in great measure afford this remedy.

most. At present two schemes are suggested; one to build and complete only the basement and ground floor, which would give accommodation to at least 150 boys, or to build the entire school, basement and three storeys, completing the interior of only the basement and ground floor, until a sufficient number of pupils and more ample funds would justify the completing of the entire building.

What has been done within the last three or four years in the renovation of St. Patrick's Church at a cost of \$50 000. now practically paid, gives us a fair idea. of what we can do without overburdening ourselves. No very extraordinary effort was necessary to accomplish this work in so comparatively short a time, Of course there was general good will and hearty co operation on the part of the congregation of St. Patrick's but whilst each one did his part, not one could complain of being called upon for more than he could reasonably afford. This work is certainly to the credit of the congregation, and gives, moreover, a fair idea of what they can do when all cordially join hands. As the High School, however, is intended not only for St. Patrick's parish, but the city and even throughout the Prov. hope for practical sympathy from others besides our own parishioners. Amongst our fellow-Catholics across the border, we find in many parishes, where people are fewer and less independent as to means than our own, that they have built and are maintaining parochial schools much larger and more costly than the one we have in view. We have good grounds then for believing that such an undertaking is quite within the power of those whom it is intended to benefit.

Meaus-Prospects.

Now, it may be asked, what means, if any, have we to begin this work? What are our prespects of obtaining funds? It is encouraging to know that the Seminary of St. Sulpice, notwithstanding its many burdens, was good enough to vote us a thousand dollars a year for six years to assist us in realizing a High School. They understood how much a school of this kind is needed, and started our building fund by this generous contribution. The late Senator Murony bequeathed a thousand dollars to our High School, provided it be ready for occupation by September, 189.); otherwise the sum is forfeited. We have a thous and dollars more from our late bazer. Some three months ago a working girl counted out to me one thousand dollars, in crisp fifty dollar bills, as her contribution to the High School. A Garden Party is being organized, to be held in the early part of June, and this is well patronized, may net us a neat sum.

A subscription list is to be opened when all our people of some means will be asked to subscribe according to their ability, and payments will be made by instalments when so desired, to suit each one's convenience. There are some other sources towards which we look with more or less hope to see it endowed, and become capable of doing incalculable good to our people.

We see what our Protestant fellow citizens have done for McGill University, and whilst our people have not the means of making princely donations such as that institution has received, still what they have already done for St. Patrick's Asylum and St. Bridget's Refuge proves their good will, and what they are able to do Granting, then, that the High School is a heavy undertaking, yet it is by no means beyond our power. Under God's blessing we can realize it, and in view of the great need there is for it, we have every confidence that our people will d) their duty.

the past, here in Canada, even as in the land of fable, there are hundreds who profess their desire to support certain movements, but who always find, when the time for action comes, some plausible sexcuse for declining to act upon their professions. We have a great example of this spirit in a host of well-meaning friends who ardently advocate the cause of a solid Catholic organ, but, when the occasion arises to support one, who suddenly discover that it is a daily paper that they want. Two issues, in this instance, presents themselves for solution, and we desire to briefly touch upon each of them. The first is the necessity of a Catholic paper; the second is the diffi culty, and, in fact, impossibility of having a daily organ.

As to the desirability, the necessity the imperative importance of having a reliable and successful Catholic newspaper, there are no two opinions, and it is needless for us to dwell to any extent upon the arguments in favor of such an organ.

The second question, however, presents more difficulty, and yet it seems to us most simple and easy of solution. That a first-class Catholic daily is some thing to be desired, we have no doubt; in fact, we are in perfect accord with those of our fellow-citizens who are anxious to secure that great boon for our people. We fully recognize the great importance of such an establishment; we appreciate to its utmost extent the beneficial role that a thorough daily paper would play in the drama of current events. But while we are prepared to acknowledge the inestimable value of a powerful daily, we are not blinded to the fact that such an auxiliary is, at present, beyond our reach. Possibly there are enthusiastic friends of our mutual cause, who imagine that they can see their way to the establishment of a completely equipped and stronglysecured daily newspaper; but our experience, limited as it may be, teaches us the utter improbability of our being table to set on foot a financially successful publication of that class. It seems torus quite elementary that, if we are not able to properly support one good eekly, we certainly cannot furnish the immense amount of assistance that a daily would demand.

ample. In round figures there are kin.

defence and a battering run in attack

LORD ABERDEEN'S RETIRE-MENT.

The decision of Lord Aberdeen to retire from the Governor-Generalship of Canada next fall, on account of pressing 'private and family claims and interests," will be learned with sincere regret all over the Dominion. The Governor-General and the gentle and gifted lady who is his spouse have endeared themselves to the hearts of all Canadians, particularly to those of the Catholic portion of our population. There is no charitable or benevolent movement of any importance with which their Excellencies have not personally identified themselves; and their departure from amongst us will leave a gap in our social life that will not readily be filled. To Irish Catholics especially the news of their forthcoming departure will cause genuine sorrow. Apart from graceful courtesies of which their national and religious organizations have been the recipients during the stay of their Excellencies in this country, they have never forgotten that Lord Aberdeen was what might be called the first Home Rule Lord Lieutenant who ever occupied the Viceregal Lodge in Dublin, and that during his too brief stay there-only about six months, a change in government as a result of a general election necessitating his resignation-both Lady Aberdeen and himself amply justified the statement that they were the most popular representatives of the English crown who had taken up their official residence in the Irish capital this century. The popular demonstrations which marked their departure from Ireland recalled the touching circumstances that attended the departure of another high minded and broad spirited Governor General towards the close of the eighteenth century-the Earl of Fitzwilliam. The Irish Industrial Association, which Lady Aberdeen founded during her short sojourn in Ireland, and in which she has since taken an active personal interest, has been instrumental in performing a vast amount of practical and profitable good work of a kind especially needed in that country; and it will remain an imperishable monument | man they should hit him straight be to the kindliness and affection with tween the eyes in the ballot box. By Which she has identified dersent with a people who are, as she has repeatedly gain that justice and equality which known to the public and will gain day societies, as a lecture, concert hall, etc. thoute to the energy and the Catholic they demanded, and to which they were by day in its estimation. We wish it At present, however, this is left out of the by the ladies who founded the Catholic count. The school itself is what we need to prove the school itself is what we need to prove the school itself is what we need to prove the school itself is what we need to prove the school itself is what we need the count. The school itself is what we need which she has identified herself with a showing that they were determined to

The following is an extract from a report of Father Brown's speech :---

He was not long on the Board when he showed that he went there as a Catholic and would not be muzzled, and he let the Progressives feel that they could not have all their own way. Why was there so much consideration shown by the Progressives for the Catholics in South London? Because they knew that the Catholic League was a powerful organ ization (applause). Why did they support Father Newton's candidature at the St. Saviour's Guardians' election? Because they knew that he could get in without their support (hear, hear). It was a singular fact that as soon as the Mr. Moore won his way to distinction at Progressives or Moderates realized the once. Master D. O.C. Curran hrs a strength of the Catholic vote in any district they immediately found out all the good qualities of the Catholic candidates speech, was happy, as usual, and the re-(laughter). In England if Catholics wanted to make any impression on an English-

ST. VINCENT'S HOME.

A Successful Concert Held in Aid of a Much Deserving Institution.

Very few people are aware of the work that is being done, quietly and unostentatiously, by the St. Vincent's Home for friendless children, who are sent here principally from Liverpool by the parent organization in that city. Some vears ago a branch was established here in St. Thomas street, near St. Ann's Church, and has since been under the management of Miss Brennan. The work has proved a great success. Four hundred children have been provided for. All are doing well, and a careful record is being kept of their movements in various parts of Canada, where they Hall, Alexander street, in aid of the institution. Dr. Kennedy, president of St. Patrick's Society, occupied the chair. programme was rendered :---

The well-known favorites, Miss Mc-Andrew, Master Shea, Messrs. Carpenter and Rowan, did very well as usual, but it is pleasing to note that new talent is being developed. Mr. Sullivan's recitation was of a very high order, whilst voice of good range, and made a favorable impression. The chairman, in his marks of Rev. Father Fallon, who paid a tribute to the efforts of the chairman, and of Mr. J. P. Curran, in behalf of Home, were highly appreciated. The grand work of St. Vincent's is now known to the public and will gain day

Shing and set in the

What the High School is to Be.

Now this is precisely what we aim at realizing in our proposed school. The pupils must be thoroughly grounded in the knowledge of English, whilst a strong course of mathematics and of the branches that compose a sound commercial education will be given by thoroughly competent teachers. It is not the intention at present to introduce classics. We have plenty of classical colleges; but should the want of an elementary classical course be felt later, it may perhaps be introduced.

As to the school building, we have the well founded hope that the funds placed at our disposal by a generous and appreciative people will enable us to give them a building that will compare favorably with the best of its kind, and of which we may all feel proud. We must have such a building or none at all.

ls Such a School Too Much for Us to Undertake?

ing, capable of accommodating say five hundred boys, and fully completed, counting price of ground, will be eighty thousand dollars. This does not include Club were present, amongst others Tedy a large hall, which can wait, and which Hingston, Mrs. F. B. McNamee ard Mrs. may be built later. Benides being useful for the school, such a hall would be invaluable as a gathering place for our a few well chosen words, paid a glowing societies, as a lecture, concert hall, etc. tribute to the energy and zeal displayed

THE SAILORS' CLUB.

St. Gabriel's Parish Choir Hold a Concert at the Rooms.

The grand entertainment, in aid of the Catholic Sailors' Club, given on Friday evening, May 13th, in St. Gabriel's Parish, was a decided success. Great praise is due Mr. John. S. Shea and the members of St. Gabriel's choir for the very efficient manner in which they sang various choruses. Judging from the applause given him, Mr. W. Cowen was one of the favorite singers of the evencredit for the splendid recitation she gave in such a masterly way. Mr. Wm. Sullivan in his violin and banjo solos maintained tue high reputstion as professor of musical instruments he has acquired throughout the city of Montreal. The differen: comic songs sung by Mr. George Holland greatly amused the audience. Miss Lizzie O'Byrne, one of the most popular young lady singers of St. Gabriel's parish, is to be highly complimented for the charming way in which she sang 'Molly Bawn.' The duet by Messrs. J. Rennie and A. Timon was well rendered. The harmonic horn selection by Mr. and Mrs. Larue was executed almost to perfection. Miss Fanny Pringle, one of Montreal's favorite singers, was highly appreciated. Her sweet and harmonious voice shall be long remembered by the people of St. Gabriel's. Mr. Wm, Hennessy, in his character song and dance, was highly appreciated. Miss Katie Deegan, as soloist, in a grand chorus by St. Gabriel's choir, was very much admired. The quartette, sung by Messrs. Kelly, Mc-Menamin, Shea and Degan, goes to show the good work done in musical training by Mr. John S. Shea, director, and the individual members of St. Gabriel's choir. The accompanist, Miss Maggie O'Byrne, proved once more that she rightly deserves the high reputation as musician which she has won for her The cost of a first class school build. | self in Point St. Charles and St. Gabriel's

parish in particular. Several members of the committee of management of the Catholic Sailor"

G. Weir. The pastor, Rev. William O'Mea:a, in

and the second manual states and the second s

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

interest in his holding.

the tenant farmer."

morn

Speaking of evictions, Father Sheehy

was emphatic. "The capricious evic-

tion that worked such hardship years

ago," said he, " is practically abolished,

and the man who pays his rent cannot

be disturbed. There has been a great

social revolution, and unquestioning subserviency is no longer looked for in

'Take for instance, fox hunting. It

may seem far fetched as an illustration,

As an example, Father?'

PROTEST OF ST, PATRICK'S LEAGUE

In the Matter of the Dismissals of Sharkey and O'Brien Answered.

The Harbor Commissioners' Lame Excuse for Their Action.

President Mackay's Peculiar Declaration for the Establishment of a Canadian National Sentiment in the Administration of Public Affairs.

Tamson's Bairns are Snugly Provided for and Irish Catholics Must Remain Out in the Cold.

League.

As announced in our last issue, the Harber Commissioners took up the question of the dismissals of Measure. Sharkey and O Brien, and in reference to which a deputation. representing St. Patrick's League, waited upon them some five weeks ago. At this meeting, which was held on Tuesday last, Mr. Rober Mackay, president, occupied the chair, and the members of the Board present were .-- His Worship Mayor Prefontaine, Mesers. Andrew Allan, D. G. Thomson, William Farrell, E H. Lomay, John Torrance, Robert Bickerdike. A. Racine, Joseph Contant and Inathan H klason. The Secretary read the letter from the chairman of the committee of St. Patrick's League, which appeared in our last issue.

The PRESIDENT remarked : Well, gen-tlemen, I don't know that I have any bing more to say than I said at the interview that took place in this room. You, on that occasion, as you generally do, gave me the opportunity to do all the talking. Probably if there is any different from what was stated by myelf on that occasion, now is the opportunity. My recollection of it was there a no injustice intended to be done anyone, and certainly the matter of race Commissioners to Mr. Ryan's letter :-or creed was not taken up--not to my knowledge. I certainly, for one, dislike either the question of religion or nationality to form any part of our deliberations here. This is Canada, and we are all Canadians; and why should we have this distinction, whether Catholic or Protestant, whether French or Irish ? I don't for myself see that there is any necessity why those matters should be brought up in this way, because it only serves to keep up friction which should not exist in this Canada of ours (hear, bear).

We have got somebody who is doing th^e work for a good deal less than Mr. O'Brien, and I understand he is doing it very satisfactorily. I think the com mission ought to be satisfied with that: and if the commission is satisfied, I don't see why we should be different from Mr. Farrell or anybody else who gets a clerk or other employ é, and if we want to change, why we should be com-pelled to keep anyone if we don't want Mr LEMAY-Is it your intention to give Mr. Sharkey a position in case of a

vacancy? The PRESIDENT-If we want to conduct our affairs as we would like to, on busi-

ness principles, I think we should consider who will do the work the best and cheapeat Mr. LEMAY-You won't take into con-

sideration his long and faithful services ?

Mr. CONTANT-When work will be forthcoming it will be time enough to

Mr. LEMAY--We don't want to leave the impression that it was persecution

against Sharkey. The MAYOR-We should answer the first question, 'Has the matter been taken into consideration by the Board?" Yes. The sec nd question, 'If so, what conclusion has been reached?' We should answer that, I think, by saying that 'We have reached the conclusion that the Board has acted in the best interests of all concerned.'

Mr. BICKERDIKE-Would you no: also draw their attention to the fact that the position wa not exclusively an Ir sh

Catholic position? The MAYOR - Why should we? Mr. BICKERDIKE-Excep for the satis

faction of Mr Ryan. The MAYOR--We might, at your suggestion, say the Board has no intention of doing injustice to any nationality or religio. Let it be plainly known by Full Text of The Reply to the the public we don't intend anything of

that. Mr. BICKERDIKE-I think we could go further and say neither nationality, creed or politics, but the best man. The PRESIDENT-There have been two other dredges at work, and their engineers, occupying the same position as Sharkey, had their engagements cancelled, because the dredges were laid off; we have heard nothing about them.

Mr. RACINE-They are Frenchmen, were they not? The PRESIDENT (smiling) -- They were

Frenchmen. The MAYOR--You might go into these

details and say we have no itl-feeling. The PRESIDENT -"We're a' Jo' Tamson's bairns."

Mr. Thomson-There are few of "Jo" Tamson's barns" in the employ of the Commissioners.

It was then decided to roply to the questions contained in Mr. Ryan's letter to the following effect : 1. Yes.

2. The Board has acted towards everyone in the best interests of the trust im posed upon it, having no intention of doing any injustice towards any nation ality or religion, and it being their in tention to employ the best men available for every position, quite apart from such considerations. Farther, there were three dredges that went out of commission, hetalking. Probably if there is any and their engineers were dispensed meelse who would like to say anything with. Two of the latter were of French origin.

> The following, dated May 17th, is the full text of the reply sent by the Harbor

To Lecture at the Monument National on Thursday Next.

An Interesting Interview -- Notes on the Condition of Affairs in the Old Land.

but will serve perhaps to show the imp - vement in the spirit of independence. REV. EUGENE SHEEHY, of Braree. From the hard stone walls of Conne-County Limerick, is one of the men who mara to the easier going county in the knows what the inside of a prison is East and South, the master of the local fox hounds was practically monarch of like. He is an Irishman and a patriot, all he surveyed. Such a thing as tresand of course he took an active part in pass for a mere peasant or farmer to the agitation which preceded the passage object to would be, so to speak, laughed of the Land Act. in 1881. He had the out of court. Now, however, whether strength of his convictions; he was "Bright Chanticleer proclaims the ready to suffer for conscience sake, and

under the mild and paternal British And spangles deck the thorn,"



REV. EUGENE SHEEHY.

Government heserved nine months in Brave Tozer cannot lead the cry unless Naas and Kilmainham prisons. Fath-r his master has permission to bunt from Shechy is at present in Montreal. He is the count o er rented proper y. The a splendid locking specimen of the ideal comitton of the agricultural lab ser has Irish pricet, for though his hair ap be n much improved. He is better prosenes the silvery sheen of age, his 'h used, fed and clothed.

checks and ruddy with the glow of 1 Is Lonerick Country, for instance, the health, bis eyes sparkle with merriment | mud cabin has disappeared ; the agricul and flisnes of wit follow each other in jural laborer has a six roomed cottage rapid succession when the reversed and two acres of land at a rental of Father tells a story. He is a brilliant wheat \$15.00, and as the Government is and n-ost entertaining conversationalist, directly interested by loaning the money and when he is heard on the lecture necessary to carry these improvements platterm in Montreal, it is safe to say to a successful operative conclusion, the

that a great treat will be in store for requisite repairs are made and the gen-those who have the good fortune to hear leval result is beneficial.

and German citizens, who would have most deserving of preise. something to say on the subject at the proper time.

BRANCH 26, C. M. B. A., OF CANADA.

Branch 26, of the C.M.B.A., has the reputation of being a progressive Branch, and its record fully justifies its claim to the title. One of the special features employed by the Branch towards progress is the encouragement of social intercourse between the members, their families and friends ; as a consequence the entertainments held by the Branch always prove successes and are thoroughly enjoyable and looked forward to. During the past winter the Branch has held a series of open social meetings and progressive eachre parties. One of the latter was held at the Hall of the Branch, St. Alexander street, last Wednesday evening, and was as fully success ful and enjoyable as its predecessors.

The attendance of members, their ladies and friends, was very large. President Martin Esgan, Vice President D. J. McGillis, Deputy Jas. J. Costigan, Chancellors P. Reynolds, J. H. Feeley, A. D. McGillis, M. Sharkey, Brothers B Tansey, F. J. Curran, P. J. Darcey, P. J. Nagle, J. A. Hurtubuise, John Walsh, T. L. Delaney, J. E. Snortall, T. Gorman, Owen Tansey, J. Kennedy, P. J. McDonagh and other members performed the duties of receiving the guests of the Branch and succeeded in making all present feel at home. At half past eight the game was start-

ed. There were thirty tables in the con-test, with two ladies and two gentlemen at each table. All went to work with a will, each one determined to win. Playing was kept up with vigour until 10 30, when refreshments were served.

Whilst the company were disposing of the good things which were in abundance the result of the contest was announced. For the position of King, three gentlemen equal, and for that of Queen eight ladies und equal points to their credit. The tie was played off and resulted in Mr. W. P. McCatfrey being proclaimed King and Mrs. C. O'Brien Qaeen. The other prize winners were Mr. C. O'Brien and Mrs. T. P. Tansev.

President Eagan presented the prizes which were in each case handsome ones to the victors, who were each heartily applauded on coming forward to receive their awards.

The gathering shortly after broke up and all wended their way home thoroughly satisfied with having spent a most pleasant evening. Happy to have met, sorry to part and nappy to meet again.

The Branch has every reason to feel pleased with the success which attended

fair rents, fixity of tenure and free great part of the population of the great lits latest Euchre party, and the commitsales-resulted in securing the tenant's est republic on earth is made up of Irish tee who had charge of the affair are

> The refreshments were served by Mr. C McCarrey, of Richmond Square, and the manner in which they were served. as also the quality, was in keeping with the gentleman's well earned reputation of doing things thoroughly.

The People's Faith

- Firmly Crounded Upon Real Merit -They Know Hood's Sarsaparilla Absolutely and Permanently Cures When All Others Fail.
- Hood's Sarsaparilla is not merely a simple preparation of Sarsaparilla, Dock, Stillingia and a little lodide of Potassium. Besides these excellent alteratives, it also contains those great anti-bilious and liver remedies, Mandrake and Dandelion. It also contains those great kidney remedies, Uva Ursi, Juniper Berries, and Pipsissewa.
- Nor are these all. Other very valuable curative agents are harmoniously combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla and it is carefully prepared under the personal supervision of a regularly educated
- supervision of a regularly enucated pharmacist. Knowing these facts, is the abiding faith the people have in Hood's Sarsaparilla a matter of surprise? You can see why Hood's Sarsaparilla cures, when other medicines totally, absolutely fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best--in fact the One True Blood Purifier Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.



We have 5 different patterns equally asgood which we will close unt at \$4.95 each.

Special values in all lines of Farniture for the balance of this month.

We will store your purchases free till wanted.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,

652 Craig Street.



Tickets good on Monday after noon train, become Boyayentus. Station, and on the regular trains, Queen's Birthouxy, 1.5 to me. Special the monoral difference (Geventures, 6, 17 pm) All tekets good to return unit? 27h — Teket took can also difference of the Sec. Trens., 43 St. Francois Navier St., end at the Station on the latter to be Sweiter St. **TRUMEY. Don -Sec.**

Mr. LEMAY--The few remarks you have made would make a fit reply to that letter.

Mr. THOMSON-It is what the chairman told them when they were here.

Mr. LEMAY--Still, you have got to answer that letter. Mr BICKERDIKE--Why not leave it to

the chairman and Mr. Farrell to draw up a reply.

Mr. FARRELL-Did not Mr. Sharkey write a letter ?

The PRESIDENT-I don't think he wrote a letter in this sense, that it was an inustice to English-speaking Catholics. Mr. FARRELL-It is apparently in-

tended to apply to Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Sharkey.

Mr. LEMAY-This letter?

Mr. FARRELL--Yes.

Mr. BICKERDIKE--I was rather troubled about the question myself, but I sm told since that Mr. O'Brien replaced a French Canadian. Do you remember, Mr. Kennedy, if that is right?

Mr. KENNEDY (chief harbor engineer) -Yes; we had Louzon, then Scott (a French Canadian), and then O'Brien. Mr. LEMAY - Didn't O'Brien once leave a because it suited him?

Mr. KENNEDY--Yes. Mr. LEMAY-And then he came

Mr. KENNEDY--Yes.

Mr. LEMAY-As far as Mr. O'Brien is incerned, he cannot find any fault. Mr. FARRELL--Was any reason given or discharging him?

The PRESIDENT -The reason, I think, Was that probably we could get the service done for a less price than Mr

O'Brien was receiving. Mr FARRELL-This asks for reasons ny Mr. O'Brien-

The PRESIDENT-It is for you to say We have no reason in the sense that the question asks at all. Mr. O'Brien has een replaced by somebody else. As Mr. Lemay said, Mr. O'Brien left the Jervice here because he thought he could get something that would probably pay

Cused this matter sufficiently already, I real.

JOHN J. RYAN, Esq., Chairman Committee of St. Patrick's League, 142 lectured in Montreal in the old St. ment" Inspector street, City :

DEAR SIR,-At to day's meeting of the Commissioners, your letter of the 10th inst., acknowledged by me on that date. ed to reply that the Board, in the interests committed to their charge, have Montreal. acted to the best of their julgment in regard to the selection of their employes, irrespective of the question of nationality or religion.

The Commissioners have endeavored in all cases to select their officers solely with due regard to their ability and remuneration for the particular services for which they were engaged. As a proof of this, I am to mention the recent case of three dredge engineers whose services had to be disp-need with on account of their dredges being put out of commission, and of whom two were of French origin and one of Irish; so that the Commissioners are at a loss to see where any injustice has been done.

Yours obesiently, (Signed) ALEX ROBERTSON,

Secretary.

birth, the land we love.

advantage of.

was when he took part in the Land Act

agitation. He had very vivid recollec-

THE SAILORS' CLUB.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE FOUR.

Sailors' Club in this great City of Mon'real, and wished them Godspeed in their noble work.

Sir William Hingston, in a short ad dress, explained to the large audience, in a lucid manner, the object of the Catholic Sailors' Club, and pointed out some of the brave and courageous deeds performed by sailors for the human race.

Rev. Father J Kavanagh, S. J., spoke next, and invited his hearers and all the English speaking Catholics of the city to encourage the good work and to go to the concerts given in the Catholic Sailors' Club Hall on every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, during the summer months. Mr. F. B. McNamee, one of the most

zealous promoters of the good work, made an appeal to all the Catholics of the city to contribute their mite in aid of the good work and to become members of the Catholic Sailors' Club.

tions of Mr. Gladstone's suspect act. and the suspension of the habeas corpus THE seventh edition of "Murray's II" lustrated Guide to Montreal and Vicinity," recently issued, contains some very interesting reading. The work contains the chronology of Montseemed now a memory of the past. especially when it was remembered that. the great agitation had secured the abolition of many grinding abuses in him better, and failing in that, he came real, a review of the churches, hotels, Ireland. The passage of the Land Act was one of the great moral victories of back again. I don't see there can be parks and squares, educational and any great hardship in his case. If he benevolent institutions. The historical could get a better position, he would tablets and their locations is well worth modern times, and it could only have been brought about by unselfish sacri leave us to morrow; anybody else would it is natural. Why the commissioners abould be forced to keep Mr. O'Brien or Mr. FARRELL-Still there must have printed. It is on sale at all newsdealers, fice and perseverant agitation. It relieved the condition of the people in a Mr. FARRELL-Still there must have een a reason for discharging him. The PRESIDENT-I think we have dis. Gussed this matter and a stall newsdealers, nor can be had by addressing the publisher, Norman Murray, Mont 1.5

him. Rev. Father Sheehy is only 521. 'As regards the old landlord system years of age, yet twenty six years ago he and the Board of Guardian Govern

Patrick's Hall. More than a quarter of [] There is a marked difference in the a convery ago there was a fitting diffee various provinces. Where the board of for the worship of God needed at Rath- guardiens comprised a majority of ten keale Father Sheeny raised the needs ant farmers the conditions are more was fully considered, and I was request- sary funds by means of a lecturing tour. favor bie than they were before, the in the progress of which he visited Lab r r's Act and local option being a partial outcome for good. As I said

b fore, the mud cabin has disappeared The reverend centleman's mission in L'merick. Here the tenant farmers here now is identical with the cause of are in the ascendancy on the Board o' his former visit. He is pastor at Bri-Guardians. In other counties, notably ree. County Limerick, and his flock in in Ul-ter, where the landlords dominate. sadly in need of a new church. Inereconditions are diff-rent and the old mud is no doubt in the world that the energy cabin, with its ever increasing crop of Father Sneehy displays in all good thatch, is still to be found scattered too works will be crowned with success. profusely over the country side.' On the 26th instant he will deliver a

In speaking about the present political lecture in the Monument National, his situation in Ireland, Rev. Father Sheeby subject being the ever prolitic and most is most enthusiastic and hopeful interesting one-Ireland. How dear to . Will not the 98 centenary have a our hearts is the mere sound of the

gcon effect?

word Ireland, the land of saints and 'Undoubtedly it will. The great scholars, the land of martyrs, of soldiers banquet in London on St. Patrick's Day, and statesmen, the land of our fathers when W. Redmond, Healy and Dillon spoke with trumpet tones, was a good

ism.

There is certainly no scantiness of sign of great things to be expected. material in the subject chosen, and the There was the unity in which only there lecture will be made doubly interesting is strength; they were as a band of by the stereopticon views which will be brothers in which political and personal used to illustrate the text, of which 250 differences were forgotten in the one will be shown. It is not the intention grand idea of being Irishmen and workto treat the subject with the severity of ing for Ireland's good. The centenary a lecture proper. It will rather take of the historic days and noble hearts of the form of a talk about Ireland in a '95 is serving as a magnificent loadstone familiar way, with the added advantage that the speaker will be a man thoroughly au *fait* with his subject, whether discussing the mystic origin of and drawing all true men to the magnetic pole the pivot of which is patriot-

'There is then no doubt of the Centhe round towers, describing the fright tenial Celebration carrying great weight ful carnage of Clontarf, dwelling on the politically?

'None whatever. From Dablin to Galway, from Antrim to the Cove of Cork, the country is a unit, and the way the Centenary will be celebrated will be an object lesson to English statesmen. In this connection a great deal of credit is due to Tim Harrington, who in the absence of J hn R dmond made a stirr-

In referring to the Local Government Bill introduced by Mr. Gerald Balfour, Father Sneehy said: 'It is a somewhat democratic measure, which will unpresent state of things in Ireland as he doubtedly prove a considerable improvement on past conditions, but it is a long way from the Home Rule for which we are all striving. As John Mitchell would say: 'It is about the measure of the preciated the fact. He found out the futility of coercion with a people too sharp witted to be coaxed, and eventually came to the conclusion that there was nothing for it but conciliation and Home Rule. marked way, even if it did not go the Ireland's national aspirations are simply

THE "HOTEL ALGONQUIN,"

STANLEY ISLAND, ONT ..

OPENS for the States MONDAY NEXT, THE 23RD INST.

MR. J. R. DI QUETER the Proprietor,

WILL GIVE SPECIAL RATES FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE.

STANLEY ISLAND AND THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

If you are on the lookout for a most charming spot to spend a few days holidays, take a run up to Stapley Island, on the River St. Lowrence, just opposite Summer town, Ont. The Grand Trunk Express Trains, leaving here at 9 n m. and 5 15 p m., connect at Summerstown with the Ferry to Stanley Island, and there you will find one of the

VERY BEST SUMMER HOTELS IN ALL CANADA.

Managed by Mr. Joseph R. Duquette,

THE HOTEL ALGONQUIN, STANLEY ISLAND.

70 Admirably managed. Easy of access to all Montrealers, 7.7" Fable of the best . 20 Perfect accommodation.

ATBeautiful for situation, fishing, boating, etc., etc.

For a stay of a day, a week or a month, nothing can surpass the inducements offered by our friend, Mr. J. R. Duquette, Hotel Algonquin, Stanley I-land, Ont.

20 Post Office Address, Summerstown, Ont., to whom all applications for accommodation, etc., FRASER, VIGER & CO. should be addressed

PIC-NIC, CAMPING AND YACHTING STORES

THERE are hundreds upon hundreds of sportsmen in this great city and province who will be leaving town this week or early next to enjoy a few days outling.

CAMPING OR YACHTING

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

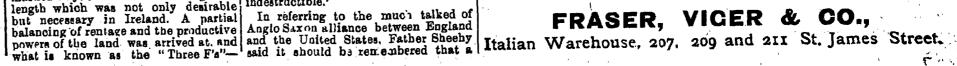
May we remind one and all that they jeth, have their hampors filled and their orders executed at a norment's notice, with all the necessary requisites, at the

OLD RELIABLE ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.

- Sliced Bacon in 1-16. tins. Sliced Ham in 1-16. tins, Rounds of Co. ked Co. ned Beef Conly requires slicing).
 beers stone Lauch Oysters in 5-oz and 9 oz. tins Jans. Jellies and Marmaladosin 1-16. glass jars.
 Pin Money Swet Pickles in pint glass jars.
 Boston Baked Beans, hergo 3-16 cans, only 0 cents each.
 Boston Baked Beans, hergo 3-16 cans, on y 15 cents each.
 Condensed Coffee and Condensed Milk in cans
 The Choicest Fruits in season. Fresh Biscuits and Crackers in nice handy little tins.
 Sandwich Ments of all kinds. Cooked Moats and Cooked Poultry.
 Whole Boned Chicker in cans. Whole Boned Schere, and Roast Turkey, all in 1-16 cans.
 Boned Chicker. Boned Game, Boned Turkey, Roast Chickers, and Roast Turkey, all in 1-16 cans.
 Cooked Corned Beef, Ox Tongues, Lunch Tongaes, Luncheon Boef, Chipped Dried Beef, Sardines and Sardine Paste.

READY-MADE FRENCH ENTREES IN TINS.

Truffied Game Pates. French Soups in half pint, pint and quart cans. Lazenby's English Soups in glass bottles Anything and everything to meet the wants of the inner man. Pienie Baskets and Picnic Hampers for sale, and filled with all the delicacies and tit-bits n 200858 T short notice.



knowledge the Fnglish have had of Ireland during the part seven hundred years. No nation ever took so much conquering and yet remained unconquered.' Lord Spencer eventually ap-

length which was not only desirable indestructible.'

but necessary in Ireland. A partial In referring to the much talked of

beauties of Killarney, or the legendary lore that attaches to the Giant's Causeway, or Fin Macool's cave. Legend,

history, architecture, art, poetry and modern political developments will all be touched on briefly. The occasion will be one which Irishmen should take ing appeal for unity.' A representative of the TRUE WITNESS had an interview with Father Sheeby. The reverend gentleman was as enthusiastic in his method of picturing the



ANDO (GAUDERO) HKC ACTERIONI (CINSE

ribton.



CONTRIBUTOR to the current number of "Woman's Life," in dealing with the growing inclination of women, young and old, to gossip about the fairs of their neighbors, gives some seasonable advice. Countless are the injuries inflicted upon innocent people any day in the year until the noonday bon in various colors, gathered into by this loose-tongued, thoughtless class. Friends have been separated and house- her husband to his business, and even holds broken up owing to their india- the maid, who had become a convert, cretion. Here are the words of a thoughtful and experienced woman :

There is an old saying that the receiver is as bad as the thief, but surely the tale bearer is much worse than the original speaker. The woman-unfortunately, it generally is a woman-who comes to your house, is received as a friend, kindly treated, and before whom you talk with confidence and freedom, never dreaming that she will prove a upy and a tattler, deserves to be ostracised.

What has been said in her hearing may have been perfectly harmless; at worst, it may have been only a thoughtless speech, but if repeated to those whom it concerns it assumes proportions that would horrify the poor, innocent chatterer could she but hear it.

Let not the tale bearer seek to excuse her want of honorable seeling, her betrayai of her hospitable entertainers, by the plea that she has but spoken the truth. There are times when speaking the truth may be the basest of treachery. Besides, it is almost impossible to speak that milk, says the enthusiast over this the exact truth in such cases. Is a talebearer ever careful to show the circumstances that led up to the remark that she reports, or to reproduce the exact tone of the speaker? A change of emphasis may completely alter the sense. and wound and anger those who hear the story; yet the same words may be employed.

It is the height of indiscretion to repeat, even without evil intent, what has been said about anyone to the person concerned, unless it is something that is sure to give her pleasure. Unfortunately, it is the pleasant things that are too seldom retailed, while a single unflattering remark will be dwelt on.

When I was a very young girl, an old lady said to me : " My dear, when anyone, under any pretext, tells you unkind tween the blankets. In this way you things that have been said about you, without the most pressing and obvious necessity, never trust her: that

HE non-breakfast diet, says a writer 1 in an English magazine, has

more adherents than is suspected. A woman was encountered the only really new features to be found the other day who said that not in dress, says the fashion authority of a morsel was cooked in her home the New York Sun. Narrow satin ribmeal. Her children went off to school, went through her morning duties-all without breaking their fasts. The theory on which these two meals-a-day folk base their conduct is that no work | ruffles on the skirt and the bodice, being done after the late and hearty dinner, and little tissue waste following during the hours of sleep, the body has sufficient energy stored from the evening meal to meet the demands of the next forencon's work. To take a hearty breakfast, they claim, is simply to provide a surplus of supply, and by just that much overtax the system. The elimination, therefore, of these 365 meals a year means conserving of energy, which, in the aggregate, is very valuable. They say, too, that after the first week or two it requires no effort to begin the day without food, and even the aromatic Mochs steaming through the house produces no effect upon their resolutions. The same woman is authority for the statement that the adherents of this diet or want of diet are numerous.

a statement that is sustained by recent newspaper reports from various places.

Hot milk is the newest panacea for all complexion ills If the face be wrinkled, sallow, ireckled, or otherwise afflicted, new remedy, will produce a cure. Converts declare that the face, after being washed with milk at night, feels wonder fully refreshed, while the skin soon becomes very white and soft. Some even go so far as to pour a generous quantity of milk into the water for the bath, and claim that it is positively magical in removing fatigue.

There are few things worse and more dangerous than damp beds. However tired you are, sit up all night rather than run the risk of sleeping in a damp bed. The moist air of a bed not thoroughly aired carries away the natural heat of the body with wonderful rapidity. This causes chill which is only, in many cases, the forerunner of rheumatic fever, lung diseases, and other dangerous maladies. A damp bed may be tested by placing a hand-glass in it; if damp exists, the glass will come out with a mist on it. If at any time a doubt arises in your mind whether the bed is quite aired, take out the sheets and sleep be-

are less liable to take a chill.

In discussing the question of the care of children à lecturer recently said that person is an enemy. As likely as not i wise mothers will always see that the the story is her own invention. In all children have dry feet, and shoes loose cases she desires to give you pain, and enough to be comfortable, but not loose enough to slip round. A child should never be allowed to wear a shoe that is run over at the side or heel, and the habits of standing on the outer edge, turning in the toes, or rubbing one loot over the other should be promptly dis-The child should be taught that shoes and stockings must be changed the moment his feet are wet. If the wearing the safe side. Observe this particularly of cotton stockings cause the feet to feel when talking to people about their inti-mate friends, their neighbors, relatives, do, let the child wear woollen hose. Never let the children go to bed with cold feet. A great many mothers make be angry to think that a stranger has the mistake of wrapping up a child's throat and allowing him to go about

NHE novel effects in dress trimmings, which are continually changing

in some little detail, are about little ruches and frills, is one of the most common decorations of the season, yet is very popular, and occasionally assumes some new form. A white and blue foulard shows frills of half inch dark blue satin ribbon edging the three which is a simple blouse, below a round. narrow yoke of tucked white mull, and is entirely covered with a diamond trellis design formed with the ruches of ribbon. Knife plaited frills of taffets, silk trim organdies, as well as silk gowns. A white taffeta check with fine black lines is prettily trimmed with frills of pale blue taffets, and plaited

red is conspicuous in the costumes designed to be worn away from the city. Again, some dressmakers will predict that this is to be a summer of white gowns, but this seems hardly probable. White is always more or less worn, and last summer we saw a deal of it, for, in addition to the usual white lawns and muslins, every pretentious wardrobe contained at least one elegant costume of heavy white lace. Frenchwomen were not long in discovering that for them white was the most trying of colors, and it is doubtful if they try the experiment again. The new thin stuffs are lovely, but gay as to color, and the dressmakers are also making up a great many mus ling in solid colors. Yards of black velvet ribbon are used on these in the way of trimming, the lattice-work pattern appearing in every possible form. Tiny rosettes of the narrow velvet are also pretty when used to festoon lace

White pongee is one of the materials used for yachting gowns.

Black silk coats made by the tailors and stitched and pressed in the most approved fashion are one of the Parisian noveltica.

The latest thing in belts to wear with

frills of lavender silk trim a white or shirt waists is a soft taffeta ribbon, live



HEART WEAKNESS.

MUST BE TREATED IN TIME OR ENDS IN CEBTAIN DEATH.

SOME OF THE SYMPTOMS ARE PALPITATION AFTER SLIGHT EXERTION, COMETIMES SE-VERE PAINS, DIZZINEES AND FAINTING SPELLS-IT CAN BE CURED.

From the Echo, Platteville, Ont.

The Echo has read and has published many statements from people who have have been cured of various ailments by the timely and judicious use of Dr. Wil-liams' Pink Pills for Pale People, but never before have we had such personally convincing proof of the ic efficacy as in the case of Mrs. George Taylor, who with her busband and family reside in this flounces, and a fringe of narrow loops village. To an Echo reporter Mrs. Taylor is another manner of using this useful gave the following history of her illness and cure, and asked that it be given the widest publicity, so that others might be benefitted :- "I am thirty-two years of age," said Mrs. Taylor, "and in 1885 my husband and myself were living on

a farm in Perth county, and it was there I was first taken sick. The doctor who was called in said I was suffering from heart trouble, due to nervous debility. All his remedics proved of no avail, and

I steadily grew worse. The doctor advised a change, and we moved to Moncton, Out. Here I put myself under the charge of another physician, but with no better results. At the least exertion my heart would palpitate violently. I was frequently overcome with dizziness and fainting fits. While in these my limbs would become cold and often my husband thought I was dying. I tried several medicines advertised to cure troubles like mine, but with no better results, and I did not expect to recover, in fact I often thought it would he better if the end came, for my life was one of misery. We moved back to the farm, and then one day I read the statement of a lady who had been cured of similar trouble by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, so I said to my husband that I would try this medicine and it seemed to me that it was my last chance. Before the first box was finished I felt an imprivement in my appetite and felt that this was a hopeful sign. By the time I had used three boxes more my trouble seemed to be entirely gone, and I have not felt a single recurrence of the old symptoms. Since moving to Platteville I have used two boxes and they had the effect of toning up the system and curing slight indispositions. To day I am a well woman and owe my life to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and to me my restoration seems nothing short of a miracle. I was like one dead and brought back to life, and I cannot speak too highly of this medicine, or urge too strongly those who are atllicted to give it a trial.'

It has been proved time and again that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure heart troobles, nervous debility, rheumatism, sciatica, St. Vitus' dance and stomach trouble. They make new blood and build up the nerves, restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow faces. Be s ire you get the genuine as there is no o her medicine 'the same as' or 'jist as good' as Dr Williams' Pank Pills. If your dealer does not h we them they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2 50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co, Brockville, Ont.

PATENT REPORT.

Society Meetings.

Young Men's Societies.

Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association

Organized, April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875. Organised, April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875. Begular monthly meeting held in its hall, 19 Dupre attent, first Wednesday of every month at 8 o'clock, r.M. Committee of Management meete every, second and fourth Wednesday of each month. Provident, JAS. J McLEAN: Secretary M. J. POWER: all communications to e address-ed to the Hall. Delegates to SI, Patrick's League W. J. Hinphy, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon.

St. Ann's Young Men's Society Organized 1885.

Meets in its ball, 157 Ottawa Street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2:30 FM. Spiritual Adviser, REV. K STRUBBE. C.S.R. : President, JOHN WHITTY : Necretary, D J. O'NEILL. Delegates to St. Patrick's League : J. Whitiy, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

Ancient Order of Hibernians,

IVISION No. 2.

Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church. corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President. ANDREW BUNN: Recording Secretary, THOS N. SMITH, 63 Richmond street, to whom all com-munications should be addressed. Helegates to Si-Patrick's League: A Dunn, M. Lynch at d F. Connaughton.

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

Meets the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at liberona Hall. No. 2042 Notre Dame St Objers B. Wall. President : P. Carroll, Vice-Prevdent ; John Hughes. Fin. Sceretary : Wm. Rawley. Rec. Secretary : W. P. Stanton, Trens : Marshal, John Kennedy : T. Erwine, Chairman of Standing Com-mittee. Hall is open every evening (except regu-lar meeting nights) for members of the Order and their friends, where they will find Irish and other leading newspapers on file

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

President, II. T. Kearns, No. 32 Delorimier avenue vice President, J P. O'Hara : Recording Secretary, P. J. Finn, 15 Kent street : Financial Secretary, P. J. Tomilty : Treasurer, John Travnar, Sergeant-nt-arms, D. Mathewson, Sentinel, D. White: Marshal, F. Geehan : Delegates to St. Patrick's Lesgue, T. J. Donovan, J. P. O'Hara, F. Geehan : Chairman Standing Conmittee, John Costello, A.O.II. Division No.4 meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, at 111.: Notre Dame street.

C. M. B. A. of Canada.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 74 Organized March 14, 1888. Branch 74 meet- n the basement of St Gabriel's new Church, corner of Centre and Laurairie streets, on the first and third

Weinesdays of cach month. Applicants for membership, or any one desircus of information regard by the Branch, may com-municate with the following officers: REV, WM O'MEARA, P.P., Spiritual Adviser.

Centre etrect. CAPT. WM. DEEGAN, President, 15 Fire Station. MATRICE MURPHY, Financial Secretary, Firtar

WM. CULLEN, Treasurer, Bourgeois street JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary, 101 Rosel street

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

(ORGANIZED, 13th November, 1883,

Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of the month at 8 P.M.

Applicants for membership or any one desiren-of information regarding the Branch may com-municate with the following officers: MARTIN EAGAN, President, 577 Cadicux St. J. H. FEELEY, Treasurer, 719 Sherbrooke St. G. A. GADBOIS, Fin.-Sec., 511 St. Lawrence St. JAS, J. COSTIGAN, Secretary, 325 St. Urbain S;

C. M. B A. of Quebec. GRAND COUNCIL OF QUEBEC Affiliated with the C.M.B.A. of the United States Membership 43,000. ting Re Present Reserve 500,000, Branch No. 1 meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month For farther particulars schere JOHN LAPPIN, President, 18 Branswick street F. C. LAWLOR, Recording Secretary, 33 Shawet.

aces not speak from a kind motive,"

I would give this bit of advice: In society, when you cannot say pleasant things hold your tongue. Often it is couraged. difficult to foresee that a simple remark will give offence, so it is better to be on or connections by marriage. Some will heard some news before themselves. A daughter in-law will be embroiled with | with damp feet. her mother-in-law because that worthy lady learns first through you that the purchase of a new drawing room carpet that a good clear tire is burning, and is contemplated. "Very silly," you may sweep up all ashes, so that there will be say. To be sure, but the world is full of silly people, and we are all silly on some is before the fire. (2) Allow a quarter of point.

the tale-bearer and her long tongue. Unpleasant gossip, whether malicious or simply foolish and tactless every woman should make a resolution never to pores of the meat and keep in the gravy. carry to the person concerned. The tale bearer is a common danger-a snake in the grass, a private detective, a treacher joint from time to time, so that it is ous eavesdropper. If she was exterminated to morrow the world would be the happier.

At times most of us say things, even about our nearest and dearest, that we do not mean or only half mean, and that do not for a moment interfere with the real love and regard we bear them. Is it not extraordinary, then, that we should ce so sensitive when we hear that they, in turn, have dropped a word about us that does not seem to us quite kind? We fret, and sulk, and begin to dislike them, instead of looking at the thing gill of lukewarm water and two table-broadly and consider that it probably spoonfuls of olive oil; beat the whites of broadly and consider that it probably was uttered without ill-feeling.

other people only of the same import. ance as other people are to us, and sometimes less. We are inclined to be far too sensitive where we are concerned, and not half sensitive enough about our neighbors. The remark that, when re-Bleepless night, when we hear it applied | two ounces of butter, a slice of bacon or fil-breeding and a narrow, selfish mind. is in.

An authority gives the following five rules on roasting a joint: (1) First see no need to make a dust while the meat an hour to each pound of meat, and half an hour extra to each eight pounds. | tached, and no trimming. The foulard It is necessary to cook close white meats, Half the broken frindships are due to such as pork or yeal, rather longer. (3) Place the meat first close to the fire for about seven minutes, then draw it farther away. The obeject of the fast cooking to start with is to close up the (4) To roast properly, meat must be constantly basted, and be carefully_watched that it does not burn. (5) Turn the

An excellent dish in which rhubarb can be plentifully used is the follow-ing:-Wash and peel the raubarb, cut it in small bits, and put it in a jar with enough sugar to sweeten; stand the jar in a saucepan of boiling water and let it cook until tender. Rub through a sieve and mix with an equal quantity of boiled custard, made with three eggs to every half-pint of milk.

equally done all over.

To make pineapple fritters-Turn out the contents of a small tin of pineapple chunks. Put a quarter of a pound of fine flour in a basin, and mix it with a two eggs to a stiff froth and stir them in lightly. Dry the pineapple chunks, and sift them with castor sugar; dip them | wh le still another bodice, of rose glace, When all is said and done, we are to in the batter and fry in deep fat a golden brown. Drain on soft paper, disn in a pile on a fancy paper, and sift castor sugar over.

BEEF, HASHED IN TOMATO SAUCE .--- Cut nice slices from the remains of yesterday's joint. Slice a pound of tomatoes, two onions, and two sticks of celery, and cook them to a pulp in a saucepan with our friends does not cost us a second ham, a bayleaf, salt, and six pepper hought. It is a fatal and foolish fault corns. Rub all this through a sieve, reheat, and warm the slice of beef in it. obe "huffy," and is a certain mark of | Do not let the sauce boil after the meat | blondes and brunettes. There is also a

A TAILOR-MADE COSTUME.

side.

gandie with a lavender flowered pattern. { inches wide, made tight enough to heads the Spanish flounce and frills of silk edge the guimpe neck.

Many of the smarlest gowns for both morning and afternoon are made of foulard. One special design, pretty for morning wear, has a plain five gored skirt measuring three yards and a half at the bottom, made with the lini g atis red and black, and the guimpe waist, which is supplied with sleeves, is of soft, white batiste, finely tucked. The silk bodice over this opens narrowly down the front to show the white: epaulets of silk adorn the tops of the sleeves, square revers turn down on either side from the round cut neck. cuffs of silk finish the batiste sleeves. and all the edges are simply finished with a narrow fold.

Fancy waists, in every variation of elaborate and waist effects, are the most popular of all things in fashion, if numbers are any evidence. They fill the windows, greet you in groups of dezens at every turn in the shops. And there seems to be no limit to the variety. One pretty novelty is made of mauve glace silk, with vest and collar of white aatin, a cream lace jabot bow, and lines of mauve chiffon puffing, with a narrow frill of black lace trimming the front. White satin forms the next bodice, which is trimmed with white kid and silver, and the chemisette vest and collar hand are of tucked white bitiste and Valenciennes lace. A bow of mauve silk at the neck gives a touch of color. White glace silk, tucked and trimmed with black velvet, is another pretty style, tucked in gimps up and down, shows a ycke of tucks forming points, set together with narrow white embroidered insertion. A pretty waist for a warm day is made of flowered organdie, crossed with ruches of mauve chiffon.

The Paris fashion correspondent of the Tribune, New York, says :-

If one were asked to point to the fashionable color of the season, gray would undoubtedly be the one thus designated, and the exact shade in favor is the cool silver gray that is equally becoming to blondes and brunettes. There is also a block about a book and block a block about the paper insure blue, of which we see a deal, and all good druggists. 10 cis. a bottle.

One plaiting peeping from underneath | wrinkle into han that width, and fastena narrow gathered rufile of organdie ed with a pretty silver gilt buckle. Some of the newest coats are quite long in the back, rounding down from the front, and fastened a little to one

> The gray faded shades of blue, red, and brown, are the popular colors for COWES.

> Sapphire blue velvet and turquoise blue silk are used in combination to form the vest of a tan cloth gown.

> The mushroom hat, with a low crown and brim that curves down all around, is one of the many shapes which have some merit as a protection for the eyes. It is trimmed simply or elaborately with flowers, and is charming on a young girl.

A Roman sash, with silk hose to match, will add much to your white organdie costume.

White berege over white taffets and trimmed with white chiffon makes a lovely dress.

DO YOU WANT CONSUMPTION ?

Are you really looking for it? Inviting it? Then pay no attention to your hacking cough, and your weak throat. You can prevent it, though. Take Scott's Emulsion early, when the cough first begins.

Do it at once. Never wait to be told a second time. Do just what you are to do. Do not try to have your own way. Do it cheerfully. Do not go about it in a surly, cross, peevish way. Don't fret and grumble, and answer again. Only cheer ul obedience can be pleasing to God and man. Let this be your rule of life.

Men and medicines are judged by what they do. The great cures by Hoods-Sarsaparilla give it a good name everywhere.

HER SUBSTITUTE .- Mr. Grampus : Have you any children, Mrs. Fillibus? Mrs. Fillibus (blushingly): No; but I have the sweetest little doggie any one ever saw .- Cleveland Leader.

DR ADAMS' TOOTHACHE GUM is sold by

Mesers. Marion & Marion, patent solicitors and experts, New York Life Build-ing, Montreal, furnish us the following list of Canadian patents recently granted to their clients. 59746-Geo. Harrison, King, Ont.,

safety attachment. 59758-W. E. Werner, Dunnville,

Ont., coffee and spice mill. 59,796-A F. Freser Cross Point, P.Q.

horse blanket fastening device. 59,797-Paul Fredrickson, Bru, Man.

machine for cleaning seed wheat. 59,848-V. A. Charron, Montreal, ice

cteeper. 59,857-E. B. Waison, London, Eng-

land, process for manufacturing food, etc.

59 903-C. W. Sunstrum and Armand Valois, Mattawa, P.Q., car coupler.

Inspector in Parish School .-- Now, my boy, if I had a mince pie, and should give two twelfths of it to John. twotwelfths to Patrick, and two-twelfths to Thomas, and give you half, what would there be left? Speak out so that all can

'The plate !' shouted the boy.

hear.

AN ESSENTIAL IN ALL HOMES. SIMPLE STRONG



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

Catholic Benevolent Legion.

Shamrock Council, No. 320, C.B.L.

Meets in St. Ann's Young Men's Hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at SP.M. M. SHEA, President ; T. W LESAGE, Secretary, 447 Berri Street.

Catholic Order of Foresters.

St. Gabriel's Court, 185.

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

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

St. Patrick's Court, No. 95,C.O.F

Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawn street, every first and third Monday, at 8 p.m. Chief Rangers JAMES F. FORDRE. Recording Secretary, ALEL, PATTERSON, 199 Ottawn street.

Total Abstinence Societies.

ST. PATRICH'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. Established 1841. The hall is open to the members and their friends overy Tuesday evening. The society meets for roligious is struction in St. Patrick's Charch, tho second Sunday of each month at 4 30 P.M. The regu-lar monthly meeting is held on the second Tuesday of each month, at 8 P.M. in their hall, 92 St. Alexander St. REV. J. A. MCCALLEN, S.S., Rev. President : JOHN WALSH, 1st Vice-Presi-dent; W. P. DOYLE, Secretary, 254 St. Martin street. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Meesrs. John Walsh, J. H. Feeley and William Rawley.

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

ESTABLISHED 1863. ESTABLISHED 1663. Rev. Director. REV. FATHER FLYNN: Presi-dent. JOHN KULFEATHER; Secretary, JAS-BRADY, 200 Manufacturers Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hull-corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3:30 P M-Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Killfeather, T. Rogers and Andrew Cullen.

We Do A Good Business

In Roofing

Because we do good work. We sometimes make mistakes, but when we do we make things right. We'd like you for a customer.

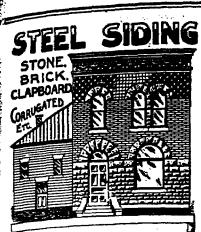
CEO. W. REED & CO.,

78'3 & 785 Craig Street,

· · · · · ·

MONTREAL.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE



FOR Stores, Houses, Halls, Barns,

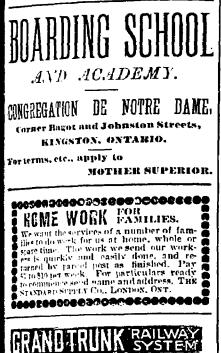
She it. Churches.

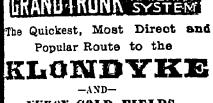
Entirely water, wind, storm and fre-proof. Will last 100 years and always look well. Cheaper than matched Lumber. Shipped from factory all ready to apply. Fully Illustrated Catalogues

sent on request. THE 🗢

Pedlar Metal Roofing Co.,

OSHAWA, Ont.





YUKON GOLD FIELDS. Choice of several routes, and impartial infor-

Full particulars as to sailing of all steamers from Parific Coast cities for Alaska, and accom-modation reserved in advance thereon. Through passenger and freight rates quoted.

Alaska pamphlets and maps, containing full information as to the Yukon district. furnished on application to any Grand Trunk Agent.

CITY TICKET OFFICE 137 ST. JAMES STREET. And Bonaventure Station.

An Irish Girl's Sacrifice.

BY CLARA MULHOLLAND.

IN a big armchair, near the fire, Mrs O'Neil lay eleeping. She was wan

and pale; her body was wasted to a mere shadow; and her small hands were almost transparent, as she moved them, restlessly, to and fro upon her knecs.

'Poor dear! How broken her sleep is!' wailed a young girl who sat at a table drawn close to the window, so as to catch the now waning light-her head bent low over a shabby, well-worn dress, which she was trying to mend, and make look respectable.

Mrs O'Neil turned and uttered a low moan, and Kathleen dropped her work

and sprang quickly to her side. Are you in pain, dear ?' she whispered, softly,-laying her cheek against her mother's.

The invalid opened her eyes and smiled sadly.

'Not more than usual, darling. I was dreaming-dreaming of home-of Ireland. And the skies were blue, and the air wassweet and vou and I were happy and content, my Kathleen, in our little cottage by the sea.'

'Oh, mother, mother, would that we were there again. Why did you ever leave it—you and father?'

"Why? Aye, so you may ask. But, people told him the streets of London were paved with gold-that work was to be had for the asking; and, so, one year, when the crops failed and the potatoes rotted in the ground, Denis said. 'We'll go to London.' And we came. But. alas! we soon found it was not what we expected. Work was hard to get, and money became scarce. The disappoint-ment and bitter want broke your tather's heart, and he died. But we might soon go back near to the old home, Kathleen, if you would -----

Marry Morgan McKail. Oh! mother dear, I could not do it.'

Because he's old, and a Protestant. But age matters little when it's a ques-tion of life or death. And he wouldn't interfere with you. He cares nothing about religion.' 'Nothing, alas? nothing. That is one

strong reason against him. He's a heathen, But, oh, mother, the worst of all is, where his money comes from."

'From a most respectable business, dear. He has houses in almost every town in Monaghan.' 'So he has. Where he sells adulterat-

ed whiskey that drives the poor creatures mad. Oh! think of the horror of it. Think of the pence spent by these unhappy beings-to the ruin of their health and the degradation and destruc tion of their souls. If I were rich'-Kathleen's young face was full of feeling and determination -' and had the power, I'd shut up every public house-everywhere. Then, how could I marry a man whose dream is to open more and more of them and grow richer, every hour, on

she knew only too well that there was golden lady' home, and she felt that not. Suddenly she started, and a little she must stiffe her pride and accept this strange position with a thankful heart. There was no carpet on the floor, no
 Wery long and dreary the hours seemed curtains on the window; but on the wall hung a tiny mirror, and in this, the firelight shining upon its heavy gold red coils. Kathleen caught sight of her splendid hair.

My little Kathleen has little to boast of in the way of beauty,' her (ather used to say, laughingly, in the old days. Her face, it pleasant is homely; but she has one glory-her hair '

'The time has come when my glory must depart,' the girl said, smiling. 'People do buy hair. And I'll get a good price for mine. So, I'll carry it to Regent street to-morrow."

She pulled out the pins that held the massive coils round her head, and in an instant she was covered as with a mantle of gold.

'I is nice,' sighing as she peeped into the glass, and fingered the silken tresses a little regretfully. 'And, Larry, dear fellow, admired it. But,' taking up the scissors, 'off it comes.' Then she paused. No. Let the man who buys it cut it. It's more than I can do.'

And she twisted up her bright locks, quickly, and went to bed.

Early next morning, Kathleen set out for Regent street. Her mother was unusually well; so, having seen that she had everything round her that she would want, the girl kissed her and bade her not be surprised if she were a long time

away. 'I may find work-who knows,' she said. 'So don't be uneasy if I remain out all day.'

Her mother sighed. The prospect was no cheering. But she bowed her head to the inevitable, and wished her child 'God speed.'

From the humble lodging to the beautiful church in Spanish Piece was but a few steps, and there, before the altar

Kuthleen knelt in prayer, begging God to bless the sacrifice she was about to make, and imploring Him to aid and help her in her dire distress. Then placing herself, her mother, and her beloved Larry under the protection of our Blessed Lady, she rose up, strength-ened and consoled, full of a sweet, tresh hope that good would come to ner that day.

The morning was cold but bright, and the streets were thronged with busy, well-dressed people. The shop windows were gaily decked out, and Kathleen lingered here and there to admire a pretty dressing gown or a warm soft shawt that she thought would lock well upon her dear, little fragile mother.

When Larry comes home rich she shall have that, and that and that,' she said, then hurried on, half laughing, half crying at her foolish but pleasant fancies.

With her heart in her mouth, and blushing all over hir comely, earnest face she entered a shop, of which one window was completely filled with faise hair of every kind and description. A sharp nosed woman, in black satin, ner low, and a great triend of mine. I'd give head dressed in a most marvellous and elaborate fashion, came forward to ask what she required.

'Oh! please,' Kathleen said in a low tremul us voice, '1-I want some money hadly; and I just thought,' removing her poor shabby hat, 'that you would acting on the impulse of the moment, buy my hair. It is rather nice-and thick and long.'

The woman glanced at the beautiful hair with the air of a connoisseur.

'Yes, it's good-distinctly so. John,' she called, sharply. 'John'' and a

she must stiffe her pride and accept this Very long and dreary the hours seemed to Kathleen, as she sat upon her perch in the shop window, her beautiful hair brushed and spread out to its fullest extent, covering her like a cloak. The people coming in and out, the various remarks and comments of the purchasers of the wonderful hair wash, amused her at first, and she tried to imagine that she did not mind being stared at, as if she were a waxwork or a statue, and that on the whole it was an easy and pleasant way in which to earn one's bread But, alter a time, her spirits drooped, a feeling of intense weariness came over her, and it was with the greatest difficulty that she choked back

the tears that gathered continually in her poor, burning eyes. Late that afternoon, two ladies entered the shop, and while one went to the counter to buy a bottle of hair wash, the other stood gazing with a kind of compassionate expression at the three girls

in the window. 'What a life !' she thought. 'How can they endure it?' Then, as her glance rested on Kathleen's sweet, modest face and downcast eyes, she started violently and looked at the girl again. 'Yes ; the likeness is extraordinary. And he said she had splendid hair. But there must

be something wrong. She couldn'twouldn't do it. And yet--' 'Have you seen a gnost, Belle " asked her friend, as, having completed her purchase, she prepared to leave the

shop ? No. But if I am not making a great mistake, either my Guardian Angel or Larry's sent us here to day, Kete.'

Kate looked at her friend blankly, and wondered what on earth she meant.

'I'll tall you presently all about it,' said Belle. Then, scribbling upon the fly-leaf of her pocket-book, 'Come to North S0 Gate, Regent Park, at S to night, and ask for Mrs. Kane,' she tore t out and handed it to the astonished Kathleen, who, blushing to the roots of ner hair, read it, and bowed assent to the darling. let us go to her. I long to tell invitation.

Belle smiled and nodded and passed out into the street.

Kate,' she cried, 'I am sure that is Kathleen ()'Neil.'

'The girl Larry O'Brien is looking for noor fellow?

for, after Lurry went to America, as agent for my husband, the O'Neils were forced to leave their home. Larry, obliged to go from place to place, on business, did not get all their letters,

and they probably got none of his. Now he has come home, Mr. Kane believing him clever, steady, and industrious, has gsven him a lucrative post in his city girl, whom he loves with all his heart, he can't be happy. He's a charming fel

him. This girl is so like the photograph that he slways carries about with him that I feel I must let him see her. I shop; and as he comes to us to night.and my conviction that she was indeed the girl he loved, I invited her to come to

'How very rash Think of his disap-



GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTER. could do how deep was her happiness. Rutland Lining fits any Steve As they sat side by side upon the sofa, Chenp. absorbed in each other, and the joy of

obarges. : A trial solicited.



(Late with Paddan & Nicholson)

228 Centre Street.

Practical Plumber, Gas and Steam-Fitter,

ELECTRIC and MECHANICAL BELLS, Bte.

CARROLL BROS., Registered Practical Sanitarians,

PLUMBERS, STEAM FITTERS, METAL AND SLATE ROUFERS.

795 CRAIG STREET, : near St. Antoine, Drainageand Ventilation Aspecialty Charges moderate. Telephons 1834



'I knew I was right,' she cried, press ing their hands warmly. God bless you 'Yes. His promised wife.' both, and make you very happy,'-Irish "But isn't it strange that she-' American. MEALTH IS BETTER. "I had no appetite and could not

'Poverty drives people to do strange hiugs. Poverty separated these twosleep at night, and I was so tired that I

could hardly walk. I saw Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised, and procured four bottles. My health is now better than it has ever been since I was a chi d, and I have not been sick for a long time." house. But, till he finds this little Irish | Miss JESSIE TURNBULL, Cranbrooke, Ont. Hoop's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, relia-

could not take him to the Regent-street my house, to night.'

anything to find his sweet K thleen for

pointment if, after you tell him that you have found his lady-love, she turns out

% The . . 8 Wall Paper King . . . OF CANADA. C. B. SCANTLEBURY,

Belleville, Kingston, Winnipeg. 🔏

Sample Books of Choice Wall Paper for Residerers, Churches, Offices. . . bodge Rooms, Public Halls, Hotels, stores, and our booklet, "How to Paper." sent free to any address. Write a Postal. Mention what prices you expect to pay, the rooms you wish to paper, and where you saw this advertise-ment.

20"We pay express charges.

Mail Order Department at Belle-ville, Ont. Address all communica-tions there.





today for a free copy of our interesting books of Help" and "How you are swindled," extensive experience in the intricate patent of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or o for free advice. MARION & MARION, erts, New York Life Building, Montreal, and die Building, Washington, D. C.

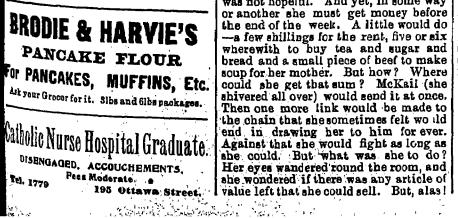


FOR THE TEETH:

FOR THE SKIN:

White Rose LANOLIN OREAM . 25 cts BENRY R. GRAY,

Pharmaceutical Chemist 122 St. Lawrence Main Street N.B. - Physicians' Prescriptions propared with the and promptly forwarded to all parts of the wity.



creatures? 'It was Larry O Brien that put all that into your head.'

Kathleen blushed brightly, and her eyes filled with tears.

'Larry taught me many things, dear. But, long before I knew him, when I was a wee thing at home, I hated the sight of a public house. And I'd rather Kathleen did as he desired. starve than marry any man who made his money by keeping them.'

'Well, dear, I trust you may not be disappointed. If Larry had stuck to his post in McKail's business he might have been here to marry you-

'Now, mother,' shaking her head, 'you know that could'nt be, for if Larry had stayed with McKail I'd never have known him. I was only a child when we left Ireland.'

'True for you, alanna But it's a pity the boy ever went to America.'

'Perhaps. But, he'll come back and find us some day, mother. And then,' her eyes shining, 'you'll be proud of your son in law.' 'Your faith is wonderful. Larry hasn't

written these two years.'

We haven't got his letters. But he has written-of that I am certain.'

'Well, dear, I trust you may not be disappointed. And I will say I always liked Larry. But, to my mind, he's not the man McKail is.' 'Oh, mother-to compare them !'

'Handsome is as handsome does, is my motto, dear. And in spite of our poverty, McKail has stuck to us. Many

a pound---To take his money was a horrible degradation. Mother, mother, let us die rather than touch another penny.'

How you tremble. How excited you are, my child. I promise never to ask or accept another farthing from the man.' 'Thank God!' Kathleen flung her arms round her mother's neck and kissed her passionately. 'If you only knew what this means to me-oh ! if you only

knew! 'My darling, I guess. Fut we can't go on long as we are doing, Kathleen.'

'No. I will-I must get work And, now, dear, you are tired. You must go to bed.

When Mrs. O'Neil had been asleep for some hours, Kathleen still sat, gazing bravely about getting work. But she was not hopeful. And yet, in some way or another she must get money before wherewith to buy tea and sugar and bread and a small piece of beef to make soup for her mother. But how? Where could she get that sum? McKail (she shivered all over) would send it at once. Then one more link would be made to the chain that she sometimes felt would Adholic NUISO Hospital Graduate. Against that she would fight as long as she to do? Her eyes wandered round the room, and she wondered if there was any article of 195 Ottawa Street. I value left that she could sell. But, alas!

money dragged from those poor tempted sharp, dapper looking individual came in rubbing his hands. 'How much,' she asked, pointing to Kathleen, as though she were a chair or a table, ' would you give for that? The girl's h ir, 1 mean.' 'Lat it down,' he said, when laconic

bluniness. Shamefaced and annoyed upheld only by the thought of her delicate mother,

II - could scarcely suppress a cry of admiration as the golden tresses rippled over the girl's shoulders, talling almost to her knees. But he recoverved himself speedily, and resuming his impenetrable and business like expression, said : 'How much do you want for it ?'

Two pounds,' replied Kathleen, trem-

bling at her own boldness. "Ma toi!" he shrugged his shoulders contemptiously. "You have grand ideas -you. Two pounds,' laughing. 'Ill give you-'

The lady in black satin whispered quickly in his ear.

'Of course! The very thing.' Then turning to K theen he pointed towards the window at the other side of the shop, where two women sat upon high stools, their long. luxuriant nair hanging down their backs for the edification and ad miration of the passers-by, and presumably an advertisement for a marvellous counter near them. One had locks black as the raven's wing, the other of a fair brown. 'Our golden lady has gone home ill,' said the little man, with a wave of his hand; 'take her place, and in a few weeks you'll have made the sum you de

mand, and can still retain your hair.' Kathleen crimsoned over neck and brow. Such a public exhibition did not please her, and she longed to refuse indignantly, and run out of the shop. But again she remembered her mother and murmuring a short prayer for patience, she asked how much he would pay her.

He mentioned a small sum per week and the girl's heart sank. But it would be a certainty, the re-

flected and till something better turned up would keep the wolf from the door. Would you want me for many weeks?' she asked nervously, her color coming and going as she spoke.

I may say-to get the post.'

Kathleen had no idea that girls with luxuriant golden hair were so plentiful. the end of the week. A little would do But, of course, he knew best. Her ex--a few shillings for the rent, five or six perience was limited, and then, the few shillings a week would be a perfect godsend to her and her mother. Decidedly, it was no ill wind that had sent the



to be a fraud-some one quite different." 'I shall tell him nothing. I will not see or speak to the girl till he leads her to me-

Kate burst out laughing.

' You dear romantic soul. Then what is to happen ? How are they to meet? In my morning room-quite by acci dent, Good bye, Kate. I promised to be home by five.' And Mrs. Kane

Sympathetic Caller-Ah, I see. A matrimonial bureau.-Up-To Date. stepped into a 'bus, and drove off. The mysterious stranger, and her note inviting her to go and see her that even-

ing, filled Kathleen with wonder and excitement. Who the lady was, or what she wanted, she could not for one moment imagine. But her pleasant looks and encouraging smile attracted her, and she longed for the time when she should

As soon, then, as she could get away from her stool in the shop window, Kathleen hurried home. In breathless agita tion she told her mother the story of her day's work, and the strange invitation she had received. Then, having given her her tes and tucked her up comfortably in bed, she kissed her tenderly and went off to keep her appointment.

Arrived at 80 North Gate, the girl was admitted by a neat little maid servant, and show into a pretty, yet simply-furnished sitting room. A delicious perhair lotion that was being sold at a fume of violets delighted Kathleen as she entered; and when the servant went out she bent her face low over a small bowl of sweet blossoms that stood upon the table

'How lovely !' she murmured. 'And how they take me back to the old days, when Larry-

The door opened, and the girl started shyly round, expecting to see the strange lady who had so kindly asked her to visit her.

Kane, but a tall, broad shouldered man walked in.

wildly; her head began to swim; a mist came into her eyes and obscured her sight. 'That voice-Larry!' She took

'Probably. Perhaps for months,' be 'Know you, my Kathleen ?' He threw said. 'But, don't put yourself out. his arm around her. 'God be thanked. 'Know you, my Kathleen ?' He threw sadly into the fire. She had spoken | There are only too many willing-eager, | I do. But what miracle, what good fortune has sent you here to night ?

'Mrs. Kane saw me-in Regent street.

In Regent street ?'

'Yes-in-a-shop-window!' 'You? Oh! Kathleen-how strange j' 'Yes' And then, in a broken voice, laughing one moment and crying the uex, she told him the whole story.

It was not what I liked Larry; but we were almost starving ;' she whispered. So, I had no choice.'

THE WHOLE system feels the effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla-stomach. liver, kidneys, heart, nerves are strengthened and SUSTAINED.

1666 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Distributions every Wednesday. Value of prizes ranging from \$2.00 to \$2,000

go any more than eight hours

vhen you bought it !

Tickets 10 cents.

that dresser.

being together, the time passed unno-

But voices in the hall, the sound of

approaching footsteps, suddenly startled

them, and they sprang up in confusion.

"It is Mrs. Kane,' cried Larry. 'My

And, drawing her arm within his own,

At that moment Mrs. Kane entered,

ticed; they forgot where they were.

her how happy she has made us.

he led her towards the door.

and one glauce told her all.

ble, sure.

C. O'BRIEN House, Sign and Decorative Painter. PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANGERS

MRS. WEEDS (meditatively) - That has Whitewashingand Tinting. All orders promptily attended to. Terms moderate. been a very useful piece of furniture. Each of my four husbands have used Residence, 615 Dorchester St. | East of Bleary. Office 647 Montreal

ESTABLIBEED 1864.

LORCE & CO.,

31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET

TO THE VALUE OF THE "DIXON CURE "

FOR THE LIQUOR AND DRUG HABITS.

FATHER MCCALLEN'S TRIBUTE

On the occasion of a lecture delivered before a large and appreciative audience, in Windsor Hall, Montreal, in honor of the Father Mathew Anniversary, Rev. J. A. McCullen, S.S., of St. Patrick's Church, without any solicitation or even knowledge on our part, paid the following grand tribute to the value of Mr. A. Hutton Dixon's medicine for the cure of the alcohol and drug hubits :---

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

NOTE-Father McCallen is President of St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society of Mont-resl, and the cure to which he refers above can be had of THE DIXAN CURE CO., 40 Park avenue, Montreal, who will send full particulars on application TELEPEONE 3085.

HATTER - AND - FURRIER. MONTREAL. SURGEON-DENTISTS DR. BROSSEAU, L.D.S. SURGICAL DENTIST. No.7St.Lawrence Street MONTREAL Felephone, - . 6291.

Your impression in the morning. Teeth in the afternoon. Elegant full gum sets. Rose Pearl (flosh colored.) Weighted lower sets for shallow jaws. Upnor sets for wasted faces : rold crown plate and bridge work, painler ar-tracting without charge if sets are inserted. Teeth filed: teeth repaired in 50 minutes ; sets in three hours' frequired.

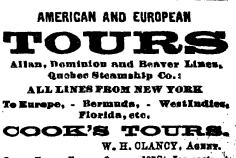
40

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

J. ALCIDE CHAUSSE ARCHITECT. 153-157 Shaw st., Montreal. Plans and Estimates furnished for all kinds of buildings. MERCHANTS' TELEPHONE 1455.

C. A. McDONNELL

Accountant and Trustee, 180 ST. JAMES STREET Telephone 1182. MONTREAL Personalsupervision given to all business. Rentscollected, Estates administered and Book audited.



GRAND TRONK TICKET OFFICE, 137 St. James Street

FOR SALE FOR THE MILLION. Kindling \$2.00 ; Out Maple \$2 50 ; Tamarao blocks \$1.75 : Mill blocks, stove lengths, \$1.50 J. C. McDIARHID, Elchmond Square, Phone \$358.

. . .

1

see and speak to her.

To her surprise, however, not Mrs.

'I-I beg your pardon,' he said, bow-ing; 'I understood that--' 'My God! Kathleen's heart beat

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. \$25,000,000. Yet during the whole of that period he never lost sight of his purpose to keep down the nation's debt. THE S. CARSLEY CO., Limited. **MR. GLADSTONE** IN THE SUMMER His surpluses were not, like those of Mr. Goschen, for example, manufactured out DEAD Montreal's Greatest Store. Notre Dame Street. of borrowed money. The young peoples' fancy lightly turns to thoughts of Shoes, for those winter As an Orator. coming too heavy. Continued From Page One. While yet a student at Oxford Mr. TAKE COMFORT, by calling here and buying a pair of our Gladstone won fame as an orator. His most important speech was that de-EASY-FITTING SHOES. view of the still narrow and somewhat livered, in the Union Debating Society prejudiced minds of many of his followof the University, against the Reform We have both Ladies' and Gentlemen's in large variety, at prices which will please some of the grievances of which Bill, which was shortly afterwards passed, in 1882. Disraeli got hold of a Irish Catholics justly complained as to you. a few of which we give now : printed copy of the speech some years Ladies' Fine French Kid Boots, in Black, A

higher education. On the ground that it did not go far enough, the Irish bishops issued a manifesto calling upon the Irish Catholic members to vote against it. They did so and defeated the Gladstone Government. This event led him to at tack what he called "Vaticanism" but that he afterwards repented of some of the statements made in his pamphlets an that subject, especially those in which he impugned the loyalty of the Catholics to the British Crown, was shown in his usual manly fashion, when, on coming into power once more, he sp pointed the Marquis of Ripon, a convert to the Church, to be Governor-General of India. From the general election which followed his defeat the Conservitives emerged victorious, and his old time adversary, Mr Disraeli, was made Premier. It was then that, full of years and honors, he retired from the leadership of the Liberal party. What followed is in the memory of most readers of the daily press; how he persisted for a few accesions in his refusal to act as nominal leader; how every great occasion brought him, almost in spite of himself, to the front as the U1, see of his party; how the events corrected with and growing out of the Russo-Turkish war stirred his spritt vent itself in his pamphet on the Balgarian atrocities; how the fire of the "old man eloquent" flamed forth anew in the track of his famous Midlothian campaign, heartening up every Liberal in the land; and how, when the Liberal party was returned to power by a strong majority in 1880, he was compelled by the voice of the people, the press and the Queen to resume the leadership of the forces whom he had led to a signal victory.

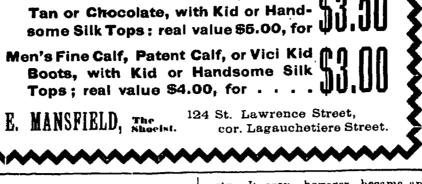
Four Times Premier.

When he assumed the premiership in the parliament of 1880, he set to himself the task of making more reforms. The extension of the franchise was effected by him. In 1885 Mr. Gladstone resigned on an unfavorable vote, although he still could command a majority in the house. Lord Salisbury formed an administration which lived on tolerance through the final session of that parliament. In 1880 the first parliament elected under the extended franchise assembled, with Lord Salisbury as Premier. His ministry was defeated, however, on an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, and the great Liberal leader assumed the reins of power. His defeat, on bringing in his first Home Rule Bill, through the "defection of the so called Liberal Unionials, under the leadership of Lord Har tington, then took place. Through the action of these recreant Liberals, the general election which ensued resulted in a victory for the Tories. The general election of 1892 resulted in Mr. Gladstone occupying for the fourth time the position of Prime Minister. The sole issue of the struggle WAS

after its delivery, and on many occasions quoted passages from it against the orator himselt, when he had discarded the crude political opinions which he held at the time. In April, 1831, Arthur Hallam writes: "I have had a long letter from Gladstone. He is very bitter against the Reform Bill." Young Gladstone denounced the bill as destined to change England's form of government and to break up the foundations of social order. One who heard the impassioned discourse says that It " converted Alston, the son of the member for Hartford, who, immediately on the conclusion of Gladstone's speech, walked across from the Whig to the Tory side of the House, amidst loud acclamations. Another who listened to it says : "Most of the speakers rose, more or less, above the usual level; but when Mr. Gladstone sat down we all of us felt that an epoch in our lives had cccurred. It certainly was the finest speech of his that I ever heard." Bishop Charles Wordsworth says: "My experience of Mr. Gladstone at this time made me (and, I doubt not, others also) feel no less sure than of my own existence that Mr. Gladstone, our then Christ Church undergraduate, would one day rise to be Prime Minister of England." Every speech which he subsequently made in the House of Commons increase ; his reputation. Of his first speech as Chancellor of the Exchequer, in 1853, it has been said that "it was one of the most memorable utterances ever heard in the House. Through five hours long it held the members speilbound. It demonstrated his absolute mastery over figures, the persuasive force of his expository gift, his strange power of clothing the dry bones of customs and tariffs with

the flesh and blood of human interest, and even something of the warm glow of poetic color."

Other great orators have been witty : Gladstone had but a quier and lambent humor. He could be slightly but not cruelly sarc-stic. He indulged in invective often; in vituperation never. Habitually urbane, even to his bitter political adversaries, he entertained no unkind personal feelings towards any one. Dieraeli never heattated to employ against him language of a rudely abusive character, and yet Mr. Gladstone gave to the bust of the deceased Beaconstield the honor of occupying, in his library at Hawarden, the pedestal over the desk on which he wrote most of his political and literary utterances. It would be difficult to dissociate his style of oratory from his political conceptions and policy. He was a forensic advocate of unparalleled power. Belonging neither to the class of Demosthenes, nor of O'Connell, nor of Wendell Phillips, ever academic in the cast of his thought, he invariably charmed by the beauty adorned his theme, by his intellectual



Tan or Chocolate, with Kid or Hand-

have been one of the greatest tragediars of modern times."

Home Kule for Ireland.

When Mr. Gladatone had disestablish ed the Irish Church he thought that Ireland would be contented. He soon realized that a far greater evil had long (been sapping away the vitality of the came on Thursday morning last at five nation. It became necessary to declare o'cluck, at Hawarden Castle. that compacts entered into between landlords and tenants in Ireland were not covered by the principle of the sanctity of contract, since the essential element of freedom between the parties had not existed. With his tine sense of justice he began in 1870 a series of beneficial reforms of the Irish land system. But as reform succeeded reform it became M.P., on the occasion of the St. Patrick's more and more evident to those who to: k an intelligent and sympathetic inter | lows : est in the condition of Ireland that not ing short of the restoration to her people of her Local Legislature for the transac tions of her local affairs could reach the root of the wrong from which they suffered. He did not rush headlong into the advocacy of Home Rule, as all the Tories and many of the so called Liberal-Unionists, with more or less severity, maintain. His conversion to that principle, like his conversion to other right principles, was of slow growth. At last, having studied the question himself, he declared that whenever a large majority of the Irish people demanded, through their representatives in Parliament, a native legislature, it should be granted to them, with such restraints as would insure the supremacy of the Imperial Parliam nt. The election by Ireland of S6 Home Rulers out of her representa- of its greatest statesman. tion of 103 induced him to espouse the cause of the Irish Nationalists. The defection of Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, followed by a number af other lukewarm and unreliable able in some respects, but of none Liberals, the fate of the first Home Itale approaching to his in its final proximity Bill, the return of the Tories to power, to completeness. Nowhere, for instance, the general election of 1842-tought do we find such a long and continuous upon the single issue of Home Rule - individual development. No other char the passage by the lieuse of Commons acter in history reveals the plasticity stone's great speech in the House against is symbolical of the wondrous century of of the embellishments with which he the hereditary legislators, and his retirement immediately after its delivery, Home Rule for Ireland, and the sginty, and by the copicusness and through failing eyesight, are events foiled for a very long period to discern, Liberals received a majority of forty validity of his diction. His grouping of which are fresh in the public memory. whose validity he was slow to acknow members. The term of low slow backnow ledge, and whose demands he never commembers. The story of Lord Salisbury's arrays in mental divisions was one of his reluctance to resign (flice until a vote most extraordinary gifts. The heroism with which the veteran ledge, and whose demands he never completely satisfied. For, while plastic and the statesman persisted in keeping pletely satisfied. For, while plastic and his faith with the Irish people, even when warned by triends that his course would split his party ; his eloquent appeals to the conscience of the British hearts" which he desired to substitute from which he could never wholly quarter. He is now over forty. At for a union maintained only by bayonets emancipate himself. Contemplation of the age of seventeen, it appears, -a union which Lord Byron described his career is contemplation of the canche be caught some lingering fever, as that which existed between a tiger and its prey--and his couff ence in the response that would be made to those appeals, will be for the future historian us. amongst the most notable events in a phenomenal career.

party. It soon, however, became ap parent that his great constitution was rapidly breaking up, and he slowly but surely grew weaker. Then facial neu-ralgia set in followed by a necrosis of the nasal bone, which, his medical advisers stated, could not be cured. The fatal termination of his sufferings

freland's Friend to the Last.

His last public utterance was in regard to Ireland, whose struggle for legislative freedom he had made his own, and in whose cause he may be said to have used l is lest dying breath. It was in the shape of a brief but expressive note which he wrote to Mr. John Dillion, Day banquet in London. It was as fol-

"I send a word of sympathy to the bonquit on St. Patrick's Day. Your cause is in your own hands. If Ireland be disunited her cause so long remains hopeless. If, on the contrary, she knows her own mind and is one in spirit, that cause is irresistible."

That he remained faithful to the cause of Home Rule for Ireland, to the furtherance of which he had for the closing hfteen years of his life he had devoted his splendid enthusiasm, his magnificent oratorical talents, and his matchless statesmanship, was charac-teristic of Mr. (iladstone; for he never ligged in his attachment to a cause of the righteousness and justness of which he had been convinced. In his death Ireland has lost a great and sincere friend, and England has been deprived

A Symbol of the Century.

Mr. Gladstone's personality was unique. listory tells us of others as remarkand the many-sidedness of Mr. Gladwhich he was a wondrous product. He was the subject of forces whose power he foiled for a very long period to discern, ledge, and whose demands he never comcensitive to an extraordinary degree, when his traditions and his moral nature are considered, he was ala sort of intellectual conservatism tury which is passing away, blending in its receding vision the wider glory of the century that is coming-a glory whose rays seem to shine already upon



mm

The accuracy of our Mail Order organization during recent years is well known. A blunder occasionally-the means are human-but so seldom that the D-partment is known as having a model system. Success proves it. We shall lift it this year above its own level, so that what has been good service before -far above the average-will be excellent now.



Most neeple like to buy their LINENS at The Big Store, they feel a second security in knowing that our Linen Values are the Best, and they can sele up that the widest range of Litnens on this Continent; assortments are now at their light values, at their best, and prices at their lowest. When this occurs it's the way time to buy.

LINEN DAMASK.

Linen Values that speak with no uncertain sound. The most wanted kinds for the least money. LINEN TABLE DAMASK in New Designs and the following widths :---

55 inches, 35c a vard ; 62 inches, 47c a vard ; 64 inches, 60c a yard ; 68 inches, 70° a vard ; 72 inches, 80c a yard. UNBLEACHED TABLE DAMASK,

well selected new patterns. Widths :-44 inches, 17c a vard ; 48 inches, 21c a yard ; 52 inches, 24c a vard ; 60 inches, 481 a vard ; 72 inches, 550 a yard.

DINNER NAPKINS to match, linen, mze, from 585 to \$2.80 per dozen.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.

Thousands of Linen Towels sold week at The Big Store, on Monday work find a special value lot of great and rest HUCKABACK LINEN TOWELS with Fancy Red Border, size 14 by 24 it we cente. HEAVY HUCKABACK HIVY

LINEN TOWELS.

TOWELS, 15 by 28 inches, 54 cents Extra HEAVY HUCKABACK LINEX

TOWELS, 16 by 31 incnes Spect . 7 Very Heavy Huckaback Linen To Mis.

with Red Border, 17 by 28 inches, white Very Heavy Huckaback Linen Lovela splendid round thread, red border, story

by 40 inches. Special value, 12 miles

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Lind

SUMMER SILK WAISTS.

Summer Dress Coods and Silks.

Summer Dress Goods and Silks deserve a prominent place in the store to what to day. They are handsomer and richer than ever before-New, Daring, Striking and Beautiful in every feature ; tasteful and attractive as only High Class Fromen Patterns can be.

SUMMER SHIRT WAISTS.

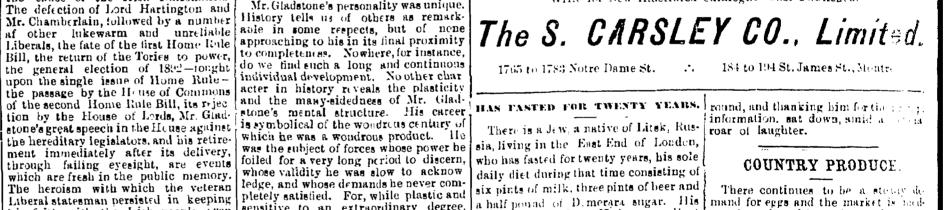
A collection of the latest fancies of A Royal lot of beautiful Wais were those whose business it is to create quisite, tasteful, and effective transstyles. You'll readily admit these Shirt that only the deft fingers of a group Waists are worth a half more than could create. they're marked. New Tartan Plaid Shirt Waises (av

Ladies' Fine Muslin Shirt Waists in the ever popular plaid pattern. Yoke onte Clan designs, splendidly back, full front, white stand up collar yoke back and front, self rolling and and self cuffs. Colors-Rose, green pink, and detschable linen collar. - ia. blue and mauve effects. Special price, price \$3 25. S5 cente.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LE

Write for New Illustrated Catalogue-Just Published.



reluctance to resign (flice until a vote | most extraordinary gifts. had been taken in the House of Com mons, the protracted discussion of the Home Rule Bill, its passage in the Commons and its rejection by the 1, rds, the Liberal leader's declaration of war upon the hereditary legislators, and his retirement from the Cabinet on account of failing eyesight, owing to a cataract on each eye, are matters of general knowledge.

A Democratic Financier.

Although he had attained his seventieth year before he showed him to be an ardent Demccrat in all the legislation which he initiated or advocated. Mr. Gladstone was in his financial policy a friend of the masses as against the unjustly privileged classes from the time he brought in his first budget in 1853. The speech he made in exposition of the proposals in that budget was a plea for the release of industry and commerce from all artificial restraints, and for the simplification of the revenue. To that financial policy he chang throughout his long after career. In 1853 he reduced taxation on 133 articles and abolished it altogether on 123. Among the commodties immediately cheapened by his budget were tea, augar, butter, cheese, and molasses. This he effected in the way in which he afterwards accomplished similarly beneficial reforms in favor of the, people increasing the taxation upon the wealthy classes. The income tax he had regarded as an emergency tax; but his addition to the legacy and succession duties were looked upon as permanent. The Crimean war, which cost the United Kingdom \$500, 000,000, interrupted his career as a financial reformer; for, as has already been said, he retired from the cabinet from conscienticus motives when the war began. It was not until 1859 that he was able to resume his task. He became Chancellor of the Exchequer again in that year, with a large deficit to face; and he continued to occupy that post for seven years. The series of budgets which he passed through Parliament each of those years were the most brilliant and enlightened which England or any other country has ever seen. He was fitted with a lofty passion for the deliverance of his country from the fetters of oppression, taxation, extravagance and debt. A deficit never turned him aside from his resolve to cheapen the necessaries of life. In 1860 he had a large deficit to face; yet in that year he reduced the taxes on butter, eggs, cheese, rice and leather. Next year he abolished the paper duty and set the press free from an exorbitant and vexatious impost. In 1863, having a large surplus in prospect, he be took \$8,000 000 off the duty on tes, and \$13 700,000 cff the income tax. Between 1863 and 1866. inclusive, he repealed or reduced taxa taion by the large amount of \$70 000 000. and the revenue was larger by \$15,000,-

In an article upon Mr. Gladstone which appeared in The Contemporary Review after his retirement in the spring of

1894, Mr. R. H. Hutton, the accomplish-ed editor of The Spectator, Londonformerly a Liberal but now a sort of mugwump organ-said of his oratory : ' In 1868 Mr. Gladstone was still, though a great parliamentary orator, the orator of a nighly educated House of Commons, to whom the platform was as yet almost unknown, and those modern drill halls or circuses in which great mass meetings are now addressed, quite unknown. Nor would anyone, even in 1868, easily have believed that Mr. Gladstone could ever become the idol of such meetings as those which he has since addressed on Blackheath and in Hegler's circus. His own natural style was almost scholastic, the style of a thinker who engralts one distinction on another till the reader is somewhat bewildered in trying to grasp the full effect of the complete qualifications thus composed. No one could have anticipated that Mr. Gladstone was destined to eclipse Mr. Bright, not indeed as an orator, but as an effective democratic force. Yet that is assuredly what Mr. Gladstone has become, and become, moreover since he had passed by many years the age of seventy."

Would Have Been a Great Tragedlan.

Sir Richard Temple, in his "Life in Parliament," writing of the memorable session of 1856 at a point just before the introduction of the first Home Rule Bill, says :

"The salient feature was the impres sive personality of Mr. Gladstone himself, who was quite the figure head in this parliament. Naturally he was no longer the handsome man, with a beautiful voice, who had been wont to charm a listening Senate. But still his aspect was nobly picturesque, and when under excitement he was grandly leonine. Advanced age had loft its traces on him outwardly, and had impaired his matchless powers of elecution. The once resonant voice often would become husky, and at times almost inaudible, so that his oratory sank and fell with a cadence like the wind. But his persuasiveness for many minds remained in its highest degree. His impassioned gesture seemed to be quite unimpaired; it could not conceivably have ever been finer than it was in these days. When excited in speech he would swing his arm round like the sweep of a scimitar. and yet with a movement both graceful and appropriate. His hands, too, were most expressive, and by their motion or action belped him to enforce arguments. Above all, there was the play of features in the careworn countenance. Evidently he was in the highest sense of the term, one of nature's actors. It would be no 000 at the end of the period than it had disparagement of him to say that had been in 1859, when he began bis he by accident of birth or fortune be-ling term of office with a deficit of taken himself to the stage, he would

Rostility to the Rouse of Lords.

It was not only during recent years that Mr. Gladstone insisted that the Peers must submit to the will of the elective branch of the legislature. As far back as 1857 he said in a speech: 'Every member of the House of Commons is preudly conscious that be belongs to an assembly which, in its collective capacity, is the paramonut power of the State." He never denounced the Peers as directly as Mr. Bright, Mr. Morley or Mr. Chamberlain. His style of oratory precluded that. But his most prominent legislative achievements duriug the last quarter of a century were accomplished by him in spite of the opposition of the Lords. In every case he succeeded in bringing them to their knees before the popular chamber; and it is not probable that the reason he was not more eag r in ' mencing or ending' the House of Lords was that he was couvinced by experience that whenever a majority of the people's representatives showed that they were determined to pass certain measures the Peers ignominiously yielded.

Retirement from Public Life,

Mr. Gladstone's retirement from public life a few years ago caused widespread surprise, owing to the remarkably robust health which he had until then enjoyed. An affection of the eyes was the chief cause of his withdrawal to private life. This trouble was successfully removed by an operation, and it was hoped by his political friends, particularly by the Irish Nationalists, that it would be possible for him to resume his place at the head of the Liberal

• 7/

Our subscribers are particularly request ed to note the advertisements in the TRUE mention the paper.

Dyspepsia Specialist (irritably) - But, madam, you must chew your food. What are your teeth given you for?" Female Patient (calmly)-They weren't given to me; I bought 'em.'-Francis Warren, Ashgrove, Macroom.

How a person can gain a pound a day by taking an ounce of Scott's Emulsiom is hard to explain, but it certainly happens.

It seems to start the digestive machinery working properly. You obtain a greater benefit from your food.

The oil being predigested, and combined with the hypophosphites, makes a food tonic of wonderful fleshforming power.

All physicians know this to to be a fact.

All druggists; 50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronte

On payments of \$15 cash and \$8 monthly will purchase at once from us choice of 4 practically new, regular \$450 Nordheimer & Heintzman pianos. These pianos are quite as good as new for wear, have only been rented a short time. Rare chance for a high class bnrgain. Also new STEINWAY, NORDHEIMER & HEINTZMAN pianos.

Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine St.

name is Morris Fox. He is an excellent erately active with no change in new Talmudical scholar, and in spite of his to note, sales being made freely at the ways tempered, to some extent, by frugal meals, he is the most healthy, He per dozen. intelligent and wideawake person in his firm under a fair demand and sales of which shattered his constitution and entirely destroyed his digestive organs. He took many kinds of treatment from many physicians, until his stomach became inured to all medicine. At the Kieff Hospital they vainly tried to cure him by sponging and electrolysis ; at Vienna his physicians included the well known Drs. Albert and Northnagel. His treatment WITNESS, and, when making purchases, at Carlsbad was a failure; then he traveled to Konigsberg, when the physi cians decided that he must live on sugar, milk and beer. He adopted their prescription, and soon regained normal health. For twenty years no solid food

Where is the Knave.-Sheridan was

one day much annoyed by a fellow-member of the House of Commons who

kept crying out every few minutes 'Hear,

hear.' During the debute he took occa-

sion to describe a political contemporary

that wished to play rogue, but had only

sense enough to act fool. 'Where,' ex-

claimed he with great emphasis, 'where

shall we find a more knavish fool than

he?' 'llear, hear,' was should by the troublesome member. Sheridan turned

ARE YOU OUT

DRESS STAYS?

If so, insist on having

THE SILK STITCHED

Impervious, Thin,

Light, Elastic,

Durable,

EVER-READYS "

READY

STAYS

has passed his month.

IN ER

12

primes were made at \$1. and choice band picked at \$1 10 to \$1 15 per bound. In honey I usiness is slow and the market is dull and easy. We quote: White clover comb, 11c to 12;; dark, Set (10); white strained, 65 to 7c, and dark. If to



The tone of the market for brack was

Apply the test of comparison to the fall what offerings, compare the prices, you will find our balow those of other stores : compare the matri-tics, you will find no better anywhere. The sch-out the stole there are thousands of other effor-tunities equally as interesting. Nothing should seeing them will tell you how exceptionarly and they are. Come !

Sheetings.

We repeat this, but it is well worth repeated a serviceable 8-4 Sheeting for 12c a yard.

Gloves.

You need a few pairs of our Ladies' (liadien) Undressed Kid Gloves, all shades of Tan. all size, a fee Glove for 36 pair.

Men's Oxford Shirts

In Neat Patterns, fast colors, well made, best material : sizes 14 to 17, for 49e each.

Boys' Ready-Made Clothing.

DUYS RECARY-MARCE CIOUNNIE. Here is a bargain richness, here is where every parent having boys to clothe have their several thrift touched, here every garment that is for such must russ a citical examination. No inferior goods here. Children and Boys' 2-piece Suits in All-Wool English Serge, well made and lined with Farmers Satin : price \$4.75 to \$6.50 per suit. Children and Boys' Halitax Tweet Suits in light and dark Grey Efficiency, Philted Coats, English and dark Grey Efficiency, Philted Coats, English Brown and Grey Mixtures, and Farey Checks; prices, \$3.25 to 46.00.

Broken Lines at Special Prices

Boys' 2-piece Suits in Light and Dark Faucy Checks : regular price, \$2.75; now \$1.50, Boys' All-Wool 2-piece Suits; regular price, \$4 25; now \$3.00, Youths' 3-piece All-Wool Tweed Suits : regular price, \$6 00; now \$450.

