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 The Subscription price is \$1.00 per annum in advance. Single copies 10 cents. Foreign postage extra. Payment in advance. Terms payable in advance.

The Montreal Witness

OFFICES: 253 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL, Que.
 Remittances may be by Bank cheque, Post-office money order, or by Registered letter. We are not responsible for money lost through the mail.

VOL. XLVI. NO. 46. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1897. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ST. PATRICK'S JUBILEE BAZAAR

Was Inaugurated at the Victoria Rink Last Evening.

The Proceeds to be Devoted to the High School Project—A Grand Display of Articles—The Programme of the Opening.

SWEET Charity is abroad in the land to-day, with numberless devoted and enthusiastic assistants seeking for fair Mammon; and when the elusive gold goddess is found her treasures will pay tribute to Charity's coffers.

Charity began the search at the Victoria Rink last evening, and until Tuesday next will hunt for Mammon's wealth.

From this prelude it may be learned that the Golden Jubilee Bazaar of St. Patrick's Parish was opened last night. The object of this Bazaar is a worthy one and worthy of the complete support of every parishioner, young and old—that of providing funds for the proposed Irish High School for boys. As many are doubtless aware, the ground for this proposed institution was purchased some time ago, but the amount necessary to erect a building was never realized.

New this is a most auspicious time to begin the work. It is the year of the Golden Jubilee of the Parish, and there is no better way to memorialize the occasion than by the erection of what shall prove a lasting and a useful monument. Much fuss is being made and much money is being spent over the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, and if it is found necessary for such lavish expenditure simply because a Queen happened to live longer, or rather reign longer, than any of her predecessors, do you not think it of greater import to fittingly celebrate an epoch in the history of the Church of God. Therefore it is to be hoped that everyone will support this good object as much as possible, and a visit to the bazaar will do this.

There were not a great many people in attendance at the Bazaar last night, but on account of it being opening night not many were expected. The Police Band was present and discoursed a well selected programme of music and an orchestra also contributed musical selections.

On ordinary occasions the Victoria Rink would hardly rank as a handsome building, but the ladies have been busy during the past few days and their deft and dainty fingers have changed it into a fit home for fairies. Booths are arranged down the two sides of the Rink and in the centre the Flower Booth claims attention.

Speaking of the ladies, if these fair ones do not show enormous amounts in their books at the end of the bazaar, then it will have been something remarkable. These fair collectors are not of the fearful variety generally present at such affairs, but, on the contrary, are most pleasing, and at the same time hard workers, and they deserve, every one of them, to be successful. They have a most convincing manner, and I think that many of them must have "kissed the Blarney stone." A newspaperman generally represents the quintessence of diplomacy and nerve in "standing off" creditors and collectors, but even the tact and nerve of the diplomat would avail nothing against the wiles and ways of feminine loveliness in the guise of a bazaar collector. This is my experience, and therefore I expect to win numberless rocking chairs, tea-sets, tables, and many other things too numerous to be thought of. It isn't wise to be reminiscent and those who don't know anything about these affairs had better find out for themselves.

Entering the Rink by Drummond street, one finds a refreshment booth to the right, and then the ice cream booth. In both places complete arrangements have been made for the thrifty and the hungry. Both are prettily decorated. In the refreshment booth the prevailing colors are orange and green, and the ice cream table is hidden under a handsome arrangement of white and heliotrope. The Cigar booth is next, and then comes the Rosary table. This is tastefully designed, and the Jubilee colors—red, white and blue—appear prominent. The Fancy table is next to the Rosary table, and it vies with its neighbors for beauti-

ful effect. There are any amount of useful and ornamental articles at the Fancy table, and it is well worth a visit. There is a very handsome table in onyx and brass, given by Mr. O. McGarvey; a splendid desk, from Mr. F. M. Wilson, and a beautiful hand-painted table-cover from Miss Egan. Miss Conway has contributed a very pretty cushion of satin, decorated.

Across on the other side of the Rink is the Children's table. Here are any amount of toys and such articles as appeal to the hearts and slender purses of our younger counterparts. The Male Society table occupies the next position; here are represented St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society, C. M. B. A., Catholic Foresters, St. Patrick's National Society, the Young Irishmen's Society, and the Shamrocks. Attached to this table is a wonderful scale, which, in addition to weighing, takes your height, registers your strength and tells your lung power. Miss M. Reynolds is the presiding genius at this particular branch of the table. Following comes the Children of Mary table; the decorations are in blue and look very pretty. Next to that is the table of the Ladies' Auxiliaries of the A. O. H., and then another fancy table which is decorated in accordance with its object. In the left-hand corner is the Candy booth, and here many toothsome morsels are offered. The booth is well arranged, and the Jubilee colors are shown to advantage in the decorations. Attached to this is a bicycle stand, where wheels can be checked for a nominal sum. This is under the charge of Mrs. Emerson.

- OFFICERS OF THE BAZAAR:**
 President, LADY HINGSTON.
 1st Vice, MRS. MCKENNA;
 2nd Vice, MRS. MENZIES;
 Secretary, MISS DARRAGH.
- FLOWER TABLE**—Presided over by Mrs. James and Mrs. Kelly.
ICE CREAM TABLE—Presided over by Mrs. McKenna, Mrs. Doyle, Mrs. Monk, Mrs. McLannigan, Mrs. John Kavanagh, Miss Stafford, Miss Doherty, Miss M. O'Connor, Miss L. Mullin, Miss E. Mullin.
REFRESHMENT TABLE—Presided over by Mrs. Menzies, assisted by Mrs. Byrnes, Mrs. Ireland, Mrs. Gilchen, Miss Nicholson, Miss Menzies, Miss Ransome and Miss McCann; waitresses, Miss McKenna, Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Wright and Miss N. Smith.
CANDY TABLE—Presided over by Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Amos and Miss Emerson.
CIGAR TABLE—Presided over by Mrs. and Miss Scullion.
SACRED HEART TABLE—Presided over by Mrs. Bond and Mrs. S. Young, assisted by Mrs. B. Tunney, Mrs. Thoe, Ryan, Misses K. Coleman, Sparks, Kearney, McKenna, Bella McKenna, Madden, Celia Madden, Alice O'Connor, Lizzie O'Connor, Winnie O'Connor, Woolie O'Connor, Moffatt and Lulu McHoff.
ROSARY TABLE—Presided over by Miss Cassidy, assisted by Mrs. T. J. Mahar, Mrs. J. Murphy, Miss Bernice Quigley, and Miss Helen Hanabery.
LADIES' AUXILIARIES—Presided over by Miss Sutherland, assisted by Mrs. Allen, Miss Watson and Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. McMann and Miss O'Connor.
CHILDREN OF MARY—Presided over by Miss Robinson, assisted by Miss McCarragh, Miss O'Connor, Miss Roach.
LINEN TABLE—Presided over by Mrs. Warren and Mrs. Wolfe, assisted by Mrs. Jno. Warren (who has charge of the Souvenir Glasses), Ms. Jas. Warren and Miss Casey.
MEN'S SOCIETY TABLE—Presided over by Mrs. Love and Ms. P. Reynolds, as assisted by Mrs. Costign, Misses Reynolds, Ward, Heney, Martin, Condy, and the Misses Feeley.
CHILDREN'S TABLE—Presided over by Mrs. Jno. McCrory, assisted by Mrs. Jno. Scanlan, Miss McGigan, Miss Nugent, Miss K. Kavanagh, the Misses Mullin, and Miss Minnie McNory.
STORE ROOM—Ms. Elliott, Mrs. Dwyer.
TEA COSEY AND CHION TABLE—Presided over by Mrs. Wilson and Miss McGarvey, assisted by Mrs. Elliott, Miss French, Miss Conwy, Miss Eva Elliott and Miss M. Collins.
- Donations to Fancy Table—Presidents, Mrs. F. M. Wilson and Miss McGarvey.**
 Handsome oak writing desk, by Mr. F. M. Wilson, 87 Lansfield street, collected on by Mrs. F. M. Wilson.
 Mrs. O. McGarvey, 852 Lagachetiere street, set of, carved, in case.

- Mr. H. Lunan, 571 Seigneurs street, gentleman's dressing case.
 Mrs. H. Lunan, 571 Seigneurs street, pair of photo frames.
 Miss Conway, 53 St. Monique street, doll's bed.
 Miss McCarthy, 784 Lagachetiere street, silver snuff-box.
 Mr. Webb, 2295 St. Catherine street, perfume.
 Mr. Scroggie, 2219 St. Catherine street, lace curtains.
 Mrs. M. Elliott, Dorchester street, gent's cigar moistening box.
 Brady Brothers, St. Antoine street, one ton coal.
 Mr. Thoe, Ligget, Notre Dame street, one mat.
 Miss McCloud, 12 Park Avenue, centre piece.
 Mr. Valiquette, St. Catherine street, fancy chair.
 Miss Downey, 52 Cathcart street, handkerchief sachet.
 Mrs. B. McNally, 60 Hutchison street, handsome pin-cushion.
 Crazy cushion and number of small articles from a lady friend.
 Mr. Geo. A. Clarke, St. Catherine street, picture in gilt frame.
 Mr. Wm. Sharpley, St. James street, Parian marble statue.
 Miss Egan, 101 Mance street, hand-painted table cover.
 Miss McDonald, De Montigny street, artificial flowers.

Presented to Mrs. E. Tunney, 14 Belmont street.
 A cooking range by H. R. Ives & Co. Pair of scales, by F. M. Sullivan.

From Mrs. Joseph E. M. Quipp.
 One brass and onyx table, also brass and onyx lamp with shade.

HOLY ROSARY TABLE.

- Statue of the Blessed Virgin, Mrs. Mullin, St. Urbain street.
 Umbrella stand, Mrs. Doyle, Park Avenue.
 Mandolin, by a friend.
 Favorite Poems, Miss Waters.
 Picture of late Archbishop Fabre, Mrs. Foley, St. Antoine street.
 Fruit dish, Miss McDonald, Metcalfe street.
 Fancy articles, Miss Dwyer, Sherbrooke street.
 Glove box, Miss Barry, Dowd street.
 Mrs. Mullin, St. Urbain street, statue of Blessed Virgin.
 Mrs. Foley, St. Antoine street, picture of late Bishop Fabre.
 A Friend, Stanley street, mandolin.
 Favorite poems and fancy articles, Miss Waters.
 Miss Mary Cassidy, Peel street, pair vases and one jardiniere.
 Miss Annie Dwyer, Sherbrooke street, fancy articles.
 Miss M. Barry, Dowd street, glove box.
 Mrs. E. Elliott, Park Avenue, pair pearl prayer beads.
 Mrs. Doyle, Park Avenue, umbrella stand.
 Mrs. Maggie McDonald, Metcalfe street, fruit dish.
 Dufrene & Mongenais, 1 case claret.
 Mr. Sabiston, Lithographer, St. Paul street, printing 175 jubilee bazaar badges.

Donations Received by Mrs. Mahar.

- Mr. Hicks, valuable picture framed by Johnstone & Copland.
 Hermann Wolfe, large web of Japanese drapery and fancy-ware.
 Mr. Earl, marble slab.
 Mr. Fogarty, pair of boots.
 Mr. Kyle, pair of boots.
 James Hutton, pair of Rodger's best carvers.
 Mr. Barr, Venetian pickle jar.
 Mr. Stroud, five lbs. of best black tea.
 Mr. Leblanc, onyx table.
 Mr. Fraser, one chair.

Donations Received by Mrs. D. Bond.

- Mrs. P. Kelly, tapestry painting.
 Mrs. P. Kelly, hand-made broken china vase.
 Mrs. Whitney, fancy hand-painted music rack.
 Mrs. S. Young, hand-made quilt, which took first prize at exhibition.
 Mrs. S. Young, six pairs bedroom slippers.
 Miss McGlaughlin, twenty dollar gold piece.
 Mrs. Quipp, magnificent brass and onyx lamp and table.
 Mr. Geo. R. Hasley, handsome mirror.
 Mr. C. B. Lanctot, pair candelabra.
 Mrs. Laflerty, fancy work.
 A Friend, handsome porcelain lamp.
 Mrs. Dr. Young, hand-painted cushion.
 Miss Farrell, pair fancy pillow-shams and souvenir cup and saucer.
 Mrs. Michaud, hand-painted cushion.
 Mrs. Dr. Young, hand-painted fire screen.
 Mr. Wm. Clendenning, cooking range.
 Miss Coleman, oil painting.
 Mrs. Owen McDonald, handsome bluet chin toilet set.
 Mr. Scullion, piece of silverware.
 Miss W. O'Connor, fancy five o'clock tea cloth.
 A Friend, fancy lamp.
 Miss A. O'Connor, silver button hook.
 Miss Lizzie O'Connor, fancy goods.
 Mr. J. B. Boivin, alarm clock.
 Mrs. Dr. Young, terra cotta caraffe with glasses.
 Miss Martha Gregory, two crocheted tidies.
 Mr. Donnelly, of Rae & Donnelly, complete carving set.
 [See eighth page for lists of other donations.]

The life of man is made up of action and endurance, and life is fruitful in the ratio in which it is laid out in noble action or in patient perseverance.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

The Progress of American Catholic Reading Circles.

The Season of Annual Reunions at hand. Notions on Magazines and Books.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PHILADELPHIA, May 31, 1897.—It seems but a short time since we first heard of the Reading Circle movement, yet it has so developed and taken such a hold on those who entered into it with spirit, that it has become a part of our educational system, and a most admirable part. The season has arrived for the different assemblies, annual receptions, etc., of the different Circles as a whole and each of the four which have been so marked has shown a steady strengthening, and growing understanding of the object of the Reading Circles. We have undoubtedly a clever generation of young women now stepping forward into the world's active arena. They have taken up new lines of study, and have fallen into the habits of students far more readily than anyone could have anticipated, and there is a change in them most satisfactory to those who have the opportunity to observe the new channels of thought, and the new subjects of conversation which are coming more and more to the fore. In Philadelphia, the clergy have been most kind and patient in the interest they have shown. Not only have they pointed out the paths of study and research which must be pursued, but they have made the meeting most interesting by discussion and explanation.

THERE ARE SCORES OF YOUNG GIRLS

in Philadelphia to-day who have been brought from the vague and formless intuitions of a faith they have accepted as their parents' faith, to the clearer understanding and sincere adherence of an intelligent and an appreciative Catholic, through these Reading Circle meetings. This is of far more importance than the acquisition of a cultured taste and a nineteenth century readiness to use the pen and twist the best English into original and striking "papers." There has been a great deal of that, of course, and there has been more than the usual percentage of really good and sound matter among these papers. The last winter was less amusing than the winter of 1895-96 but it was as fruitful of results. Dr. Loughlin has been at his post, and as inspiring as ever, for his learning, his pleasant manner, and his evident earnestness in the matter are certainly inspiring. To his untiring perseverance we attribute our advance in this direction, for kind and forbearing as are the other priests, I believe Dr. Loughlin had the most faith in our ability and ambition—the faith which urged him to give to us

YOUNG WOMEN SUCH A NOBLE CHANGE.

This year's work closed on the evening of the 27th May, when the reception of the Archdiocesan and Reading Circle Union to His Grace Archbishop Ryan was given in Horticultural Hall. The first reception was given in the hall of Notre Dame Convent, and there was plenty of room for the attendance, four years ago.

Horticultural Hall is a vast and beautiful place of assemblage, and its wider sweep and loftier height is but typical of the growth mentally of the Circles. Dante is no longer a misty personage, and his work a myth to them, Milton has stepped from the mustiest shelf of the bookcase and is now a familiar. Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, even far away Piers Plowman, are all more than mere names. And in history, Church or secular, the girls now know where to go to find what they do not know or to make sure of what they do. That a good deal of information was needed in certain quarters, I am sure. I solemnly declare that I heard an Irish American girl—pretty, well-dressed and easy-mannered—asking another girl at a "Moore evening" in a tone of utter, innocent ignorance: "Who was Moore, anyway? I don't know anything about the old fellow, do you? What kind of songs did he write?" She knew before the "Evening" ended, and she seemed very much pleased, and quite disgusted with her former state. If I had not heard it myself, I could not have believed in such ignorance anywhere in the United States. Of the deeper matters of literature, many and many a woman or man may be ignorant and feel no shame, but of the heart-songs and home lyrics of this century, how can it be possible? Verily, reading circles which work at the deeper matters and make their recreations the lighter and more familiarly genial work of the poets, deserve a warm encomium.

THE NEW EDITOR OF DONATION'S MAGAZINE.

If there is anything in "the outward signs" upon which we may rely, Donahoe's has made a long step towards prosperity in its new choice of an editor. Mr. Henry Austin Adams is a man of strength, of courage, of good sense, and of great learning. He seems to have eyes for a clear all around view; nothing escapes him in cause and effect, while he is so earnest, so desirous, that all should share his wealth of facts and deductions therefrom, that wherever he goes there is an educational power of no mean authority hard at work. We have had the great benefit of several of his lectures during last winter, and he can

never be forgotten as an instructor. Donahoe's has had a fine editor before, but the last five or six months it has "wobbled" uncertainly—and for the most part towards failure. But it was worth waiting for such a "new man."

THE CATHOLIC HOME JOURNAL.

Here in Philadelphia we have a new magazine—it is less than a year old—which has made a brave showing the last two months. The Catholic Home Journal for April and May has done honor to the silver jubilee of Archbishop Ryan in staunch and graceful fashion. The April number was devoted to subjects appertaining to the past of the Archbishop, or to his honored and revered present, and of the abundance of good things gladly contributed for the occasion, there was an overflow into the May number. In the April number, "From Cahel to Carondelet," by Mrs. M. M. Halvey, is a sketch that has exceptional merit, and is, moreover, exactly true in its facts since they were communicated, and read in the proofs, by the Archbishop himself. It is illustrated by views of the spots connected with the principal events of his life, both here and in Ireland and it establishes the fact—or it should so establish it—that his Grace was born in Thurles, and not near it, as other authorities have it. History is "nothing if not correct." George Barton, who does so much good work for us, continues the story of the life begun at Thurles and it is carried over into the May number, where Mr. P. J. Coleman's fine ode also appears. The two numbers will be even more interesting and valuable in the far future than to-day, for it is thus preserved the incidents and coloring of history. We who labor among the records of the past can get a just estimate on the local and contemporary issues of periodicals.

REV. FATHER RUSSELL'S NEW BOOK.

A delightful little volume for which we are to thank the Rev. Matthew Russell, S. J., has come to me from over the seas, "St. Joseph's Anthology." It is a collection of over one hundred poems in honor of the dear Saint Joseph, which Father Russell has gathered from many sources, and to which he has contributed beautiful thoughts and musical words himself. There are not a few royal names as poets on the list of singers, and there are many verses worthy of their subject. Humility, yet with a gentleness, tenderness with a reserve, should mark the treatment of matters pertaining to this Saint, and Father Russell has selected with such a view. Father Hugh T. Henry, Father Edmund of the Heart of Mary, C.P., Father van Rensselaer, S.J., Father Clarence W. Ward, Eleanor C. Donnelly, Harriet M. Skimmore, and others well known to us as American poets, are beautifully presented here as clients of St. Joseph, the silent saint. Indeed, their work is remarkably fine on this occasion. Father Henry, of whom we are justly proud to be the President of the American Catholic Historical Society, furnishes an exquisite thing in the "Espousals of Our Lady."

SARA TRAINER SMITH.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE

In Montreal and Surrounding Districts.

It has been said that the closing of the present century would behold some queer happenings. As far as Montreal and the surrounding districts are concerned, this opinion seems to bear a semblance of truth, because it has never been known, in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, to have such frequent shocks of earthquake or, as other people call them—seismic disturbances.

The shocks of March 25 and March 26 last have not been forgotten by those who experienced them, and when, last week, there was heard that subterranean rumbling which quickly grew louder, almost every one recognized the sound and realized that an earthquake was in progress.

The shock on this occasion exceeded both of the two former that visited Montreal in point of duration, the time occupied by the rumbling and the shocks being no less than sixty-five seconds.

It is almost needless to say that the shocks, particularly the first, had a most terrifying effect upon a great number of people, especially those who lived in upper tenements, or who were in rooms in the upper parts of houses. Those who were walking on the streets hardly seemed to notice the shock. Throughout the city and especially on Park Avenue, where the houses are built on made ground so to speak, the same scenes were to be witnessed as on the former occasions. At the hotels and supper-rooms were quickly emptied and the corridors and lobbies filled with guests enquiring of one another what the matter was. The first impulse is to rush out of the houses into the streets and in no portion of the city was this more visible than in the aristocratic quarters above the line of Sherbrooke street. Fortunately, there was no damage done by the shock, but there is an uneasy feeling now awakened in the minds of many citizens.

TWO NEW SAINTS

The Canonization Ceremonies of the Blessed Zaccaria and the Blessed Fourier de Maitainour.

Forty Thousand People Assisted at the Impressive Service—An Outline of the Preparations Made for the Occasion.

Rome, May 27.—The ceremony of canonization of the Blessed Zaccaria, founder of the Order of Barnabites, and of the Blessed Fourier de Maitainour, surnamed the Apostle of Lorraine, which took place on Ascension Day at St. Peter's, Rome, is an impressive ceremony. The huge Basilica was thronged. It is estimated that 40,000 persons were present. The approaches to the sacred edifice were lined by Italian troops. Inside the building were the Pontifical Gendarmes and the Swiss Pontifical Guards. Young men belonging to the different Catholic societies, under the direction of the Pontifical chamberlains, acted as ushers.

From as early as 6 o'clock a.m. a stream of carriages and pedestrians set in toward the basilica, and by 8 o'clock St. Peter's was crowded. Its interior was aglow with the light of thousands of candles, which a force of 300 lay brothers began lighting at 5 o'clock. The illumination was especially brilliant at the apse, where the Pontifical throne, surmounted by an immense picture of the Holy Trinity, was surrounded by banners depicting the miracles wrought by the Blessed Zaccaria and the Blessed Fourier. Soon after 8 o'clock the strains of the "Ave Maria Stella" heralded the approach of the inaugural procession from the Sistine Chapel. It was headed by representatives of the mendicant and monastic orders, and was typical of the entire ecclesiastical orders, from the students to the prelates, patriarchs and cardinals, culminating in the venerable figure of the Supreme Pontiff Leo XIII., who was borne on the sedia gestatoria, attended by the bearers of the traditional labelli. The Pope wore a Pontifical tiara; in his left hand he carried a lighted candle, and with his right hand he blessed the people while traversing the nave. The procession halted at the altar of the Blessed sacrament to permit the Pope to make adoration. Then, after the Pontifical Noble Guard had presented arms, His Holiness proceeded to the apse and seated himself upon the throne on the steps of which were grouped twelve assistant Archbishops and Bishops.

The assembled dignitaries of the Church made the customary obeisance to the Pontiff, the Cardinals kissing his hand and receiving the accolade, the Bishops kissing his hand and knee, and the lower prelates kissing his foot. This ceremony completed, the dignitaries of the Church took their places in the stalls. The side seats of the apse were occupied by the princes and patricians of Rome, the Knights of Malta and the members of the Diplomatic Corps.

The ceremony of canonizing the Blessed Zaccaria and the Blessed Fourier followed. It was divided into three parts—the request of the Pope to grant the canonization, the proclamation canonizing the Blessed Zaccaria and the Blessed Fourier, and the Pontifical Mass. Cardinal Gaetano Aloisi-Masella, Prefect of the Congregation of Sacred Rites, the advocate of the cause of canonizing, formally demanded that the Blessed Zaccaria and the Blessed Fourier be inscribed on the roll of saints, making the demand thrice, instant, instanti and instantissimi.

After the first request, the Pope intoned the litany of the saints. After the second request he intoned the "Veni Creator." After the third request the Pope, wearing the mitre of doctor of the Church, proclaimed the new saints. He then authorized the official act of proclamation and afterward intoned the "Te Deum," in which the entire congregation joined. At the same time the bells of the Vatican and of the Basilica were pealed, and they set ringing the bells of all the churches in Rome.

The canonization being completed, Cardinal Luigi Oregli of Santo Stefano, Dean of the Sacred College and Camerlengo of the Holy Roman Church, celebrated Mass. The Offertory followed, at which special gifts, emblematic of the canonization, were presented to the Pope. They included five colored decorated candles, two loaves of bread emblazoned with the arms of Leo XIII. in gold and silver, two casks, one gilded and containing wine and the other silvered and containing water, and, finally, three cages. In the first cage were turtle doves, in the second rock doves, and in the third smaller birds, all symbolical of the virtues of the Blessed Zaccaria and the Blessed Fourier.

The music of the Mass was chanted by the choir of the Sistine Chapel, and, at the moment of the elevation, the famous silver trumpets played a prelude to a chorus by 700 children stationed in the gallery of the dome. The effect of the childish voices descending from the great height was very beautiful.

After Mass the procession returned to the Vatican, and subsequently the great gates of St. Peter's were opened to permit the general public to view the decorations. (Concluded on eighth page.)

DOINGS IN NEW YORK.

The Success of the Irish Palace Fair.

The Site secured for the Grace Industrial School - A Portrait of Archbishop Corrigan to be Presented to the Seminary of St. Joseph - The Striking Tailors - A Plague of Insects - The Dilemma of an Heiress.

There is little cause for doubt in the minds of the Managers of the Irish Palace Fair, now being held in the Grand Central Palace, that the undertaking will be a grand success.

From the time the doors of the great Fair building are opened, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of every day, until 5 o'clock - the limit of the afternoon session - and from 7 o'clock in the evening until the closing hour the vast building is daily packed to suffocation. Not only are the visitors residents of the Metro polis and the neighboring cities, but the fame of the Irish Fair has gone abroad, with such effect that thousands of people living at long distances from New York are coming to see the wonderful Irish National Exposition, and to assist in carrying out its objects.

New York has had many great Fairs in the past, but never before has such a gigantic scheme as the "Irish Palace Fair" been undertaken by anyone.

SOME OF THE ATTRACTIONS.

Among the many attractions of the Fair, these of historic origin are the most noteworthy. Here may be viewed a miniature Blarney Castle, with its world-famed "kissing stone"; representations of St. Kevin's baptismal font; the door-stone of Glendalough; St. Kevin's wishing chair; and the Treaty Stone of Limerick; a beautiful wreath of Belek porcelain; the map of Ireland traced out, on a twenty-five foot space, in which is placed, in appropriate spaces, - Irish soil, gathered from every county of the "Emerald Isle"; Irish peat; and Irish donkeys; the original lease of "Conciliation Hall," in Dublin, and the regalia worn by Daniel O'Connell when he laid the cornerstone of the building, in the old Repeal days; and also a copy of Robert Emmet's speech printed on parchment in 1803. There is also an Irish jaunting car; an Irish spinning wheel over one hundred years old; antique Irish furniture; and specimens of Irish frieze, Irish linen and Irish poplin manufactures and ancient Irish tapestry. Irish bacon and many other products of the Old Sod, are also on hand, for sale; and there are many interesting souvenirs of old times which have been brought over for the exhibition or loaned to the Managers to add to the attractiveness of the Fair.

Besides the pleasure derived from visiting the various booths, the visitors are treated, both in the afternoon and evening, to a programme of Irish music by Somerset's Irish Volunteer Band.

THE GRACE SCHOOL.

Ex-Mayor William R. Grace has selected the site for the industrial school for young women which he purposes to erect. Through broker William M. Ryan he has purchased the plot of four lots on the north side of Sixtieth street, 100 feet east of Amsterdam avenue. The school will probably bear Mr. Grace's name and will cost about a quarter of a million dollars.

Although the school will be non-sectarian, it will probably be conducted by the sisters of the Roman Catholic Church. The institution has been incorporated, members of the Grace family being the incorporators.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN'S NEW PORTRAIT.

The new Seminary of St. Joseph, at Dunwoodie, near Yonkers, will shortly be presented with a portrait of Archbishop Corrigan. It is at present on exhibition at Knoedler's gallery, Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, and is the work of Theobald Chartran, the French portrait painter. The Archbishop is depicted in full length and life size; and the likeness is excellent. The color-scheme of the work consists of an arrangement of violet and green. The episcopal purple robe is effectively contrasted with a curtain of green, which forms the upper part of the background for the figure, and a green cloth, with designs of gold, on an altar at the left of the picture. The expression of the face is animated and benevolent. It was painted for "The Women of Calvary," a Society which was founded by Mme. Garnier, of Paris, about thirty years ago, the members of which have voluntarily agreed to care for sick people suffering from cancer. The Society is not a religious order, but is secular, and has branches all over the world.

THE STRIKING TAILORS.

The Settlement Committee of the Brotherhood of Tailors had the printed forms of contract ready for the manufacturers to sign, yesterday in accordance with the latest plan of settlement decided upon by the Executive Committee. The Settlement Committee established itself with a lawyer and a notary at New Starlight Hall, 145 Suffolk street, and awaited results. There was not the rush of manufacturers to sign that the rank and file of the strikers expected. In all thirteen manufacturers out of some 150 signed the agreement, and twenty-five contractors out of about 1,000 signed contracts. The result was that 1,000 tailors went to work. The following is the agreement signed by the manufacturers: Whereas, The organized tailors of the city of New York and vicinity comprising the United Brotherhood of Tailors, District Council No. 1 of U. G. W. of A.,

are at present on strike against the contractors engaged in the clothing trade to enforce the following demands:

- 1. Ten hour work day. 2. Fifty-nine hours to constitute a week's work. 3. Weekly payment of wages. 4. Employment of union hands, and 5. Whereas The undersigned manufacturers of clothing employ contractors in business. Now, in consideration of premises, and in order to induce the tailors now striking against the contractors employed by as above to return to work to their respective employers on condition that the latter comply with the above demands of the striking tailors, the undersigned hereby agree that upon being duly advised by the aforesaid organization that such contractor or contractors have failed to comply with any of the aforesaid demands of the striking tailors, then and in such event - shall and will within seven days thereafter discharge such contractor or contractors from employment, and shall not re-employ him or them until such a time as - shall have been duly advised that he or they have acceded to the demands of the said organization.

A PLAGUE OF INSECTS.

Charles Griffen has a storage warehouse at No. 64 South street, and some time last September he received for storage about seventy bags of a foreign seed. The bags were put away and no attention paid to them until this Spring. With the coming of warm weather the seeds commenced to open. A day or so later a few millions of a peculiar bug emerged from the bags and wandered all over the place. They filled the hallways, the office, and even went out on the sidewalk. Not satisfied with this, the insects, which resemble ants visited the neighboring stores. South street commenced to think that a modern Egyptian plague had arrived. Complaints were loud and frequent, and somebody sent word to the Board of Health.

An inspector called on Griffen, and he had the seed taken away. The bugs, however, refused to move, and are still in possession.

Griffen says they breed rapidly, but live only twenty-four hours. As far as can be learned, the birth rate exceeds the death rate by a few hundred per cent.

A PECULIAR SITUATION FOR AN HEIRESS.

The contest over the will of the late J. Augustus Pell, who died in Pau, France, on January 8, 1894, leaving an estate valued at about \$7,000,000, was resumed yesterday before Justice Chase in the Supreme Court.

The proceedings brought for the objection to the probate of the will were instituted by S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, one of the executors, the contestant being Eleanor Livingston Phelps, a daughter of the deceased, who was the sole beneficiary under her father's will, but who quite naturally objects to a unique clause in the will, which directs that in order for her to enjoy the income from the estate she must exile herself from America, the land of her birth, and confine herself to France, or the Continent, and, furthermore, must not divorce her husband.

Charles Harris Phelps, the son-in-law of the testator, testified that his father-in-law had lived principally in Europe from 1846 until his death. Mr. Phelps told how the deceased insisted on his living in Europe when they were first married, and threatened to take away his wife if he refused.

After some evidence from a Parisian advocate as to whether the deceased was a bona fide resident of France, the case was adjourned until July 1.

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

A Club House at Plattsburg.

Five Structures to Be Erected by New York Catholics on the Banks of Lake Champlain.

The announcement was made some months ago that a number of prominent New York Catholics had joined hands in a project to erect a fine club house on the grounds of the Catholic Summer School, Plattsburg. While on a visit to Plattsburg last week Mr. G. W. Pearce, of New York, met the architect of the club house, from whom he obtained an interesting description of the structure for which ground was broken on the 10th inst.

"The building," writes Mr. Pearce to The Catholic Standard and Times, "will be a colonial manor house from the design of Mr. Thomas H. Poole, architect of the Drexel Memorial Chapel at Eden Hall. The site is 150 feet from the lake and 86 feet above the surface of the water. The plans show two and one-half stories with gable roof; piazzas 20 feet wide surround the first and second floors. The reception room is 60 feet long by 24 feet wide. The gentlemen's smoking and reading room is the same size as the reception room, and is so planned that by the use of sliding partitions it may be added to an unbroken floor space embracing the main hall and reception room and affording ample room for the reception of 1,000 persons. There are twenty-eight bed-rooms, none smaller than 12 by ten feet; servants' quarters, pantries, store-rooms, trunk receptacles, ice house, laundry and a large number of bath-rooms, fitted with porcelain tubs. The building will be lighted with the latest type of electric incandescent lamps. On my way down from the lake I stopped to see the brand new locomotives and cars which the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company has built for the fast-flying Catholic Summer School express. Writing from the standpoint of a man who has made a special feature of examining and describing railroad stock for a decade, it is well within the bounds to say that the new locomotives and cars are unequalled in the world. The locomotives have developed on trial trips sixty-five miles an hour."

Tired Mothers find help in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives them pure blood; a good appetite and new and needed STRENGTH.

CATHOLICS IN ENGLAND.

Enthusiasm for the Benefit of Their Schools.

The Opening of a Bazaar in the Diocese of Shrewsbury.

We give the following report of the inaugural proceedings in connection with a bazaar recently held in the diocese of Shrewsbury, Eng., to show the manner in which Catholics in England interest themselves in the matter of their schools: -

In opening the proceedings Canon Crawley said that he thought it his duty to convey to his Lordship the congratulations of the people of that part of the diocese on his promotion to the episcopate. When, after the loss of their late lamented Bishop, all eyes were turned towards Shrewsbury and every voice proclaimed that Canon Allen was to be the future Bishop of that diocese, the choice which had fallen upon him had been hailed with delight by everyone who had known him. This was the first time he had appeared on such an occasion in Ashton-on-Mersey. The bazaar was for

THE PURPOSES OF EDUCATION,

and he knew no one who could speak to them with greater authority on this than his Lordship, who had been chairman of the School Board in Shrewsbury, to which he had been elected by great majorities (applause). His Lordship thanked Canon Crawley for giving him the privilege and honor of meeting that portion of his diocese and of doing what he could to further the work they had in hand. It happened to be the first public work his Lordship had done as Bishop, and it gave him great pleasure that that work was in the way of education. Canon Crawley had pursued that work with his usual vigour, and he hoped with his usual success (applause). The trappings of that bazaar covered a very great question, the question of the moment. The bazaar had been got up to raise for them another

SCHOOL OF A DENOMINATIONAL CHARACTER,

and he thanked all who had supported the movement, whether of themselves or from outside. They could not truly train the intellect without also training the heart, and they could not train the heart and will without religion, and therefore their education must be a denominational education. Those who contributed towards this good work would be giving primarily towards the support of that principle. If they trained the children of the country on the lines on which their fathers were brought up they would be safe as their fathers were, and as great as they, and would never cease to raise men like those who had made England what she was (applause). Heroism consisted of sacrifice, and

IF THEY MADE SACRIFICES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THEIR SCHOOLS

and the welfare of the future generations of England it would be undoubtedly an heroic act. He hoped from his very heart that they would help Canon Crawley to carry out the work he had begun. He had nearly £200 in hand towards the work he had to undertake to comply with the requirements of the Education Department. To satisfy the Department it would be necessary to build schools at a cost of £1,500, and he could only say that he trusted that that week would not go over without the balance of £1,300 being raised. His Lordship thanked in his own name, in the name of Canon Crawley and in the name of the education cause and the welfare of that parish all those who had taken part in promoting the bazaar, which must have taken a vast amount of time and expense, and he hoped that in this case virtue would be its own reward (applause). Father O'Brien proposed a vote of thanks to the Bishop, which was unanimously accorded, and Canon Crawley said he could not allow the bazaar to open without expressing his sincere thanks to all those who had worked so nobly and with so much success. His Lordship then declared the bazaar open, and the sales at once began.

THE STALLS ARE EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE, and the room generally excellently and most artistically arranged, while the articles exposed for sale were of a nature to satisfy the most captious critic and gratify every taste. The scenery, which represented an old Cheshire village in 1837, had been arranged by Messrs. G. and A. Phillipson, and it reflected upon them great credit. The quaint gabled buildings, constructed with open timber work and plaster, old-fashioned leadlight casements, heraldic devices and quaint signs, gay with bunting stretched from house to house, all tend to make a festive scene often witnessed in the olden times. On each side the visitors will find the old buildings filled with costly and useful articles displayed for sale, and in the centre of the village a tastefully ornamented structure for the sale of plants and flowers.

NEXT COMES THE MAY-POLE,

around which the village maidens will trip their merry dance each afternoon and evening. The patrons of the bazaar include Sir Humphrey de Trafford, Bart., Sir Wm. H. Bailey, E. W. Joynson, Esq., J. P., Charles Renshaw, Esq., M. P., Harry Thornber, Esq., J. P., C. C., J. J. Thompson, Esq., etc. The committee is composed of the following members: Chairman, Very Rev. Canon Crawley; treasurer, Mr. John Pegge, Springwood, Oaklands Drive, Ashton-on-Mersey; Secretary, Mr. E. Kahla, The Cedars, Irlam-road, Sale; Messrs. Arthur Cottrill, R. L. Cox, F. Cross, J. Daly, D. Fesenmeyer, J. H. Forrester, A. A. Hardy, P. Hickey, K. Koorie, Geo. Lacayo, jun., M'Namora, J. Meldrum, J. Murphy, J. O'Brien, G. Phillipson, J. Porter, E. Ross, T. Shaughnessy, J. Tennant, W. J. Walsh, F. Waring, and W. Woodhouse. A feature is that each evening there is a public gathering under the auspices of some local organization:

A superabundance of churches is what is both-ringing California clergymen just at present. This subject was under consideration at a recent meeting of the Congregational Club of San Francisco, to which a number of clergymen of

other Protestant denominations had been invited. It was stated by Dr. J. K. McLean that "there are 100 churches too many in the State of California, and if they should die off it would be the best thing for the kingdom of God. Superfluous churches," he continued, "tend to retard the power for good of the church taken as a unit. We are not doing things in a business like way by overloading a small population with so many churches. The banner of Christ should be higher than that of John Wesley or John Knox or John Robinson. Christianity first and church afterward. The superfluous churches should be weeded out, so the others can grow." It was finally suggested by a Methodist clergyman that a commission be appointed representing all the Evangelical churches to arrange the placing of churches according to population. This was decided upon and now the State will have less churches.

LAURIE.

(Michigan Catholic.)

In Canada the Liberal party, as we are aware, triumphed in the elections in the Province of Quebec. At first impression this would seem as if the Catholics of Lower Canada were in favor of a policy which has deprived their co-religionists in Manitoba of their educational rights. But on studying the question the first impression fades out.

The Manitoba School rights were put in issue at the elections but the constituencies did not vote upon the issue placed before them and, instead, raised and voted on quite different issues.

1st. The effort to restore the rights to Manitoba was urged with all the constitutional potentiality of the British Crown. This was enough to drive every Lower Canadian to oppose the project. Although the movement was freighted with interests dear to his heart his ethnic hatred of the conqueror of his race in "La Nouvelle France" roused him into fury for its antagonization.

2nd. Laurier led the Liberal party. He is of French blood, of long descent in the old colony, once the pride of Louis the Great. The French Canadian looked up to him as the chief of his race, by hereditary right; looked up to him as an O'Neill did to the chief of his clan, as a McGregor did to Rob Roy. Further, he, the embodiment of his racial sympathies, was heading an opposition to the hated Government of Britain.

Under these conditions the issue as to the rights of Manitoba disappeared from the field of conflict. Wild prejudice and insanity begotten of ethnic antipathy blinded the vision of the constituencies and caused them to vote not only in harmony with their religious views, their most cherished traditions and their best interests but in fierce hostility to them.

This obscuration will not long last. A day, not distant, will show that the French Canadians will not again (to use an idiom of their own language) "mock themselves of themselves" and will not permit themselves to be deluded by others.

With them rests the real political supremacy in their Dominion. Their power is not, as some imagine, limited to the Province of Quebec.

A Signal Victory.

It is a comparatively easy matter to acquire a local or national reputation, in either the arts or sciences or as a manufacturer; as the press through the daily papers and periodicals very soon bring before the public any new achievements of real interest in the above branches.

It is, however, quite another thing to have one's talents recognized and endorsed in any of the great centres of civilization, and it is a very difficult matter to gain the approbation of the public of one of the European Capitals, especially that of artistic Paris, in either an industrial or artistic enterprise.

A Parisian success is the highest honor one can aspire to; but how few obtain it? We are happy to be able to record at least one Canadian industry which has made its mark in the Parisian world, and established for itself an enviable reputation there.

The following letter from a celebrated Parisian firm, which lately received a piano from the Pratte Piano Co., of Montreal, addressed to a luminary in the musical world, will no doubt be of interest to our readers.

"Paris, January 23rd, 1897.

"During the two days that the Pratte piano has been in our warehouses since its arrival from Montreal, I have shown it to some of the principal Parisian piano manufacturers. They were simply astounded, not only at its magnificent tone and agreeable and responsive touch, but even more so by its careful workmanship, which is carried to the highest point possible to attain in this branch.

"One of them, who was a member of the jury of the Exposition of 1889, could hardly recover from his astonishment at the fact that there was a factory in Canada capable of turning out an instrument of such excellence.

"If Mr. Pratte had been present at the time, hidden in some corner of the warehouse, he would certainly have run away to escape from the flattering remarks and compliments which were showered on him from all quarters.

"I am aware of the interest you take in Mr. Pratte, and am sure you will be much pleased to hear of the first impression which his piano produced on the French piano manufacturers."

(Sgd.) "J. HERBURGER FILS."

We wish to add our congratulations to those of Mr. Herburger Filis.

The object of true education is not merely to make people do the right things, but enjoy the right things; not merely pure, but to love purity; not merely just, but to hunger and thirst after justice.

Every act of the man inscribes itself in the memory of his fellows, and in his own manner and face. The air is full of sounds, the sky of tokens; the ground is all memoranda and signatures, and every object covered over with hints, which speak to the intelligent. - Emerson.

Necessity is stronger than human nature.

ATTORNEY GENERAL MCKENNA

The Catholic Member of the United States Administration

Renders a Decision in the Matter of the West Point Chapel - A Spirit of Criticism of His Action.

The Standard and Times of Philadelphia, in referring to the recent decision of Attorney-General McKenna of the Washington Administration, regarding the erection of a Catholic place of worship at West Point, deals with the matter in the following spirited manner: -

When Mr. McKenna's name was mentioned as the recipient of the highest legal appointment in the United States a groan was heard from the anxious guardians of human liberty whose origin is found in the Orange lodges of Canada. Horror of horrors! A follower of the Pope at the elbow of the President of the United States - the Government being worked by long distance telephone from the Vatican! Now indeed was the work of the Revolution undone, and the beast with the seven heads and ten horns might be looked for any day grazing on the sward outside the Capitol.

But thoughtful Catholics regarded the appointment with very different feelings. They want no favors; they only desire fair play; and they justly feared that in order to disarm hostility and give hostages to prejudice

A WEAK-KNEED OFFICIAL

in such a post would be tempted to present a front to Catholic claims for equality that no non-Catholic law adviser would endanger his reputation for impartiality by adopting. These forebodings have been only too well borne out by the decision of the new official in regard to the proposed Catholic chapel at West Point. This is the first official act of Judge McKenna, but it is big enough and astounding enough for a whole year of legal performances. It is an astonishing coup de theatre - a sort of triple somersault, quite certain to "bring down the house." Mr. McKenna says, briefly, that the action of the Secretaries for War, Mr. Lamont and Mr. Alger, in granting permission for the erection of a Catholic place of worship at West Point, is illegal. This may be his view of the matter, but we may be allowed to question the soundness of it from a strictly legal and constitutional point of view. We may certainly be permitted to consider the letter of the Constitution by the spirit of the Constitution.

The highest judicial authorities, in rendering test decisions, never interpret the instrument of the Government by the narrow limitation of its actual words, but consider also how far the meaning of these words is limited, modified or expanded by the force of other provisions and the force of custom and precedent.

A careful examination of the Attorney General's decision shows that he has not given the matter the consideration of a Judge, but that of a special pleader. The opinion or decision, or whatever its exact designation be, is entirely narrow and pedagogically literal. Viewed in this light, it is antagonistic to the letter of the Constitution itself, which, while providing that there is to be no law regarding an establishment of religion, commands also that there shall be "no interference with the free exercise of religion." The effect of Mr. McKenna's decision amounts to such an interference. To show how this is the case it is to be borne in mind that West Point Academy is a place of training for the army of the United States, that its control is vested by Congress in the Secretary of War, and under his authority the Superintendent of West Point is directed to see that the cadets there of every denomination attend divine service on Sundays. This order presupposes some provision for the holding of divine service, it is not unreasonable to claim. Is it to be conceded that Roman Catholics, who are forbidden by their religion to attend Protestant service, are not to have a place of worship of their own? There is not, even among the ranks of the most bigoted enemies of Catholicism, any one so rabid as to give an affirmative to this proposition. To do so would be to declare that the Roman Empire in the days of Nero was being reproduced in the United States.

IT IS ON THE ELMSTOWN GROUND

that the acceptance of the building proposed at West Point on the part of the Government is ultra vires and would have the effect of transforming a revocable license into a lease in perpetuity, that Judge McKenna decides that the order recently made by Secretary Alger is illegal. If this be not the refinement of hair splitting logic, we have yet to learn what real casuistry is. He bases this narrow reading of the question on negative principles merely. He finds that as the law bearing on public reservations of the soil provides that leases are to be granted for five years only in each case, the principle of permanency is repudiated by the Legislature.

It is admitted that the Episcopealians have had leave given to them to erect denominational buildings at Governor's Island, N. Y., and at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. But the licenses granted in their regard, the Attorney General points out, are revocable ones for short periods. Yet the buildings are there apparently in permanence, and the services go on without interruption. In reality they are precisely what the Catholics ask at West Point, and yet Judge McKenna finds there is a world of difference between them.

WHAT SPLENDID LEGAL QUIBBLING!

There is ambiguity in the Attorney-General's seemingly strict, terse and precisely descriptive statement of the questions submitted to him by the Secretary for War. He recapitulates, for instance, how a revocable license was granted on the 2nd of March of this year, and on the 2nd of April this license was revoked and a new license granted in its place. There is no adjective in connection with the word "license." In the latter clause of the sentence. This omis-

sion can hardly have been accidental. Of course no license but a revocable one could have been granted; but was the omission intended to convey that the word "new" covered some other meaning? Such is the impression.

Mr. Frederick E. Couderc, a lawyer of great eminence, has lost no time in criticizing this extraordinary decision, as he not inaptly terms it. In doing so he used some arguments with which we cannot by any means agree. He tries to blame the President, for instance, by implication, for the decision. We do not believe that Mr. McKinley is in the smallest degree responsible for it, and we venture to think he will be not a little pained by the rendering of such a declaration. Again, Mr. Couderc stigmatizes Mr. McKenna as truckling to bigotry. Mr. McKenna parries this thrust by defending himself from the charge of bigotry - which was not made. There are faults worse than bigotry, however; and one of these is obsequiousness. In Ireland there were and are Catholic Judges who have climbed to the highest judicial positions by the sacrifice of every national and Catholic principle and the defamation of their co-religionists. These are known as "Castle Catholics." When on the bench they strain the law to send Catholics to prison or the galleys if by doing so they think they are serving the Government. We thought the genus was unknown here. We are of a different opinion now.

PURE BRED STOCK.

Prices for pure bred stock are on the upward trend. At the sale of Polled Aberdeen Angus cattle, some time ago, the property of Wallace Estill, of Missouri, the three-year old bull Gay Lad sold for \$825. A two year old brought \$600 and another \$500. Thirteen bulls sold for \$3,865, an average of \$297 each. The cows and heifers were not in such active demand, but 25 head brought an average of \$160 each. The average is the best of the year so far for any breed.

Action and self-renunciation lead alike to happiness; for he who either acts or denies himself reaps the harvest of both virtues. Right action, undertaken heedless of consequences, is indeed renunciation.

Can't Eat

This is the complaint of thousands at this season. They have no appetite; food does not relish. They need the toning up of the stomach and digestive organs, which a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will give them. It also purifies and enriches the blood, cures that distress after eating and internal misery only a dyspeptic can know, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling and builds up and sustains the whole physical system. It so promptly and efficiently relieves dyspeptic symptoms and cures nervous headaches, that it seems to have almost "a magic touch."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best - in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

INFORMATION WANTED

Of PATRICK BOURKE, son of Wm. Bourke and Margaret Purcell, born in Ballinacorney, County Limerick, Ireland; belongs to the Bourkes of Emly; wife's name, Kate Dwyer. Think his wife had a sister, Mrs. Joyce, also a sister Mary, who went to Canada with them when they left Ireland, about fifty years ago. Information concerning the above, or any member of his family, will be gratefully received by Miss S. O'SHEA, 1011 N. 10th St., Kansas, daughter of his sister Alice.

Agents Wanted.

Recommendable AGENTS, male or female, wanted to sell an entirely new article, required in every Catholic family. Sole agency in Canada. No trouble to net from \$2 to \$5 per day. Goods welcome to all even when cannot purchase. Call at 1984 Notre Dame street, from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M.

First Communion.

PICTURES FOR FIRST COMMUNION FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. Size 12 x 18 with figures of the Sacred Heart..... 72c per doz. " 12 x 18 with emblems..... 60c " " 6 1/2 x 10 20c " "

First Communion Rosaries.

In Mother of Pearl Silver Chain, \$1.00 each and upwards. In Mother of Pearl Silver plated Chain, 25c each and upwards. Imitation Pearl Beads, 75c, 90c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 per doz. White Bone Beads, 80c, 90c and \$1.25 per doz. Red Bone Beads, 90c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 per doz. Plain Wood Beads, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c and 90c per doz.

Prayer Books.

White Covers at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Dark Morocco Covers, 50c, 60c, 75c, \$1.00 and upwards. Cheap Books at 90c, \$1.20, \$1.50, \$1.80 per doz. Sanctuary Oil, Best Quality.

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THE PARIS DISASTER.

Solemn Religious Services Held at Notre Dame.

A Remarkable Sermon by Pere Olivier, France's Leading Pulpit Orator.

At the recent requiem services held in Notre Dame, Paris, for the victims of the Charity Bazaar Rev. Father Olivier, one of the leading pulpits orators of France, delivered a most impressive sermon.

God does not scourge for nothing. He scourges to save, and thus reconciles the requirements of His glory with mercy. God chastens those He loves. He had marked His preference for France throughout the course of centuries.

THE GLORIOUS WOMANHOOD OF FRANCE was called upon, after the abandonment of French Christian traditions, to pass through the fiery furnace. The place of France was at the head of humanity, and not in its wake.

Critics answered. The eloquent Dominican has been much criticised for daring to speak some stern truths to a sceptical and pleasure-loving generation with the courage and independence of a modern Savorola.

FRANCE WOULD HAVE DRAWN HER SWORD and the assassins would have been punished. But she did not do so on the present occasion. I have been asked if it was the proper thing to preach about politics in the pulpit of Notre Dame.

The position of the Catholic Church during the civil war in the United States has often been made a subject for controversy and often misunderstood. The following extract from a lecture delivered by Father O'Connell, at Philadelphia, explains itself.

Kenrick, of Baltimore, the Primate, and Archbishop Hughes, of New York. Both were uncompromising supporters of the Union. Archbishop Hughes was commissioned by President Lincoln to represent at the courts of Europe the true nature of the contest.

ENGLAND'S CATHOLIC CHILDREN.

Annual Report of the Executive of the Protection Society.

A Tribute to Miss Br. Young, the Generous Benefactor of Young Emigrants in Monstr. al.

The committee of this Society, says the Liverpool Catholic Times, have just issued their thirteenth report, in the course of which they deplore the death of the president, Mr. Richard Yates. Ever since the foundation of the Society, in 1881, Mr. Yates has been the mainstay and soul of all its labours.

THE RESULT OF THESE VISITS

was most satisfactory, and the health and happiness of the children were everything that could be desired. As it is sometimes asserted that children sent to Canada are abandoned and taken no further notice of, it may be well to repeat that this society preserves a watchful care over the children sent out for three years and often for a longer time.

TAKEN IN CHARGE BY SOME CATHOLIC FRIEND,

and when it is remembered that an expenditure of some twelve pounds once and for all removes a child from the wretchedness and misery of the slums of Liverpool to health, comfort and a decent home in the New World, few will be found to grudge the small initial expense necessary to effect so desirable an end.

THE BEST ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Pompey: "It says in chemistry that there is a considerable heat in snow. If that's the case I wonder how many snow-balls it would take to boil a teakettle."

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The United States army numbers about 26,000 men, says an Exchange. There are 88 chaplains. Of these 12 are Methodists; 11 are Lutherans; 3 are Presbyterians; 1 is Campbellite; 1 Congregationalist, and although the Catholic soldiers are twice the number of soldiers in any two of the sects named there are but 2 Catholic chaplains.

It is said that Pope Leo XIII. will send a present to Queen Victoria on the occasion of her jubilee celebration. It will be a superb "sedes" or portable chair, similar in design to that in which his Holiness is accustomed to be borne in state on the occasions when he is present at great religious functions.

Seven hundred girls attending school in Philadelphia recently received letters from Sanford University asking them to answer the following question: "What person of whom you have heard or read would you most like to resemble?"

A brainless fool known as the "scorcher" is abroad on our streets and his victims are as numerous as the buds of the trees in Spring. Now I haven't got the least objection to cyclists, in fact I must admit that I am a cyclist, but I do object most emphatically to any wheeling idiot who imagines that every paved street is a race track and that he ought to reel off miles in 2 1/2 on the public highway.

This is an age of remarkable men, things and occurrences. An unparalleled operation is reported by a reputable medical journal from Frankfort-on-Main. It consisted in sewing up a riven heart.

A recent newspaper deal in Buffalo has brought to the public notice a remarkable man in the person of W. J. Connors, who presents a striking example of what mere force of character will do. Mr. Connors was born in Buffalo, his parents were poor Irish emigrants whose condition was such that their son was obliged to earn his living at an early age.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES RETURNS FROM THIS SOURCE AMOUNTS TO THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS. Mr. Clifford Howard, in the current issue of the Ladies' Home Journal, in the course of a lengthy article on the subject of Conscience Money, writes:

Much in Little is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc.

Burch was one of the housemaids. She fell ill and Hastings loaned her \$200 of his savings. After her recovery she went away as a nurse to a rich woman, who went to Australia. There Miss Burch married a retired shipmaster named Hall. She repaid Hastings, and he heard no more of her till a few days ago, when he received a letter from a lawyer named Watson of London saying that six years ago Mrs. Hall died, bequeathing him all her estate.

For genuine originality our American cousins may be relied upon to figure prominently near the head of the list. This time the subject of the originality is a club—a women's club—and Indiana claims the proud distinction of being its home.

The Catholic Sentinel rises to remark that "Whenever we see a handsome girl mounted on a bicycle, we feel like the good friar who could discern the demons sitting upon ladies' trains at church, and sigh to think that we will probably live to see the poor creature with a crooked spine, prize-fighter's shoulders, hollow cheeks, a twisted mouth, gimlet eyes and an all round shape sufficient to make a lover of the beautiful snake with horror."

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LADIES' FAST BLACK COTTON OR CASHMERE STOCKINGS, with Fancy Silk-laced Ankles, in Pink, Heliotrope, Yellow, White and Light Blue (all sizes); 25c pair.
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LADIES' RIBBED COTTON VESTS, in Pink, Light Blue and White with Fancy Trimmings, 25c each.
CHILDREN'S RIBBED COTTON WAISTS, all sizes, for 25c.
MEN'S FAST BLACK COTTON SOCKS, Double Socks, Heels and Toes, 25c pair.
MEN'S SEAMLESS ALL-WOOL BLACK ENGLISH CASHMERE SOCKS, Double Heels and Toes, 25c pair.
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ably cause trouble. Defects are to be weeded out. Any young woman observing serious faults in a fellow member is to labor with her until such mental or moral blemishes are removed. All peculiarities of temper are to be watched and fully discussed, with a view to the improvement of their own. If this club is successful in its undertakings it is to be hoped that branches will spread all over the country; goodness knows there is much need of such a club, and, not only for the women, but for the sterner sex as well.

An exchange says that President McKinley has a favorite phrase with which he greets every office seeker, "My dear sir I appreciate what you have done for me, and rest assured I will do all I can for you; good day, I suppose you go home on the next train."

The Catholic Sentinel rises to remark that "Whenever we see a handsome girl mounted on a bicycle, we feel like the good friar who could discern the demons sitting upon ladies' trains at church, and sigh to think that we will probably live to see the poor creature with a crooked spine, prize-fighter's shoulders, hollow cheeks, a twisted mouth, gimlet eyes and an all round shape sufficient to make a lover of the beautiful snake with horror."

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MARRYING A MAN TO REFORM HIM.

"The most subtle and deceitful hope which ever existed, and one which wrecks the happiness of many a young girl's life," says a writer in the June Ladies' Home Journal, "is the common delusion that a woman can best reform a man by marrying him. It is a mystery to me how people can be so blinded to the hundreds of cases in every community where tottering homes have fallen and innocent lives have been wrecked, because some young girl has persisted in marrying a scoundrel in the hope of saving him. I have never known such a union, and I have seen hundreds of them, result in anything but sadness and disaster. Let no young girl think that she may be able to accomplish what a loving mother or sympathetic sisters have been unable to do. Before there is any contract of marriage there should be convincing proof that there has been real and thorough regeneration."

PATENT REPORT.

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

- 583209—Andrew Cleland, pneumatic saddle for cycles.
583412—John R. Collins, corn-cob-holder.
583141—Peter Dillon, paper cutter.
583256—Justin Gilbert, wooden bicycle frame.
583230—Nils H. Holme, fire escape.
583231—Joseph Horowitz, pumping apparatus.
583060—Frederick A. La Roche, electric arc lamp.
583390—Ernest A. Lesueur, process of electrolysis.
583382—Herman W. Luer, syringe.
583070—Charles H. Molyneux, pipe.
583240—Alexandre E. Thominie, apparatus for mixing, compressed air and steam in any proportions.

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
The True Witness Printing & Publishing Co
(LIMITED).
255 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada
P. O. Box 1139.

MS. and all other communications intended for publication or notice, should be addressed to the Editor, and all business and other communications to the Managing Director, *THE TRUE WITNESS* P. & P. Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 1139.

Discontinuance.—Remember that the publishers must be notified by letter when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrears must be paid.

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WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 2, 1897.

THE SERMON OF THE ALTAR.

A remarkable sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Ryan at the consecration and dedication of a new altar in the Church of St. Joseph, Ottawa. The reverend preacher took for his text the familiar words: *Introibo ad altare Dei* (Psalm 42). The beautiful altar is itself the sermon, was his opening comment; to him it fell on that occasion to offer some explanations of the Divine significance of that sermon. The pulpit was but an accident in the Catholic Church, while the altar was essential—part of its very being. The pulpit's strength lay in the fact that it was an aid to the altar. Sometimes, in this age of a powerful and widely diffused press, they were told that the pulpit was declining. Such a statement could not apply to the Catholic pulpit. On the contrary, the more influential the bench, the bar, the press, the platform, might become, the Catholic pulpit now, as ever, kept its place in the van. Only a week ago the reverend preacher had heard in Philadelphia a sacred oratory that recalled and renewed the eloquence of Augustine and Chrysostom, Bossuet and Bourdaloue.

But the highest point to which the inspired preachers of the past had soared came far, very far short, of that sublime language which emanated from the altar of God—the sermon of the adorable, Divine Sacrifice of the Body and Blood of Christ Jesus, God's Incarnate Son. Father Ryan then proceeded to explain to his audience the nature, purpose and significance of that sermon of sermons. Other sermons consist of words; this sermon of the altar was an act—the greatest, most marvellous, most resultful, of all acts, real or imaginable. The altar, which stood for and ever recalled the central act of religious worship, made it impossible for Catholics to confound the honor due to God and the honor due to God's saints. In the great act of sacrifice they were reminded of the infinite distance between the Creator and all created beings, between the Supreme God of heaven and earth and the highest of His saints and angels. After man's fall the original sacrifice of thanksgiving and adoration became a sacrifice of expiation. By sin offerings and peace offerings he sought to avert God's anger. Such were the vicarious sacrifices of the old law, which were only types and shadows of the great all-sufficient sacrifice on Calvary. So the Son came to do the Father's will and Jesus Christ became at once High Priest and matchless victim. Then was ordained the perpetual Sacrifice of Bread. The first Mass was said in the supper room when Our Blessed Saviour celebrated the Pasch with His disciples, on the night before He suffered. Then it was that He fulfilled His Father's oath and carried out the wish of His own heart when He said: "With desire I have desired to eat this Pasch with you before I suffer." Mystery of mysteries! Miracle of miracles! Wonder of wonders! "The Lamb standing as it were slain!"

The reverend preacher continued to unfold the profound meaning that lay enshrined in the words of his text. He set before his hearers the successive stages in the great drama of which "Introibo" is the point of departure. This drama is, according to Cardinal Newman, whom Father Ryan quotes, "the greatest action that can be on earth. It is not the invocation merely, but the evocation of the Eternal. He becomes present on the altar in flesh and blood before Whom angels bow and devils tremble. This is that awful event which is the scope and interpretation of every part of the solemnity." Each part of the office has its special object. The Offertory is preparatory, the priest representing Christ's Person (personam Christi gerens) and voicing the heart's feelings of the entire people

(*lotus ecclesie* or) offers the Host that he is about to consecrate—to the living and true God for himself, for all present and for all the faithful, living and dead. Then calling for the prayers of the congregation (*Orate Fratres*), he retires behind the veil from which he again calls, "Lift up your hearts!" (*Sursum corda*), to which the reply is, "We lift them up unto the Lord (*Habemus ad Dominum*). Then follows the ineffably solemn and momentous act which those who have been baptized and have lived as Catholics can never cease to contemplate with humble and adoring awe. The bread and wine are changed into the Body and Blood of Christ; the Victim is slain; the Body is broken; the Blood is poured out; the Eucharistic Sacrifice is offered: the sermon of the altar is preached. There remains another act in the Divine drama—integral, but not essential—the communion of the priest. The treatment of that portion of the subject belonged to the consideration of the Blessed Eucharist as a Sacrament. Meanwhile the lesson of this sermon of the altar is the renewal and confirmation of our faith in the central act of Catholic devotion, a deeper reverence for the Church and its teaching and ceremonies and especially an abiding and ever-increasing love for the Holy Mass. Father Ryan's sermon is worthy to be ranked with those of which he spoke himself as recalling oratorical glories of Saints Augustine and Chrysostom, of Bourdaloue and Bossuet.

A LUCID REFUTATION.

On the 10th of April there appeared in the *Patrie* a judgment on the schools of this province, signed, "J. Israel Tarte," in which this sentence was conspicuous: "Notre système scolaire est déplorable."

"In what respect is it deplorable?" asks the Rev. F. A. Baillargé, in a communication which *La Patrie* has not deemed it convenient to publish. "Is it," M. Baillargé goes on to say, "from the standpoint of the general administration?" And he replies briefly, but to the point: "This administration is in the hands of their Lordships the Bishops and of a certain number of Christian laics trained for that purpose." The rest of Mr. Baillargé's communication speaks for itself. "Is it," he proceeds, "from the point of view of the personnel of the teaching body?"

That personnel is composed of Catholic teachers of experience, of several thousands of young ladies of merit, of 2265 religious, and of 754 religious and 446 priest.

Is it from the standpoint of knowledge? In 1895-96 the number of male and female teachers not having diplomas was only 686, out of a total of 6,190.

Is it from the standpoint of the subjects taught? The programme is well known. The Honorable Minister is asked to indicate the subjects that should be withdrawn and also those that should be added to the programme.

Is it from the standpoint of pupil-assistants? This assistance is 71 per cent in the primary schools and 83 per cent in the model schools and academies.

Is it from the standpoint of the relative inferiority of our schools? It is doubtless because they are of such little value that our scholastic labors have won so much admiration from foreigners at Chicago and have merited the highest praise!

Finally, is our scholastic system deplorable because the Province of Quebec is from the standpoint of progress in education inferior to the other Provinces of the Dominion?

If regard be had to our population during the last ten or twenty years, we are at the head. Yes, Monsieur le Ministre, we repeat it, without fear of contradiction, we are at the head.

Let us open the census Bulletin, No. 17, page 46. Here it is:

"As a matter of fact, the progress of the population of Quebec between ten and twenty years is much more considerable than that of any other like groups in any other of the Provinces. The Province which comes nearest to Quebec is Prince Edward Island, with a group of ten to twenty years."

Wherein, then, pray, M. le Ministre, is our scholastic system deplorable? Let us know and you will have rendered a signal service to the country."

Alas! we know how vain it is for the Rev. M. Baillargé to seek a straightforward answer to his questions. The honorable minister must put some sort of a salvo to the public conscience, if not to his own. The majority of this Province, assured before the election of a year ago that justice would be done to the suffering minority of Manitoba, looks in vain for any proof of fulfillment of that solemn promise. From Mr. J. Israel Tarte, from his former professions, they have a right to demand the fullest

satisfaction for his change of attitude. The fact that he signs himself Minister may for a while blind himself to the real nature of his position. But the people want something more, and so he abuses the Catholic schools, qualifying them even in this Province as deplorable. That is to add insult to injury. It is a favorite reproach with the Protestant opponents of Catholic separate schools. But for men calling themselves Catholics and wishing to retain the status and enjoy the privileges of Catholics to thus falsify and vilify the system of education that has the sanction of their Church, is an act of treason for which it would be hard to find a parallel.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

During a recent visit to Chicago the Very Rev. Dr. Conaty explained the objects of the Catholic University, of which he is rector, in a lucid and interesting statement which appears in the *Catholic Citizen*. A good many persons, Catholics as well as Protestants, have been under a mistaken impression as to the character and purpose of this great institution. When Dr. Stanley Hall said that it was the University of America, he said what would be intelligible to a few and what to most people would suggest a high degree of praise. When Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Leland Stanford, Clark and Chicago Universities entered on their several careers, they all in turn received high commendation. But we are not aware that any of them won a compliment like that of which Dr. Stanley Hall considered the Catholic University to be deserving. There is one misunderstanding which was not wholly unreasonable on the part of those who judged hastily by the name of the institution. Certainly a good many persons, hearing of it for the first time, and having no more than a casual or general interest in it, took it for granted that it was a seminary, on a large scale, where men were trained for the Church.

Nor was this conjecture entirely wrong. The University certainly has a theological department, and it would be misleading if any stress laid upon the other phases of its work were to cause its purpose influence on the priesthood of America to be lost sight of. One of the greatest desiderata of our time is a clergy, not only scholarly in the old sense, not merely learned in Scripture, patriotic literature and the great by-gone controversies, not only accomplished in Hebrew and Greek, Latin and modern tongues, not only adepts in homiletic eloquence, but equipped with a broad and deep groundwork of scientific training, so as to be able to discern the true significance of scientific facts, to understand their relation to dogma, to distinguish between fact and theory in science as well as between dogma and popular inference from dogma, to be judicious both in speech and silence, knowing when each may best serve the cause of truth. During the last forty years inestimable harm has been done by rash and ignorant defenders of Revelation undertaking to refuse, on their own ground, the arguments of trained scientists. Sometimes, again, an awkward description of the results of scientific research makes them appear antagonistic to Christian doctrine when they are not so in reality. Now, a thoroughly qualified clergy will man the walls of the Church's citadel with sentinels not merely courageous, but fully armed to resist assault. In the past, indeed, it has not been in the Catholic Church that we have witnessed the disastrous conflicts of earnest but ill-trained champions of Christianity with infidelity, armed from head to foot with specious arguments. The rash challenge has mostly come from feeble but well-meaning aliens from the Church's fold. Nevertheless, such easily won victories to anti-Christian error as these challenges often led to were claimed as triumphs over the Church. The necessity for a battalion of experts, completely grounded in science as well as theology, has been recognized, and Washington's Catholic University will supply this army of truth defenders.

But apart from its theological department, the University will be Catholic in the comprehensive sense both of its studies and its students—its doors being closed to no creed, race, color or class. Primarily, its secular faculties will aim at the complete education of the Church's laymen, just as the department of theology undertakes to develop the best gifts of the clergy. But the students are not necessarily Catholic, as they are not necessarily white. There are at present 160 in the various colleges or faculties. There are fifteen endowed chairs, a score of scholarships, and property worth a million dollars, including some magnificent buildings. It is noteworthy that in the same issue of the *Catholic Citizen* in which the interview with Dr. Conaty is described, we are informed that the illustrious Rector has received a cheque for \$150,000—a bequest from the late Colonel Patrick B. O'Brien, whose death took place last October in New Orleans. This legacy, conveyed from the brother of the donor, Mr. Richard M. O'Brien, through Mr. J. F. Gibbons, legal representative of the University in New Orleans, is given to

found three chairs—one to be known as the P. B. O'Brien Chair of Chemistry, another as the John O'Brien Chair of Physics, and the third, as the R. M. O'Brien Chair of Roman Law—thus assuring forever the maintenance of those important professorships. The Catholic University is an institution for the prosecution of special study in various departments of knowledge rather than for ordinary college work. For instance, in the Faculty of Law (for one of whose chairs Col. O'Brien's bequest made such glorious provision) forty men are pursuing special advanced courses under Dr. Robinson, for many years an ornament of Yale. It is not, however, to numbers that the Reverend Rector looks for success. How many pupils has Professor Roentgen? The world neither cares nor knows, but it knows that he has won immortal distinction for himself, his Alma Mater and the institution that benefits by his services. It is on the quality of the men—their originality, their capacity for sustained inquiry in any direction of knowledge, for deep thinking, keen insight and balanced judgment, their power to weigh, to compare, to verify—that Dr. Conaty depends, rather than on crowded class-rooms, to realize the purpose of his University. He wishes in fine to make it a true *Universitas* (a term which makes the foregoing adjective almost needless) on the high medieval model—a true home for "those who know" and who add to knowledge. And those who are acquainted with Dr. Conaty have full confidence in his ability to attain that great end.

ST. PATRICK'S LEAGUE.

The statement that clemency to the Irish political prisoners will be one of the features of the Diamond Jubilee, coming so soon after the espousal of the cause of these hapless men by St. Patrick's League, may, we hope, be taken as a fair augury of the influence the League is destined to exert on Irish affairs. Although the announcement of the Government's policy coming so soon after the League's declaration of sympathy is only a coincidence, it is a happy one and (assuming that there is no mistake as to the truth of the news) may be taken as an omen of a long and successful career. For, such a body, representing the influential Irish Catholic organizations of Montreal, there is, we need hardly say, plenty of good work to do. Even on this very question, should it turn out that the news were premature or that the amnesty were only partial, there is still need for a continuance of the action indicated in the resolution. Of other problems of the deepest concern to Irishmen both in Canada and in Ireland there is no paucity, and if the relations between the League and the *TRUE WITNESS* were more clearly defined, we would hope to be its auxiliary in bringing some of them to the front. The League, in entering on its career, ought to suffer from no laxity of understanding as to its aims and methods, and once clearly defined these aims ought to be pursued with whole-souled energy and singleness of heart. For our own part, as we said more than once before, we are ready to give the League our most cordial sympathy and co-operation, to be its mouth-piece and defender, and in every way to defend the interests in which it is associated.

JUDGE CURRAN AND MRS. SADLIER.

Once again we would remind our readers of the Mrs. Sadlier Testimonial Fund. To what we have already said on the subject, the remarks of the Hon. Judge Curran, on Monday night last, form an admirable supplement. We would also suggest that if our Irish Catholic contemporaries would be kind enough to reproduce the subscription list to the Testimonial Fund, they would be doing a service to a worthy cause. To what we have said on previous occasions and to the Hon. Judge Curran's timely remarks published in this issue there ought to be on the part of every true Irish reader a sequel of substantial recognition. The Irish people have never been reproached with ingratitude to their benefactors. Mrs. Sadlier has been a benefactress in a very real sense. The inference is obvious.

MOVEMENT UPTOWN.

A point on which we would like to say a word has connection with the movement of business into the upper town. This movement, which began when the fashionable Notre Dame street was invaded by adventurous pioneers from St. Paul—still a wholesale stronghold—has been going on for some two hundred years. It has attained a range of which in the beginning of the century—or even when it was half spent—our predecessors did not dream. Old-timers can remember when the outskirts of fashion still lingered where to-day only the caretaker deigns to reside. Some of the family "hotels" of fifty years ago were in the thick of a locality which is now old-fashioned even for the more enterprising stores. The course of empire is still westward and those who would succeed must keep up with the march. Now we naturally think that *THE TRUE WITNESS*

ought to derive some advantage from this trend of commerce towards the west end, or what we are wont to consider such. A visitor of distinction spoke not long ago of Montreal as a Catholic city and enlarged on the influence and wealth of the Irish element. Well, this paper is the organ of that element and is, we suppose, handled by Irish readers somewhat more tenderly than the run of newspapers. They take it up in their kindest and most leisurely moods, prepared to read it through from title to finish. Especially do they look in its advertising columns for the best, cheapest, most honest, most fully equipped establishments, and scanning the contents for the merchandise they want, they put the paper carefully aside so that they may not lose the address. Now, what we have to say is two-sided: being addressed to business men on the one hand, and to their Irish customers on the other. The former we would remind that to reach the best of Irish Catholic customers, they must advertise in the columns of *THE TRUE WITNESS*; the latter that when they find in our columns the store that suits them, they will be doing us a service, that will cost them nothing—nay, will add to their reputation as persons of culture—if they mention *THE TRUE WITNESS*.

THE HON. DR. GUERIN.

The acceptance by Dr. Guerin of a seat in the Cabinet without any portfolio calls for a word or two of comment. It is, unhappily, only a repetition of a course of procedure which has again and again done grave injustice to the Irish community in Canada. We do not pretend to know all the circumstances under which our esteemed young fellow-countryman was induced to accept what (unless it is purely temporary and carries a distinct promise) must be regarded as an empty honor. What the offer of such a distinction implies is not flattering. To bear the name of minister without being entrusted with ministerial duties; to be ranked as a member of an administration without being considered worthy of any of its responsibilities, is not a compliment that gives or ought to give much gratification. It would not awaken in us any dissatisfaction if it were merely an individual that was concerned. But, apart from Dr. Guerin's personal deserts, he stands for a very important constituency. We do not mean in the city of Montreal merely—a sixth of which he represents in the House of Assembly—but the Irish population of at least the Western part of the Province. If Montreal aspires to advise and guide the rest of this great constituency, it is because it has the principal part of the trouble and expense of organization and comprises some of the most important representatives of Irish sentiment, progress and wealth. When, through the want of firmness on the part of the Minister-elect and his friends, the position is made a mere name, the Irish community is not only deprived of its due share in the administration of the Province, with all that is thereby implied, but there are also other obvious inconveniences. Apart from the uncertainty as to the future and the risk of a second disappointment, there is the inevitable trouble of reconstruction, so that altogether the position is attended with not a little vexation and loss of time and labor. It would have given us pleasure to have congratulated the Hon. Dr. Guerin on being in the full sense a member of the Cabinet. As it is, our congratulations, however sincere, are marred by a drawback which we cannot help regretting. And this regret will be shared, we are sure, by the whole of our readers. Meanwhile, we trust that the rearrangement foreshadowed by the Quebec Telegraph will not be very long delayed, and that it will be favorable to the legitimate expectations of the Irish community in the western half of the Province.

IRELAND'S PARLIAMENT OF MUSIC

For some years past there has been an earnest movement on the part of Irish patriots, scholars and musicians in favor of the revival of Irish music and, so far as possible, of the Irish language. The results of this movement have been various and in some respects remarkable. It has not been confined to Ireland nor even to the United Kingdom. Indeed, some of the most important contributions to the appreciation of Ireland's ancient literature have emanated from the foreign press—that of Germany and France, especially. There has been a recognition, on the part of some of the first philologists of our time, of the exceptional value of the Celtic group of languages, and of these the Irish or ancient Irish tongue has received special attention. In the United Kingdom, the Celtic revival took different forms and directions in Wales, Scotland and Ireland, but the movement in each country indirectly helped it on in the other. It manifested itself also in England by the infusion of a fresh access of the Celtic spirit into English poetry as is well illustrated by Tennyson's *Idylls of the King*. In Ireland, the outcome has been twofold. As was natural, where so few scholars and writers had learned Irish as their

mother tongue, all the greater number of the revivists asked for was that the old legends, songs, poetry and all the rich bequest, of Irish genius discovered in ancient manuscripts should be translated into English and thus made a source of fresh inspiration to the romancers and minstrels of Ireland's adopted language. It was urged by these patriots that, as it was hopeless now to make Irish once more the spoken language of educated men, the next best thing was to permeate the speech of England with the spirit of Irish romance and fairy-love, so that its poetry would be Irish in feeling, though English in vocabulary. This process, which began centuries ago in England and Scotland, has already, according to some high critical authorities, transfused and beautified all that is best in English poetry from the very formation of the language.

Other more enthusiastic patriots, while hailing such an increase of the Irish spirit and sentiment in English literature, were not satisfied that the revival should rest there. Nothing but the renewed use of the Irish language would satisfy them. They advised a house to house visitation through the country parts of Ireland, where Irish, once spoken, has been yielding to English, and appealing to the peasantry's love for their ancient soil and speech, to induce them to speak Irish. Some of them went to considerable trouble to ascertain the practicability of effecting such a restoration. It was found, according to one authority, that, with the exception of possibly a few spots in Donegal and Kerry, the process of Anglicization was going on with unwelcome rapidity. At the same time in some districts a wholesome transformation of Irish into English surnames had taken place, such as O'Kinsellogh into Kingley, O'Seanan into Sexton, McRannelle into Reynolds, and so on *ad infinitum*. All this the reformers try to undo and at the same time they recommend the adoption of Irish Christian names, such as Eoghan instead of Eugene, Donogh instead of Denis, Donehall instead of Daniel, Sheela instead of Julia, Eileen instead of Ellen, and so on, the original Irish name being commended to replace the alien like-sounding intruders. As some of these who are most valiant in encouraging this patriotic metamorphosis bear Saxon names themselves and show no intention of parting with them, their advice is likely to lose some of its force. Proper names, like other words, are liable to corruption in the course of time and from change no language is exempt. To call upon Irish people who have been known for generations by some familiar modification of their original clan name to change it back, adopting the old spelling, would be to risk obscuring, if not betraying, their identity.

Nevertheless, it is well that Irish families should learn to know the meaning of the names that some of them have been too ready to surrender, and should recognize that the heritage is one to be proud of. Whether it is possible to make Irish once more the spoken speech of Ireland or not, it is at any rate possible to deepen the interest of Irish people in its origin, history, relation and literature. If those who went among the peasantry in search of relics of old folk-songs and folk-tales were grieved at the signs of decay in the old speech and sentiment, and the growing predominance of the rival tongue, they can at least congratulate themselves on the increasing attention and respect that the language of their fathers is receiving from the learned world in Ireland and abroad.

During the last fortnight an event which we were among the first to hail as a sign of promise, the holding of the *Féis Ceoil*, or Musical Convention, in Dublin has drawn fresh admiration to the evidences of musical inspiration among the Irish of past generations. It comprised examples of all the old Irish musical instruments, not excepting Maclevey's flute, which was "alive, red, flexible, with ivory keys white as May blossoms." It also comprised samples from ancient manuscripts of Irish music of ages ago. Some of this music was played by men of skill, some of it set to Irish words. But the object of the *Féis* (this parliament of melody and harmony) is not merely commemorative. It aims at founding a school—an Irish school of music, based on the best traditions of the past. If the *Féis* Kyowellt may be called the flow of soul, the *Oireachtas* was more than a feast of reason, for, being devoted to the Irish literary revival, it included works of imagination also, the gifts of inspired bards as well as the labors of the historian. From this Festival also a golden harvest may be expected. Meanwhile we felicitate the organizers of this true Irish *Féis* (feis) on the success of the enterprise, a full account of which we hope shortly to lay before our readers.

The Ottawa Separate School Board has determined to employ the Christian Brothers again as teachers if they can be recruited.

As soon as we have seen our plain duty in each thing that presents itself, let us confine ourselves to that and withdraw ourselves from everything else.

C. M. B. A.

Inauguration by Branch 26 of their New Hall.

Spirited Addresses and Choice Music—Mr. Justice Curran Makes an Earnest Appeal in B. Hall of the Mrs. Sadlier Testimonial Fund.

The open meeting of Branch 26 of the C.M.B.A. of Canada was held in St. Patrick's Hall, next to St. Patrick's Church, on Monday evening last, where a concert was given and two addresses delivered.

On the platform were Mr. M. Sharkey, president of the Branch; Rev. Father Quinlivan, Rev. Father Fallon, Rev. Father Lussier, Rev. Father Driscoll, Hon. Mr. Justice Curran, Chancellor J. Morrison, Grand Chancellor T. J. Finn, Grand Deputies P. Reynolds, P. A. Boucher, J. Girard, J. J. Costigan, C. Daudelin, President McElroy of 41, President Polanc of 50, President Lenoir of 240, Chancellors M. M. Chartier, J. Perrault, A. D. McGillis, J. H. Feeley, P. Doyle, C. O'Brien, F. X. Roy, Advocate; Dr. Germain, President of Branch 142; Brother Kussella of Trenton, Ont.; Brothers D. J. McGillis, M. Egan, and others.

The musical and literary part of the programme, which was under the direction of Mr. John S. Shea, was excellent. The recitations of Brother R. B. Milloy were well rendered and deservedly applauded, whilst the young ladies and gentlemen who played and sang proved how much musical talent there is in our excellent society organizations.

Piano Duet, by Miss A. Reynolds and Miss M. Ward. Chorus, Branch 26 Glee Club. Violin Duet, by A. Delcourt and Master J. Shea. Address, by Mr. Justice Curran. Quartette—D. Kelly, M. McCarthy, A. Timon, J. Deegan.

Recitation, "The Bummer," Bro. R. B. Milloy. Song, Miss B. McGowan; "Gallo Obligato," Mrs. G. Turner; Pianist, Miss J. Murphy. Chorus—Pupils of St. John the Baptist Academy, under the direction of Miss C. Lane. Address, by Bro. J. Morrison. Song, Miss Nellie McAndrew; accompanist, Mrs. G. Turner. Violin Solo, Mr. A. Delcourt; accompanist, Mrs. G. Turner.

Song, Mr. A. J. Rice; Violin Obligato, Master J. Shea. Song, Misses Nellie and Katie Ward. Banjo Solo, Mr. John H. Parker. Recitation—"Shamus O'Brien," (by request) Bro. R. B. Milloy. Brother Morrison's speech was well worthy of the occasion, and contained a vigorous plea for the young men to join the C. M. B. A.

Mr. Justice Curran's Able Address. As was anticipated the feature of the evening's entertainment was the address of Hon. Mr. Justice Curran. Having traced the origin and progress of the C. M. B. A. of Canada, and pointed out its many excellencies, he dwelt for a few moments on the inducements offered to those who are specially benefited by a mutual fraternal association. Beyond all they needed to feel satisfied that the institution to which they were paying their money was safe and properly managed.

THE ROAD TO THE SAVINGS BANK was an untrodden path. The luxuries of yesterday are the necessities of to-day with the greater number, and unless the widows and orphans were to be left utterly unprovided for, recourse must be had to the C.M.B.A., where, by a very small sacrifice in monthly payments, a couple of thousands of dollars could be secured for the loved one, when the bread-winner had been summoned to his long home.

ST. GABRIEL'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. A DELIGHTFUL TRIP ON DOMINION DAY. The annual outing of St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Society will be held on Dominion Day to Burlington. The trip will be made by rail and water. From Montreal to Rouses Point by the G.T.R., and from the latter place by boat across the beautiful Lake Champlain.

MRS. SADLIER WAS, THROUGH HER WORKS, their guide and their friend. In "Willie Burke," she indicated lessons that must have borne fruit in ten thousands of hearts. "No other man on this continent ever played a more exalted role than

that of Mrs. Sadlier, in the genial and beneficent influence she wielded. When she saw the great cities teeming with her people, for the greater part wasting energies that should have been employed in building up a solid and substantial future for their offspring, she presented them with the vigorous story of "Oon Rogan." It must have cost her more than one pang to pen many of its pages, but she acted like the surgeon, whose heart is not the less tender because he must and does make the painful incision. For that reason she tells us in the preface to that work:

"The plain unvarnished tale which 'blots the leaves' of this volume was meant to point a moral that is well worthy the attention of Irish emigrants to those western shores at the Atlantic. It was written in connection with a movement it is pleasant to remember—the Buffalo Convention—of the best conceived plans ever brought before the American- Irish for the permanent advantage of their newly arrived compatriots; a plan which, if it had been generally adopted and carried out, might have been of incalculable benefit to many thousands of the Irish race, by removing them from the overcrowded cities of our Atlantic seaboard to the safer, almer, and more healthful pursuits of agricultural life, whether on the smiling prairies of the West or at the great waters of the North."

Mrs. Sadlier had the genius necessary for her great task. She wrote didactic stories, dealing with the times, but she thoroughly understood the necessity of keeping alive the love of the old land in the hearts of the immigrants and their children. Therefore she made them feel that they sprang from a race that had not always been downtrodden, a race of

SAINTS OF SCHOLARS AND OF HEROES. To keep the patriotic pride and the patriotic fervor alive, she wrote the Conqueror Chieftains and kindred books and the spirit that animated her in that branch of her labors is breathed in the ordinary passages from the introduction to "The Chieftains":

"We of the Irish race owe a debt to our departed worthies we cannot too soon set about paying. Their written in connection with a movement it is pleasant to remember—the Buffalo Convention—of the best conceived plans ever brought before the American- Irish for the permanent advantage of their newly arrived compatriots; a plan which, if it had been generally adopted and carried out, might have been of incalculable benefit to many thousands of the Irish race, by removing them from the overcrowded cities of our Atlantic seaboard to the safer, almer, and more healthful pursuits of agricultural life, whether on the smiling prairies of the West or at the great waters of the North."

This is what I have done in the work now placed before the reader. I have taken the religious war, commonly called the Great Rebellion, which convulsed Ireland from 1841 to 1842, and clothed the dry bones of the principal actors on both sides with the flesh of their mortality, and they have acted a heart of grace, so that they might speak and tell their own story to all who are disposed to listen. I have woven a thread of fiction—a slender thread too—through the stirring episodes, just enough to keep the dramatic personae grouped together.

Well might one of our most gifted writers say, in a recent issue of THE TRUE WITNESS:— Of women who have left their mark on the last half century, there is not one whose name is more preserved dear to the Irish heart than that of Mrs. Sadlier. Not only did she begin the labor of love for which she is so gratefully remembered in the possession of rare gifts of inspiration and literary expression, but she also brought to her chosen task an ardent religious and patriotic devotion, the glow of which is still reflected from the pages of her books. The success of her appeals to the higher sentiment of the race was due to her deep sympathy with her people in their joys, their sorrows and all aspirations. She was the first to write out the stamp of genius on the individuality of the Irish race in this New World, as Catelet, Griffin, O'Grady, Catherine Lyman, and others have done for their compatriots at home.

Mrs. Sadlier had done a great work under Providence. She was now in the decline of life, an appeal had been made to those whom she had served and served so faithfully to give her a feeble expression of their gratitude. Unless the Irish heart had changed and that the generous Celtic nation had sadly deteriorated, the response would be worthy of the old race, and of the gifted daughter of Ireland who had shed new glory upon the home of her forefathers and upon Ireland's descendants upon our western shores.

QUEBEC'S NEW ADMINISTRATION

Sworn in a M ntr at Last We k—Th Irish Catholic Representative a Member Without Portfolio.

Last week the members of the new Quebec Administration were sworn at the Government offices in this city. They are as follows:— Hon. F. G. Marchand, Premier and Treasurer. Hon. Horace Archambault, Attorney-General. Hon. H. T. Duffy, Commissioner of Public Works.

Hon. S. N. Parant, Commissioner of Crown Lands. Hon. F. G. M. Dechen, Commissioner of Agriculture. Hon. A. Turgen, Commissioner of Mines and Fisheries. Hon. J. E. Robidoux, Provincial Secretary. Hon. Geo. W. Stephens, without portfolio. Hon. J. Shehyn, without portfolio. Hon. J. J. Guerin, without portfolio. Hon. Jules Tessier will be Speaker of the Assembly, and Dr. Marcell Speaker of the Legislative Council.

ST. GABRIEL'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY

A DELIGHTFUL TRIP ON DOMINION DAY. The annual outing of St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Society will be held on Dominion Day to Burlington. The trip will be made by rail and water. From Montreal to Rouses Point by the G.T.R., and from the latter place by boat across the beautiful Lake Champlain.

Tickets may be secured at the G.T.R. office and at the office of the secretary of the Society, 26 Faward street, where all other information may be obtained. The executive of the society is sparing no pains to make this excursion the event of the season.

The 50th anniversary of the ordination of Mgr. Nugent, of Liverpool, occurred last August, but when it was announced the time was too short for the celebration of the event in the manner which his fellow citizens desired. Since that time on the motion of Lord Derby

who was then Lord Mayor, a fund was started, and in the beginning of this month some £10,000 was presented to the venerable priest by the people of Liverpool, regardless of creed or class. A handsome oil painting of the Right Rev. Monsignor was given to the city and the purse handed over to him.

THE "HERALD" AND LACROSSE.

An Opinion from an Old-Timer who is Convinced with the Situation.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS:

SIR,—I was somewhat surprised to read an editorial in the Herald yesterday, from which the following is an extract:

'Viewed in the light of other years, it seems hardly possible that the lacrosse season is just about to commence. Sad as it may be to record, it is no less a fact that public interest in that best of all field sports has reached a low ebb. It is reasonable to suppose that so long as good lacrosse is played a crowd will attend the matches, but that, after all, is not the main thing to be desired. Indeed it may fairly be urged that it was the size of the "gates" to be obtained which brought the national game to its present position.'

Surely, Mr. Editor, the Herald editorial writer must be a very young man, but slightly versed in the present situation of our national game. Had he paid but a little attention to his subject before he attempted "to mould public opinion," he would have known that never in the history of the game has such perfect lacrosse been played as during the last few seasons. A small streak of prejudice seems to run through his lines. He is apparently unable to grasp the idea that two such clubs as the Shamrocks and Capitals are so immeasurably superior to the others that public interest naturally centres in their doings, to the partial exclusion of equally worthy but less able clubs. He speaks about the "size of the gates" in much the same way as the vulpine talked about the grapes. Does it not strike you, Mr. Editor, that if the Montreal or Toronto teams were at the top of the heap and gathering in the spare cash of the public, the Herald would take a more rosy view of the situation.

Murder will out, they say, and the fact of using the language of the editor of that paper does, goes a long way to prove that the "gate" is the sting that bothers the conscience of a newspaper which attempts to gather a few unsuccessful fledglings under its wing. Even if it goes against the grain, a metropolitan newspaper should be above giving utterance to sentiments which are calculated to do injury to a game that will be national in the Herald, after its many mutations, has passed into its eternal grave.

Yours for lacrosse, R. P.

OBITUARY.

MR. PATRICK EGAN. Mr. Patrick Egan, one of the attendants at St. Patrick's Presbytery, passed away to his reward last week at the ripe age of 70 years. Deceased was well known among the parishioners for his genial ways and happy whole-souled manners. He was a true-hearted Irishman, and it was his greatest joy to meet one of his fellow countrymen with whom he could indulge in a conversation in his native tongue. He had been associated with St. Patrick's for more than three decades and was respected by young and old.

THE SEMINARY OF ST. SULPICE.

A certain sign of the revival of zeal and piety in France has come to us in information recently received that the venerable Seminary of St. Sulpice, at Paris, the school which has given to France her most distinguished and saintly priests and prelates for several hundred years past, and the foremost bulwark of her Catholicity in troubled times, is obliged, and already preparing, to open a new building in order to accommodate the largely increased number of students announced for next year.

St. Sulpice is the mother house of many of our American seminaries, and the alma mater of several of our most eminent bishops.—Providence Visitor.

TARIFF CHANGES.

Additional tariff changes were introduced in Parliament last week. Among them are changes in mining machinery. A duty of 25 per cent is placed on all crushers, stamp mills, cornish and belted rolls, rock drills, air compressors, cranes, derricks and percussion coal cutters. All other classes remain on the free list. Covered wire for electrical purposes is increased and plate glass reduced. Lined oil, buttons, twine, cordage and bridge and structural iron work are increased. Patent medicines containing alcohol pay 50 and others 25 per cent. Bound books are reduced to 10 per cent, with a wide extension of the free list. Printed music is further reduced.

There is a big reduction all round on raw iron. Rolled iron or steel plates, iron angles, structural iron and steel boiler plates are reduced to 10 per cent, scrap iron to \$1 per ton; steel ingots, slabs, etc., to \$2 per ton; steel for tool makers to 5 per cent. Spring steel, springs for railways, steel billets, and axle bars for carriage springs and axles are free.

In view of the doubt as to the bearing of the Belgian and German favoring-nation treaties with England, the preferential clause has been changed to provide that the reciprocal tariff may be extended to any country which may be entitled thereto by virtue of any treaty with Great Britain. The coal duties and export duty on logs and pulp wood are still reserved.

Let us take time to speak sweet, foolish words to those we love. By-and-by, when they can no longer hear us, our foolishness will seem more wise than our best wisdom.

"Are you sure you married me for myself alone?" Hicks. "Of course. Having your mother to live with us was not strictly an idea of mine."

MRS. SADLIER TESTIMONIAL.

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

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A Tribute from the Rev. J. J. Connolly, of Michigan.

The Michigan Catholic, in its issue of the 20th inst., in referring to the Mrs. Sadlier Testimonial, publishes a letter from the Rev. Father Connolly, P.P. of St. Mary's, Michigan, and says:— We call attention to the eloquent letter of the Rev. Father J. J. Connolly, S.J., Pastor of St. Mary's, Sault Ste. Marie, on a subject which commends itself to all. It is difficult to add a word to what the Rev. Father places before us with such lucidity, with such force and with so much pathos. Mrs. Sadlier began to write at a time when the Catholic in the country, and especially the Catholic of Irish blood,

We Never Had Such a Trade

as this summer is passing out. Since May our orders have increased fully 50 per cent, over same period last year, and still the boom keeps on. Little wonder, as day in and day out, we keep pegging away drawing the attention of consumers to our unqualified stock of Fine Groceries and Provisions of every description, Pure Wines and Liquors, etc., etc. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

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THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF HER RELIGION AND HER RACE.

She began when so to write was not the fashion; when the sneer and the prejudice of the hour started up against such an effort. She possessed a brilliant fancy, a picturesque diction, a wonderful memory and an unrivalled power of portraying scenes and arraying incidents. She hated injustice. It was her life work to set the Catholic forward in a true light in America, so that he could walk openly in the day without being blackstained by malignity; blackstained without a defender.

She succeeded. How great to us has been the advantage of that success. She turned the tide of a literature. She subverted the TYRANNY OF FASHION AND OF PREJUDICE.

She cast a halo of romance over what were objects of hatred and contempt. She has led many to our holy religion by her glowing description of its charms and its truth.

She has lived to see all this and to see that in her closing years those means needful to secure a competence, may even to provide for the needs of life, do not exist for her.

Who will be ungrateful now? Who will stand back from helping her who has done so much to raise him, his creed and his race and his native and adopted country from unmerited obliquity?

Rev. Father Connolly's Letter. ST MARY'S RECTORY, SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH. May 28th, 1897. MR. WILLIAM H. HUGHES, Editor Michigan Catholic:

Dear Sir,—I beg to mail you with the present a copy of the Montreal TRUE WITNESS, in which you will see what Irish Catholics of the East and the neighboring Dominion have begun to do for a patriotic and benevolent work which ought to wake enthusiasm throughout the whole of this great Republic—the Sadlier Testimonial Fund.

I think you will agree with me in that among the many potent influences that have fostered and advanced in our Western Continent the spirit of genuine Catholicism together with true Irish patriotism.

What noble enterprise for faith or country has not found in her an eloquent and persuasive advocate? A generation or two ago, when all had to be accomplished; when the foundations were being laid of the many diocesan and parochial works, charitable, educational, literary, which to-day are in flourishing circumstances and are the pride of our American Church; when writers were rare and literary talents rarer still; was it not Mrs. Sadlier, through the publications of which she was the soul that encouraged all, assisted all, exposed every evil, set forth every need, supplied the motive, called forth and united all activities? Whilst reaping the harvest how ungrateful if we forget the hand that worked so hard to sow it?

I suppose it is a law of Providence that great talents, well employed, shall await their recompense in another world, and Mrs. Sadlier's have not been an exception. The vicissitudes of fortune, the unscrupulousness of what is called the trade, and the treachery of lawyers have eaten up the pecuniary fruits of a long and laborious life, leaving the estimable lady in age almost penniless.

Would not this be a splendid opportunity FOR OUR IRISH AMERICAN PEOPLE to give proof of their gratitude, generosity and patriotism? Could our A.O.H. organization take up any patriotic work more conformable to its aims and spirit? I am assured if The Michigan Catholic set forth and advocated the work as it well knows how, Michigan State alone would make the Testimonial Fund a success and prove to the venerable authorities that even in our far Western land her works have left an indelible impress and establishes lasting claims on its gratitude.

I hope to be able to send you next week a few names of generous subscribers from the "Soo" whose example I hope will be followed by many. Sir William Hingston, K.C.B., Montreal, Canada, where Mrs. Sadlier now resides, is President of the Testimonial Fund Committee and will acknowledge receipts.

Very sincerely yours, J. J. CONNOLLY, Pastor.

A Voice From Minnesota.

Mr Burke, the treasurer, has received a letter from Stillwater, Minn., from which we take the following extracts:— "I have just read an extract of an article which recently appeared in THE TRUE WITNESS of Montreal, that a testimonial was to be presented to the eminent author of 'Bessie Conway,' Mrs. James Sadlier. I will remember with what avidity I read some of her earlier inspiring works. I enclose here-

Philip Sheridan, B.G.L. ADVOCATE, BARRISTER & SOLICITOR. MONTREAL, P.Q. OFFICE: New York Life Building. Room 705. Call Telephone 1233.

with my small mite of one dollar to the good cause, to show my appreciation of the tender memories recalled to me by her name. I wish it was one hundred dollars, for I would willingly give that amount if my means would permit it."

LOYOLA COLLEGE.

The College Literary Society held its last meeting for the term on Sunday evening last. Rev. Fr. O'Bryan, the faculty, the students and some friends were amongst the audience. After the minutes of the preceding meeting had been read by the Secretary, Mr. Robert Hart, an interesting bit of local history entitled "The Heroine of Vercheres" written, and read, by Mr. Albert Lortie, was well received. A spirited debate followed on an historical subject between Mr. Herbert Sheridan and Mr. Thomas Tansey. In the course of the discussion, well merited applause testified to the logic, the reading, and eloquence at times, which the young contestants brought to bear upon their respective pleas. After an effective declamation by Mr. Robert Hart, and a graceful account of the charming scenery about Quebec, by Mr. Eustace Maguire, who was all the more interesting because he spoke "pro domo sua," came the event of the evening, a very creditable rendering of the act of Shakespeare's Henry the VIII. The parts were cast as follows:—The Cardinal, Mr. Thos. Tansey; Duke of Suffolk, Mr. Fabian Dully; Cromwell, Mr. Robert McIlhenny; Earl of Surrey, Mr. Herbert Sheridan; Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, Mr. Joe. Downes; Lord Chamberlain, Wm. Fr. McKenna.

The President, Mr. Joe. Downes, brought the meeting to a close after reading the report of the year's work. He showed the advantages to be derived from an association which had for its end and aim the cultivation of literary taste, by essay writing, by friendly criticism, and the study of the master pieces in our language. Mr. Downes hoped to see a larger membership next year, as the number of the students would increase.

Among those who receive their B.A. degree there this year, Messrs. Robert Cahler, Leo Mason, Harry Trihey, Donald Hingston, have gone through the English course. Want of room prevented the Jesuits from receiving more than the three lower classes in their temporary quarters on the corner of Henry and St. Catherine, but in the near future they look to further developments and more satisfactory arrangements.

Eighteen pupils will make their first Communion in the College chapel on Thursday morning.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Holy Name Society of St. Mary's parish, Mr. Arthur Jones presiding, resolutions of condolence were passed expressing sympathy with the family of the late Mr. Denis McCaffrey. At a meeting of the Shamrock Council No. 320 C.B.L., held in St. Ann's Hall, resolutions of sympathy were passed with the family of the late Mr. John Brophy, a prominent and active member of the organization.



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THE BRITISH PRISON SYSTEM

Its Cruelties Exposed by a Released Convict.

The Treatment Meted Out to Children Characterized as Inhuman.

The London correspondent of the New York Sun, in a recent dispatch, referring to a prisoner recently released, and who had served a term of two years, says:—

He has done a service to humanity by writing a remarkable letter about the almost fiendish cruelty of the English prison system in the treatment of child prisoners. A warder named Martin, who was employed at the Reading jail, was dismissed the other day for giving two or three biscuits to a starving child in one of the cells. The whole

CONVICT SYSTEM OF ENGLAND

is too barbarous for belief in a civilized country and age, but when it is applied to a child of eleven years, as in this case, it is inhuman.

"I saw three children, said the convict, (referring to the Monday previous to his release) who had just been convicted. They were standing in a row in the prison dress. They were all small. The youngest, to whom the warden gave the biscuits, was a tiny little chap, and it was evident that the prison officials were unable to find clothes small enough to fit him. The present treatment of children is terrible. Children can understand punishment inflicted by an individual; what they cannot understand is punishment by society. A child is taken from its parents by people whom it has never seen, and finding itself in a lonely cell and ordered to be punished by the representative of a system that it cannot understand, becomes a prey to the first and most prominent emotion produced by modern prison life—the emotion of terror.

THE TERROR OF A CHILD IN PRISON

is limitless. I remember as I was going to exercise seeing in a dimly lit cell opposite to my own a small boy. Two warders were talking to him with some sternness. The child's face was like a white wedge. There was sheer terror in it, and in the eyes was the terror of a hunted animal. The next morning I heard him at breakfast time crying and calling to be let out. The cry was for his parents. From time to time could be heard the deep voice of a warden telling him to be quiet. And yet he had not even been convicted of whatever little offence with which he was charged. He was simply on remand. This terror that seizes and nominates the child, as the grown man, is also intensified beyond power of expression by the solitary cell system. Every child is confined in a cell for twenty-three hours out of the twenty-four. This is the appalling thing. To shut a child in a dimly lit cell for twenty-three hours a day is an example of cruelty and stupidity. Inhuman treatment of a child is always inhuman by whomsoever inflicted, but inhuman treatment by society is to a child more terrific, because no appeal to the parent can be made to let out the child from the dark room. A warden cannot. Most warders are fond of children, but the system prohibits the rendering of the child any assistance. Should they do so, as Martin did, they are dismissed.

"The second thing from which a child suffers in prison is hunger. The food consists of a piece of usually baked prison bread and a tin of water for breakfast. At noon he gets a dinner composed of a tin of coarse Indian meal stirred about, and at half past 5 a piece of dry bread and a tin of water for supper. This diet in the case of a strong man always produces illness, chiefly diarrhoea. In fact, in a big prison, astringent medicines are served regularly as a matter of course. A child, as a rule, is incapable of eating the food. A child who has been crying all day and, perhaps, half the night in a lonely cell, and who is preyed upon by terror, simply cannot eat food of this coarse, horrible kind.

"In the case of the little child to whom Martin gave the biscuits, the child was crying from hunger on Tuesday morning. He was utterly unable to eat the bread and water served for his breakfast. Martin went out after breakfast and brought a few biscuits for the child rather than to see him starving. It was a beautiful action, and was so recognized by the child, who, utterly unconscious of the regulation of the Prison Board, told one of the senior wardens how kind the junior warden had been to him. The result was a report and Martin's dismissal."

ST. COLUMBKILLE'S DAY.

The Irish Catholics of New York to Commemorate the Thirteenth Century of His Death.

The Irish Catholics of New York are preparing for a four days' celebration to commemorate the 13th century of the death of St. Columbkille, Ireland's great missionary monk, who with St. Patrick and St. Brigid are the chief patrons of the Isle of saints.

Pentecost Sunday, June 6th, the commemoration will begin in the church dedicated to God under the patronage of the saint. Archbishop Corrigan will celebrate solemn pontifical mass and Very Rev. Dr. Conaty, president of the Catholic University, will preach the sermon. A public parade will be held on the last day, the 9th of June. Among the organizations which will probably attend will be the First Regiment, Irish Volunteers; 25 divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the various religious and temperance societies. The celebration will conclude with a monster picnic.

The idea, says a contemporary, of holding this celebration emanated with the Rev. Henry A. Prat, rector of St. Columba's church. Father Prat's intention was to make it a barometer in character, but a number of enthusiastic Irish Catholics learning of it thought the life and deeds of the great Irish saint were deserving of a more imposing celebration

in his honor, and so they went to work and enlisted the co-operation of other parishes, with the result that St. Columbkille's day promises to be as great a day to Irish Catholics as the time honored one devoted to the worthy St. Patrick.

THE CENTENARY OF NINETY-EIGHT.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC ORGANIZATION MEETING HELD IN LIVERPOOL, ENG.

A meeting of the Liverpool '98 Centennial Association was recently held at the Oddfellows' Hall, St. Anne's street. Mr. Daniel Connolly, vice chairman, presided over a numerous attendance of members.

The chairman congratulated the meeting on the great success of the '98 Movement in Liverpool, and said that, in spite of all opposition, no matter what quarter it came from, the Liverpool '98 Committee would continue to push on in the good work they had in hand, viz., the patriotic desire to unite all sections of our countrymen on one common platform, so that a united people may join in honoring the memory of those Irishmen who fell in the struggle for Irish independence in the year 1798.

HAZARDOUS OCCUPATIONS.

A writer in an English trade journal, in referring to certain trades and occupations which are especially hazardous and calculated to shorten life, says:—You cannot frighten the workmen who know how dangerous is their trade, and not even higher wages will tempt them from such death traps. Lead, in the form of bullets and shot, is a deadly, dangerous thing, but it is also death dealing to all who use it in their work, as house painters, gilders, calico printers, type foundry, potters and braziers.

Mercury is a foe to life. Those who make mirrors, barometers or thermometers who etch or color wool or felt, will soon feel the effect of the nitrate of mercury in teeth, gums and the tissues of the body. Silver kills those who handle it, and photographers, makers of hair dyes and ink and other preparations, ere long turn gray, while a deadly weakness subdues them, and soon they succumb. Copper enters into the composition of many articles of everyday life, and too soon those who work in bronzing and similar decorative processes lose teeth and eyesight and finally life. Makers of wall paper grow pale and sick from the arsenic in its coloring and match makers lose strength and vitality from the excess of phosphorus used in their business.

Nitric acid is used by engravers, by etchers in copper, by makers of gun cotton and those who supply our homes with lovely picture frames. Its fumes are poison to the human lungs and soon destroy them completely. Ammonia kills the soapmaker; workers in guano grow deaf; hydrocyanic acid deals death to gilders, photographers and picture finishers, while zinc is a fatal foe to calico printers, makers of optical glasses and meerschaum pipes.

Mankind is by nature brave, and very few are deterred from action because of supposed danger. If the great builders and engineers of the world would stop and ask, "How many lives will this undertaking cost?" it is probable that the world would be without some of the greatest triumphs of modern thought. Everyday life and common occupations are full of silent courage, and all around are workers who die in the harness and are true heroes without knowing it.

AN AMERICAN GIANT.

America can boast of the heaviest man alive. He weighs 768 pounds and was born in Mason City, Iowa, on the 8th of June, 1863. His parents have a large farm in that state and keep the county post office. He is called "Gay Jewel" and "Jumbo," the one name given him on account of his personal hilarity and the other on account of his ponderous bulk. His father and mother are both people of ordinary size, and until he was 18 years old Jewel himself was neither larger nor heavier than the ordinary lad of that age. From thence onward however he put on flesh rapidly. He married when about 24. His wife, a beautiful brunette, is the daughter of an Iowa farmer and weighs but 96 lb. Jumbo, or Jewel, is known not only as the heaviest man on earth—but as the jolliest. When a really good joke is cracked, the great man laughs until the tears trickle down his cheeks. His chief amusement is playing the violin and singing comic songs. In conclusion, it takes 35 yards of cloth to make this Gay Jewel a suit of clothes.

TIRED, NERVOUS, SLEEPLESS

Men and women—how gratefully they write about Hood's Sarsaparilla. Once helpless and discouraged, having lost all faith in medicines, now in good health and "able to do my own work," because Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to enrich and purify the blood and make the weak strong—this is the experience of a host of people.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Gentle, reliable, sure.

ABOUT PERSONS AND THINGS.

"The average young man is the agreeable fellow who earns enough money to take care of himself and to put by a little for special occasions," writes Ruth Ashmore in the June Ladies' Home Journal. "But he is not a millionaire, and he is not the young man drawn by those illustrators who, in black and white, give us so-called society sketches. A combination of foolish influences make the girl of today expect entirely too much from the young men of to-day. She reads, or is told, that when a young man is engaged to be married he sends his fiancée so many pounds of sweets, so many boxes of flowers, as well as all the new books and all the new music that may appear each week. . . . If there were more honest girls in this world—honest in their treatment of young men—there would be a greater number of marriages and fewer thieves. It is the expectation on the part of a foolish girl that a man should do more than he can honestly,

that has driven many men to the penitentiary, and many more to lives of so-called single blessedness."

In England, the proportion of widows who take a second husband is smaller than that of widowers who take a second wife. By the report of the registrar general for the year 1896 it appears that only 76 widows to the 1,000 accepted another offer of marriage, while as many as 109 widowers to the 1,000 were twice married. We are not informed as to the proportion of widows who married widowers; but we should not be surprised to learn that it was large.

One more Paris fancy has taken root in New York. It has recently become a fad over seas to wear plumes of extraordinary length to one's hats. A feather three feet in length is considered none too long to droop gracefully down the back of the hat. This was a fancy dear to the woman of an earlier part of the century. It was reinstated in favor very suddenly and unexpectedly.

THE SOLEMN HOMAGE TO JESUS CHRIST OUR REDEEMER.

It has already been announced that, with the sovereign approval of His Holiness the Pope, there has been formed, in Rome, an International Committee for the purpose of promoting a Solemn Act of Thanksgiving and devotion, to Jesus Christ Our Redeemer, on the completion of the present century, and the beginning of the coming one.

Giving practical effect to his kind wishes, and in order to insure a wider scope and greater efficacy to the labors of the Committee, His Holiness has thought good to appoint Cardinal Domenico Jacobini as its Honorary President. His Eminence has already been pleased to place himself in correspondence with the Patriarchs, Archbishops, Bishops, and Ordinaries of the Universal Church, by the following letter:—

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND RIGHT REVEREND LORD,—Doubtless you have been apprised of a scheme set on foot by persons of unquestioned piety, whereby, on the conclusion of the present century, and the beginning of the coming one, the faithful scattered through the world should manifest in a solemn manner, by a common demonstration of faith, their love and gratitude towards the Most Holy Redeemer of the human race.

Their design has been to second the wishes of His Holiness Leo XIII., who looks for peace and concord to mark the close of the present century, and usher in the coming one, under the invocation of Christ God and man.

His Holiness has approved most heartily of the project, and there has been formed in Rome a Committee, chosen from among the representatives of all nations, to bring it to a successful issue. And now it has seemed good to the Supreme Pontiff to appoint me, unworthy as I am, as Honorary President of that Committee.

Yet I am far from saying that I do not gladly and willingly accept this honorable position. For surely nothing can be more pleasing or more acceptable to me than to seize any opportunity, during the few remaining years of my life, of employing all my energies for the glory of my Saviour, and that more especially at the close of a century such as this has been. A century, I would observe, when men puffed up with an untruthful science, in the delirium of their feverish minds, blush not to call into question the origin of Christianity, and dare with unpardonable temerity to look upon the Divine Person of our Lord Himself as an idle fable.

To repair these crying insults received by Him, to appease His Divine Majesty, and to celebrate with fitting praises, at the opening of the century, the Holy Name of Jesus Christ, the brightness of God's glory and the figure of His Substance; this is the work that call for our every diligence and energy.

And thus it will assuredly come to pass with all our forces banded together, that what with unwonted demonstrations of piety and expiation, the concurrence of able writers—repeated articles in the best periodicals—and lastly the public attestation of love towards the Roman Pontiff—this grand solemnity will be celebrated amid the universal joy of all nations. Greater concord of Christian hearts will ensue—the wonderful unity of the Church, and in particular the bond of perfect union between the faithful and the Head of Christendom, will be brought into stronger relief. So that when the Standard of the Cross, in which alone is salvation, shall have been exalted in every quarter of the world, humanity may come forth unharmed from the perils of imminent destruction, and, at the beginning of the new century, may enter happily on the path of peace and prosperity.

I cherish the hope that your Lordship, together with all the other bishops, will kindly extend your valuable assistance to me and to the committee formed in Rome, and will proceed without delay to the selection of a diocesan committee for this same object.

Before we arrange together the measures to be taken, I await your Lordship's answer; and meanwhile fervently pray our Lord to grant you all your hearts desires.

Rome, 15 April, 1897.

Your Lordship's devoted Brother in Christ, D. CARD. JACOBINI.

These zealous words of his Eminence will bear much fruit, and will awaken the pastors and people, of the whole Christian world, to unite with one heart to render as solemn and as worthy as it is in man's power to do the universal atonement of love and faith to Our Divine Redeemer.

We trust that on all sides may spring up National Executive Committees, that not a single diocese will be without its delegate or diocesan committee, and that from the increase of so many strong arms in aid of the International Committee, its action may go on with that unity of aim and resolution, which is at once the source and pledge of successful achievement.

To his Eminence's appeal to the Press, we respond most cordially, happy if our pen may contribute aught to the splendour of that grand religious act which is now in course of preparation.

Of a certain Bishop the following anecdote is told: While presiding over a gathering a speaker began to tirade

LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR. STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFIES THE HAIR. CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALP. KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL. IS NOT A DYE, BUT RESTORES THE HAIR NATURALLY. FOR THE HAIR. IS A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING FOR LADIES' HAIR. RECOMMENDS ITSELF, ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING. AS THE BEST HAIR PREPARATION IN THE MARKET. IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FALLING OF HAIR. DOES NOT SOIL THE PILLOWSLIPS OR HEAD-DRESS. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, 50 cents a Bottle. R. J. Devins, GENERAL AGENT, MONTREAL. PRINCIPAL LABORATORY, RUE VIVIERE, ROUEN, FRANCE.

against the universities and education, expressing thankfulness that he had never been corrupted by contact with a college. After proceeding for a few moments, the Bishop interrupted with the question: "Do I understand that Mr. X. is thankful for his ignorance?" "Well, yes," was the answer, "you can put it that way if you like." "Well, all I have to say," said the Prelate, in sweet and musical tones, "all I have to say is that Mr. X. has much to be thankful for."

Keeping One's Head Above Water.

It is odd how much trouble all the world finds to keep its head above water financially, and here in America it is even harder than elsewhere, because the principle of democratic equality unites in society people of diverse means and positions. The man with an income of two thousand dollars meets in friendly relations one who has five or ten thousand at his disposal. The mere social meeting would not be particularly disastrous if the two men could accept the facts and proceed on their method of living in a sensible fashion. But no; the man with the least money is continually striving to stretch his dollars and make them appear to be as many as his friend's, and the whole silly process is repeated over and over again, and the result would be ludicrous if it were not pathetic. It would seem as if adult men and women might be sensible enough

TO MEASURE THEIR DESIRES BY THEIR MEANS,

and get all the comfort and luxury that such means would allow, and be happy, even thankful. But it is sadly true that too many otherwise sensible people set up as their standard of need the measure of their friends', and instead of getting the comfort that their modest pocket-book will allow, they fail to reach the splendor of their richer friends, and are in continual trouble with bills. What there is attractive in unpaid bills is a mystery, and yet there are those who will really suffer under their reproach rather than not live "like other people." Not long ago a young man and his wife gave up life in New York, which was particularly fascinating to both, and whose attractions they were cultivated enough to enjoy and adorn, because they could not

MAKE THE TWO ENDS MEET ON SIX THOUSAND A YEAR.

They were brought to this decision because one day they actually did not know where to get the money to meet their butcher's bill. They were really just as poor and anxious as the family which has only a quarter of their means, because "he is not poor that hath but little, but he that wants more." It was undoubtedly wise for the man and wife to flee lest they get deeper into the financial bog, but it would have been braver and more sensible to have faced the situation earlier, and have set an example of independence of mind. It is really childish, in the first place, to imagine that one dollar can be made to do the work of five although judicious management may sometimes make it do the work of two dollars; it is equally childish to suppose that the world, old and experienced, will long be deceived over one's approximate income, and it is both unmanly and unwomanly for those who have enough for every real comfort to make themselves miserable, spoil their time and the joys of living, by trying to jump on the back of that glittering, illusive, wandering fire-fly society, all for the lack of a little moral backbone. The old pagan Seneca understood it, living as he did in the splendid time of the Roman Augustus, and he wrote, "Great is he who enjoys his earthen-ware as if it were plate, and not less great is the man to whom all his plate is no more than earthenware."—Harper's Bazaar.

The lines of suffering on almost every human countenance have been deepened, if not traced there, by unfaithfulness to conscience, by departure from duty. To do wrong is the surest way to bring suffering; no wrong deed ever failed to bring it. Those sins which are followed by no palpable pain are yet terribly avenged, even in this life. They abridge our capacity of happiness, impair our relish for innocent pleasure, and increase our sensibility to suffering. They spoil us of the armour of a pure conscience, and of trust in God, without which we are naked amid hosts of foes, and are vulnerable by all the changes of life. Thus, to do wrong is to inflict the surest injury on our own peace. No enemy can do us equal harm with what we do ourselves whenever and however we violate any moral or religious obligation.

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A HUNTER'S STORY.

EXPOSURE BROUGHT ON AN ATTACK OF RHEUMATISM.

NERVOUSNESS AND STOMACH TROUBLES FOLLOWED—SLEEP AT TIMES WAS IMPOSSIBLE—HEALTH AGAIN RESTORED.

From the Amberst, N.S., Sentinel. The little village of Petitcodiac is situated in the south-easterly part of New Brunswick, on the line of the Intercolonial Railway. Mr. Herbert Yeomans, who resides there, follows the occupation of a hunter and trapper. His occupation requires him to endure a great deal of exposure and hardship, more especially when the snow lies thick and deep on the ground in our cold winters. A few years ago Mr. Yeomans tells our correspondent that he was seized with a severe bilious attack and a complication of diseases, such as a sour stomach, sick headache and rheumatism. Mr. Yeomans's ver-



sion of the facts are:—"I became very ill and suffered the most excruciating pains in my arms, legs and shoulders, so much so that I could not rest in any position. I frequently could not sleep nights, and when I did I awoke with a tired feeling and very much depressed. My appetite was very poor, and if I ate anything at all, no matter how light the food was, it gave me a dull, heavy feeling in my stomach, which would be followed by vomiting. I suffered so intensely with pains in my arms and shoulders that I could scarcely raise my hands to my head. I tried different remedies, but all to no purpose. A neighbor came in one evening and asked "have you tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills?" I had not, but then determined to try them, and procured a box, and before the pills were all gone, I began to improve. This encouraged me to purchase more and in a few weeks the pains in my shoulders and arms were all gone and I was able to get a good night's rest. My appetite came back and the dull, listless feeling left me. I could eat a hearty meal and have no bad after effects and I felt strong and well enough as though I had taken a new lease of life. My old occupation became a pleasure to me and I think nothing of tramping eighteen or twenty miles a day. I know from experience and I fully appreciate the wonderful results of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a safe and sure cure and I would urge all those afflicted with rheumatism or any other ailment to try Pink Pills, as they create new vigor, build up the shattered nervous system and make a new being of you. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes, bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Protect yourself from imposition by refusing any pill that does not bear the registered trade mark around the box.

Human accountability brings judgment, and with judgment reward and punishment. In this very life God rewards and punishes; but it is the verdict of the human conscience that on earth neither reward nor punishment is condign, and the race was prepared for the announcement by Christ of the future life as the place of final judgment. There virtues unknown to one's fellows triumph over passion in the secret recesses of the heart will be rewarded. There iniquities hidden from the world, some even condoned and applauded by the world, will be punished; there all things will be unveiled and weighed in the scales of absolute justice; there man, escaping, as he believes, all human judgment by self-destruction; meets the avenger—so that no evil doing goes unpunished.

"Can anyone but wait the wind whistles for?" asked a young man at a picnic. "It whistles for the leaves to dance by," demurely replied a young lady.

SMILES.

She: "Who had the face to tell you I painted?" He: "You." She: "The Misses Brown usually sing duets do they not?" He: "Yes; they divide the responsibility." "I suppose you found out immediately what a poor typewriter girl the school sent you?" "No; I discovered it by spells." "What is pronunciation, Uncle Jim?" "It is something you hunt up in a dictionary one day and forget the next." "What part did you find most difficult when you were on the stage?" "Trying to live up to the salary I told my friends I was getting." She: "The Count, you know, can trace his family back to 800 years." He: "Ah! Through the bankruptcy court records, I suppose." Editor: "Who was the first humorist?" Author: "I really don't remember." Editor: "I thought you might; you have been bringing us in his jokes." Miss Prim (quoting): "Wise men make proverbs, and fools repeat them." Miss Smart (amusingly): "Yes; I wonder what wise man made the one you just repeated."

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WOMAN'S WORLD.

THE FASHIONS.

The woman who wishes to look her best must never blindly follow any and every new caprice of fashion, but aim to adapt fashion to her own special needs. Take, for instance, the very large ruffles and collarettes now so popular. Very many women purchase these full frilly neck accessories, with no thought beyond selecting the shapes which please their fancy. They put the huge airy ruffles about their necks, and in not a few cases they have a bison-like appearance. As a rule, the all round collarettes are not so becoming to most figures as the Pompadour style, or, better still, the shape cut in deep points one on either shoulder, the other two or three on the front and back respectively. Some of the latest collarettes are much elongated, not meeting just in front, but tapering downward, forming a sort of border to the wide box pleat which still distinguishes the front of many fancy waists this season.

VICTORIAN POKE BONNETS.

Very bewitching above young and piquant faces look the Victorian bonnets tied under the chin with strings of airy net or gauze, the bonnets trimmed with ribbons, large paste buckles, and compact clusters of flowers and foliage. Some time ago a noted writer announced that scientific physicians had utterly condemned the large round hats weighed down with excessive garnitures, pronouncing them "a serious and undignified means of producing headache, wrinkles, and gray hair." One would suppose that this threat of a trio of terrible afflictions would have had the instantaneous good effect of banishing the burdensome cause of them all, but not so. We can almost affirm that Fashion's power is more potent than health or even life itself. Gray hairs may appear, the "picture-hat headache" may become chronic, and wrinkles deepen, but while the dominating Queen of Style decrees it, we shall still behold the baneful and everpowering picture hat.

CHINESE EFFECTS

are still the keynote of very many elegant and pretty fancies in the world of dress, the patterns appearing among silks, satins, muslins, and silk-and-wool fabrics and instead of the crisp fringed tulle and tulle dress lining, pretty Chinese brocades are much used. Then a flounce of the same, cut bias, pinked on both edges, and placed inside the hem, is imperative. These fancy silks look well for a change, but the shot patterns, or, better still, the plain lustrous tulle in monochrome, are really the most elegant and refined choice.

SOME OF THE NEW DRESS SKIRTS

have vertical or otherwise circular trimming carried from the waist downward to the depth of half a yard or so. Many women will be glad of this fashion, for a perfect figure below the waist-line is rare, and it is always the study of the modiste to rectify this trouble, and the severe uncompromising skirt that has so long prevailed gave the wearer no chance of improving upon too great slenderness, nor of moderating the redundancy of the figure by judicious trimming. For the first-named defect, circular decorations are carried quite around the figure about the hips, and for the second, vertical garnitures of equal length, and slightly radiating as they descend, greatly modify the effect of over-broad hips.

The checked, brocaded, striped, and barred silk-and-wool materials imported this season are suitable for any ordinary occasion, and if tailor-made and stylishly trimmed, they form elegant church, visiting, and carriage costumes. Some of the mohair Siciliennes are likewise as handsome in appearance as a rich silk, and the white and cream patterns for evening, bridesmaids' and graduation dresses are as elegantly decorated and delicately silk lined as white satin or tulle silk.

THE TRANSPARENT MATERIALS

so greatly in vogue this season will make beautiful and comfortable gowns for sultry summer wear. Sheer white dresses and those of tinted batiste, or organza, linen lawn and similar textiles are ideal hot-weather gowns, and never were they made up in a more becoming and charming manner, for now that exaggeration has wholly ceased in the matter of immense sleeves and absurdly extended skirts, all the features of fashion are most graceful and attractive, and although there is a pretty and picturesque fullness left at the top of the sleeves, they are so fashioned as to fit the fore-arm closely with all the becoming width distinctly at the upper part. The sleeves of transparent gowns this season show unlimited variety and change almost with each individual wearer. Triple frills and puffs, a single medium width puff tapering to almost nothing under the arms, insertions of lace or embroidery or shirrs and narrow puffs alternating, going round, up and down or diagonally over the arm, are favorite styles in summer sleeves. Another very popular model is the shape with a seam on the outside of the arm with fullness let in from the shoulder to half way to the elbow. The butterfly and bow-knot draperies are still used on sleeves for evening wear.

SUMMER COSTUMES.

A smart gown is of embroidered linen. The waist, which fastens at one side, is trimmed with a ruffle of plain linen, and is fastened at the shoulder with a bow of green moiré ribbon. The sleeves have a puff at the shoulder of the embroidered linen. The skirt is made with bands of the embroidery and clusters of tucks alternately disposed, and at the bottom is finished with a pleated flounce. With this gown is worn a large hat of fancy straw very elaborately trimmed with flowers, bunches of ribbon, and feather-peignes of flowers at the back under the brim. Gowns of plain tulle are exceedingly fashionable this season. In silvery gray

is a smart costume, the waist made with large collar trimmed with entre-deux of lace and a lace ruffle. The ruffle ends in front and falls in jabot to the belt, hiding the fastening of the lower part of the waist, which is a blouse laid in tiny tucks. Tucked puffs finish the sleeves at the top of the arm, and there are also four tucks around the skirt, which is finished at the hem with two full ruffles with tucked edges.

Frills of Fashion.

Pretty parasols are made of silk patterned with peacock feathers. Gauze made of vegetable silk is one of the season's specialties employed largely in millinery.

Hat of yellow straw trimmed with garland of roses arranged to form an aigrette at the left side.

Irish lace is very popular for yokes and epaulettes on foulard gowns, and is used in edging and insertion as well.

Serpent skin is a new trimming for tailor made gowns, and it is employed for entire revers and tiny bands on the cloth revers.

Fancy little bolero jackets are made of écru linen, with a sailor collar across the back, and elaborately embroidered with gold thread.

Ruffs of chiffon lace and ribbon are very fashionable in Paris, and they are made high at the back, with long ends in front and a deep flounce of chiffon around the shoulders.

The craze for Victorian souvenirs extends to the gloves and purses in London. Gloves have buttons with the Queen's portrait on their surface, and pocket-books are ornamented with the rose, shamrock and thistle.

It is said that Paris has a society for the aid of dressmakers, and M. Gaston Worth is the secretary. The object is to assist dressmakers to tide over the dull season, when so often they have no work at all. Money is lent them without interest in case of illness.

Belts of plaid silk fastened with a metal buckle are popular with English women, and belts of every sort are a particular feature of dress. Leather of various tints forms a background for all sorts of metal work and fancy jewelled designs. A green one dotted over with turquoise is especially good style.

Every sort of bodice is worn this season; yet the round waist rather has the lead. You can have a two inch basque effect below the belt or a bolero bodice ending two inches above, and wide or narrow belts as they best suit the figure. In addition to the variety of round bodices there are basques three and six inches deep extending all around or just across the back and sides.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

To have a custard pie of an even, nice brown when baked, sprinkle a little sugar over the top just before putting it into the oven.

In cutting mushrooms a silver knife should always be used. A steel knife should never touch those delicate and delicious fungi.

To serve with steak or with fish, Biarsese dressing is exceptionally palatable. Cook in a double boiler four tablespoonfuls, each, water and olive oil, with the yolks of four eggs. Take from the fire and add slowly, and stirring constantly, one tablespoonful of vinegar.

When you suspect what you are cooking has been scorched because you have neglected it for just one moment too long, lift the vessel holding the food quickly from the fire, and stand it in a pan of water for a few minutes. In almost every case the scorched taste will entirely disappear.

Mattings, so universally used nowadays, is no longer put upon the floor with two-pronged tacks once made for that express purpose. It has been found that it will lie much more smoothly if it is sewed, as a carpet is treated, and found, too, that this may be done as well with the matting as with the carpet.

Everywhere one sees the glitter of gilt upon glassware. It is a lovely fancy in its brilliant delicacy, but one that is doomed to a transient favor, since anything so striking soon tires the eye. The rich old blue tracery on glass, beautifully executed in Bohemian work, is a welcome change from the gilt, and yet almost as gay in its effect.

A very delicious dish for breakfast can be made of egg and tomato at any season of the year, but is best when tomatoes are ripe in the garden. To 5 eggs take 5 tomatoes. Scoop out the inside of the tomatoes and put in a frying-pan, with a little butter, pepper, and salt. Cook about ten minutes, stirring carefully at times; add the eggs after they have been just broken together, not beaten, with a silver fork; stir as for scrambled eggs, and serve very hot. The canned tomatoes are almost as good as the fresh tomatoes, especially if of home canning.

The care of a refrigerator involves more than the obvious necessity of seeing that, with the approach of hot weather, no accumulation of food is allowed to spoil therein. The prudent housewife will, likewise, direct that the ice itself, in extreme heat, be covered with newspapers, than which there is no better preventive of its rapid melting away. She will see that the shelves are fre-

quently scoured and kept perfectly sweet, but that no hot water is employed for this purpose. She will give orders that the drinking water be cooled by being placed upon the ice, and not by having the ice put into it. And, last of all, she will endeavor to convince the maids that there is no magic preservative on top of the refrigerator, and that that particular spot is quite as warm as any other part of the storeroom; also that the coolest place in the box is underneath the ice—that is, on those shelves beneath it—and not, as so often supposed, on top of it. Thus anything placed over the cake of ice is much warmer than what is put away within the refrigerator.

STEAMING THE FACE.

A somewhat new and novel practice has come into vogue, which is called steaming the face, for the purpose of removing dust that has collected in the pores, and to relieve the tight, strained feeling so common after a long drive or a railway journey. But having the face steamed by a professional is an expensive luxury. A girl with a quick wit and slender income steams her own face each night before retiring. She washes it with pure soap, and then keeps it for at least five minutes over the steam of the fast boiling kettle, taking care not to stand so close as to be scalded. After this treatment she rubs well into the skin a good cold cream, until the pores have absorbed it all. She is careful to rub the face with upward strokes, as the fancies that drawing the skin downwards accentuates incipient wrinkles.

THE ENGINEER'S REVENGE.

BY M. L. D.

I was never in my life a flirt, or at all inclined to play the coquette, so when Dan Mason asked me to marry him it really gave me pain to say no. My father was the baggage master at M—, and Dan was engineer on one of the trains, and was thought a good match for me; but somehow I shrank from his bold eyes and coarse manners.

I had just finished my work the morning after I had refused Dan, when a knock came at the door, and when I opened it, I was quite surprised to find him standing there, for he had gone off in a violent passion. I tried to hide my embarrassment at, and said as pleasantly as I knew how: "Come in, Dan."

He came in shuffling his feet and twirling his hat in his hands. I had certainly never seen him appear to worse a vintage. "I just stopped in," he said, "to tell you I'm sorry for my bad manners last night, and I hope you won't lay it up against me, for a fellow can't always hold his tongue at such a time, and I've been thinking if I couldn't do something for you, to kind of make up for it, so I remembered how you had always wanted to take a ride on the engine, and as I've got to run her down to Western station before I take my afternoon trip, I thought I'd step in and see if you didn't want to go along."

I was delighted. All my life I had longed to ride on a locomotive, especially one unencumbered with cars, and here was the chance; yet, withal, I felt a little timid, for though I had never seen Dan under the influence of liquor, still from his heated face and dull eyes I thought he had been drinking; but the next moment I laughed at myself for my fears, and, yielding to the temptation, was soon ready for my ride.

"I'll just run in and tell father I'm going," I said, as we were passing the baggage room.

"No you won't," said he roughly, seizing me by the arm. Then, seeing my surprise, he added quickly, "We haven't time to stop," and hurried me into the engine, getting in himself.

We started off. As we passed the depot my father came out, and appeared to call to us to stop, but Dan only laughed and put the engine to a greater speed. For a few moments I wondered what my father could have wanted me for, but soon the novelty of my position drove every other thought away.

I had been taking little notice of Dan, but presently turning to speak to him, I saw him taking a good sized bottle away from his mouth. He smacked his lips, and muttered something about "courage" before he saw me looking at him.

"What is that you have been drinking, Dan?" I asked.

"Whiskey," he answered, putting the bottle to his lips again.

"Please don't drink any more," I said, frightened. "I want you to show me how to run the engine."

"And how to stop her, too, I suppose," he said, with a laugh that somehow made my blood run cold. "Now, my dear, I've a thing to tell you; and according to my calculations, if we're not hindered, we'll reach Western in just about fifteen minutes."

I gave a sigh of relief. Only fifteen minutes—they would soon pass. He seemed to read my thoughts, for after taking another long drink from his bottle he said:

"You think you'll be safe when you reach Western, now don't you? But—" With a horrible oath, "you'll never reach there alive. Do you suppose I was going to let you live when you wouldn't marry me? I laid awake all night thinking how I could pay you off, and my plan has worked beautiful, for here you are caught like a mouse in a trap. I wasn't sent on no message, that was only part of my plan, for maybe you know that between here and Western, there is only a single track, and in just ten minutes the express train will be up, it don't stop nowhere short of S—, and we will meet it just about two miles this side the station, they won't see us till they're on the curve, and then it will be too late to stop, and they'll run slap into us and we'll be dashed to pieces."

He stopped. Far away I thought I heard the whistle of a locomotive. An

expression of fright and horror passed over his face, as though he was but just conscious of the fearful thing he had done, again I heard the whistle, this time a little louder. He staggered to his feet.

"She is coming!" he said, in a hoarse whisper; "she is coming!"

And before I could guess his intention, he sprang wildly from the side of the engine.

It was a terrible moment. We were already within sight of the curve, and I expected each minute to see the express train rounding it.

I was only eighteen, and life was sweet to me. I thought of my father and how lonely he would be without me, his only child. Was there no escape? no availing the dreadful death which was so near me?

On and on we rushed—we were at the curve. I closed my eyes and prayed, prayed as we only do when death is looking us in the face. I waited for the crash of the two engines. We were round the curve I felt sure. I opened my eyes, fearing I was only opening them to see my death coming. But no, the track was clear, while at Western station, as I looked eagerly forward, I thought I saw the express train stopping.

I started to my feet. Might I not still be saved? Oh, if I could but stop the engine. Like an inspiration came the thought:

"To start the engine, Dan turned on the steam by pulling this out," I said, taking hold of the starting bar, "therefore, the way to stop, must be to push it in," suiting the action to the word.

We were still nearly a mile from the station. I looked longingly at the brake, too heavy for my woman's hands to turn, but felt the next moment, with a thrill of joy, that the engine was beginning to slacken her speed, and as we reached the further end of the platform at Western station, not twenty feet from the express train, the engine stopped. Kind hands helped me out of the engine, and eager voices asked an explanation of my strange position; but it was not given, at least by me, for sight and strength failed me, and I fainted.

When I came to my senses, about an hour after, I found my father bending over me.

"Thank Heaven, you are safe!" he said tenderly.

I shuddered when I thought of my narrow escape, and asked by what good providence the express train had stopped at the station.

"Why, you see," said my father, "just as you started off with Dan, Charlie Dean, the telegraph agent, came to me, and said: 'For Heaven's sake, Markman, make your daughter get off that engine. Dan has been drinking all the morning, and is in no fit state to be with her. He cannot run to Western before the express is due and if they meet on the single track, that's death to them. I ran out and called to Dan to stop, but you know he would not. Oh, my darling, I can't tell you how I felt when I saw that iron creature taking you away to what seemed certain death. I staggered like a drunken man, and hadn't no more wit than one. But Charlie's head was clear. 'We may save her yet,' he said, and rushed into the telegraph office, and sent this message, 'Stop the 2:30 express at Western station.' And then we started off ourselves for this place as fast as we could go."

When I told them my story, they went to look for Dan. They found him just where he had jumped off, quite dead.

It was long before I recovered from the effects of my fright; and, as was natural, Charlie Dean came often to see me; and at last there was a quiet wedding. And father, without losing a daughter, gained a son.

Aim at perfection in everything, though in most things it is unattainable; however, they who aim at it and persevere will come much nearer to it than those whose laziness and despondency make them give it up as unattainable.

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MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE.

The Civic Balance Sheet of London, Eng., and New York Compared.

SOME OF THE SPECIAL DISBURSEMENTS.

The municipal expenditures of London, the largest city in the world, amount to about \$80,000,000 yearly, thus divided, roughly, among the various items:—Water service, \$10,000,000; Police Department, \$10,000,000; public charities, \$12,500,000; schools, \$10,000,000; Health Department, \$3,500,000; Fire Department, \$1,000,000; Department of Streets, \$10,000,000; gas, \$3,000,000; interest on municipal debt, \$5,000,000, and miscellaneous expenses, the balance, \$15,000,000. Paris, with about one half the total population of the city of London, spends in a year \$75,000,000, or considerably more per capita. The question has been asked how the expenses of the Greater New York are likely to compare with those of London and Paris.

THE PRESENT POPULATION OF LONDON

is, roughly, 5,500,000, and the population of the Greater New York is, roughly, 3,300,000, the relation of the two cities to each other in respect of population being as five to three. The population of Paris is 2,500,000. The total expenses of the city of New York in a year amount, approximately, to \$47,000,000. Those of the city of Brooklyn amount, approximately, to \$13,000,000. The expenses of Long Island City are about \$600,000 a year, of Richmond county \$500,000, and of the Queen's county towns annexed to the Greater New York \$150,000, making a total of \$61,250,000 for the whole of the territory to be included, on Jan. 1, 1898, in the Greater New York. This is a larger ratio of municipal expenditure to the population than prevails in London, but a smaller one than is the rule in Paris. The Police Department of New York city costs \$6,000,000 a year, and the Police Department in Brooklyn, \$2,300,000.

THE TOTAL COST OF THE POLICE

in Greater New York will be about \$9,500,000 a year, or nearly as much as that of the city of London. The street and water services are joined in the city instead of being separated, as is the case in London. The expenses of the Department of Public Works in New York are \$9,500,000, and those of the Department of City Works, which corresponds to it in Brooklyn, \$2,100,000, and when to this the expense of the Department of Street Improvements in the future borough of Bronx, \$630,000, is added there is a total in excess of \$18,000,000 in the whole territory for these items. The expense of the Fire Department in New York is \$2,300,000. In Brooklyn it is \$1,300,000, and in all of the Greater New York it is, substantially, \$5,500,000. The item of interest on the public debt amounts in New York to \$5,500,000 and in Brooklyn to \$3,300,000, and in the other localities included in the Greater New York to \$200,000, a total of about \$9,000,000, or about twice that of London. The expenditure for charitable purposes in New York city this year is \$2,000,000, and in Brooklyn about \$400,000. The item of education appears to the extent of \$6,000,000 in the budget of New York city, and to the extent of \$2,700,000 in the budget of Brooklyn, irrespective of the contributions of these two cities and of the other districts of the Greater New York to the State educational fund, which brings up the total amount to \$10,000,000. Long Island City expends \$115,000 a year for educational purposes.

Boils, pimples and eruptions, scrofula, salt rheum and all other manifestations of impure blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

To fall in love with a good book is one of the greatest events that can befall us. It is to have new influence pouring itself into our life, a new friend to inspire and refine us, a new friend to be by our side always, who, when life grows narrow and weary, will take us into a wider and calmer and higher world. Whether it be biography, introducing us to some humble life made great by duty done, or history, opening vistas into the movements and destinies of nations that have passed away, or poetry, making music of all the common things around us and filling the fields and the skies and the work of the city and the cottage with eternal meaning—whether it be these, or story books, or religious books, or science, no one can become the friend even of one good book without being made wiser and better.

Efforts are being made in Dublin, says a recent despatch, to get signatures to a great petition to the Queen, asking that Home Rule be granted to Ireland as the chief of the graceful acts commemorating her record reign. One of the points of the petition will be the drawing of the Queen's attention to the number of signatures of Irishmen abroad as compared with Irishmen at home.

Famous Author (who has been invited to dinner, to himself): "What a wretched menu! I shall take good care not to make any witty remarks."

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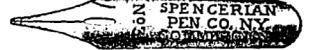
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TWO NEW SAINTS.

In the evening there was a grand illumination of the facade of St. Peter's for the first time in forty years. The facade of many other churches were also illuminated, and great crowds were in attendance at the services and thronged the streets to view the illuminations, which were extremely brilliant and beautiful. All the church bells in the city were rung.

Preparing for the Ceremonies.

The Roman correspondent writing of the preparations made for the ceremonial says: The Vatican Basilica was shut to the public from midday daily since April 15, for the purpose of arranging the decorations. The different cardinalial and prelatical committees hold frequent sessions relative to the works of decoration of the Basilica and of the entire arrangements of the solemnity itself. Over seventy contracts, it is said, had been signed with artisans, merchants and furnishers of every nature, of supplies. None save those minutely familiar with the vast proportions of the Basilica of St. Peter could form an approximate idea of the colossal needs of the occasion, and, although nothing could be begun in the way of preparation within the Temple until after Easter, because of the ceremonies of Holy Week, nevertheless work was carried on in the shops of Genoa and of Rome, while the "Sampietrini," or workmen specially attached to the "Fabrica of St. Peter," most of whom live with their families on the roof of the Basilica, where their homes form a little village in themselves, were busied in preparing a truly colossal movable scaffolding, twenty-nine feet high, whence issue numerous air-bridges, the invention of which is attributed to Michaelangelo Buonarroti, and of which the Sampietrini have, as it were, the monopoly, due to marvellous agility in their use. This movable scaffolding, made after a peculiar method, was invented by Louis Bernini, brother to the celebrated Cavalier Bernini, and by its mechanism enables the operatives to attain the most elevated points of the great temple. They have already collected within the apse, beneath

THE CHAIR OF ST. PETER,

the spacious and sumptuous shrine and canopy for the reception of the pontifical throne, which will be sufficiently elevated on a double range of steps to dominate the central nave and to be plainly visible to all those within the Basilica.

Drapings of the Arches.

The draping of the arches, tribunes, etc., will require over ten thousand metres of material, velvet, silk or wool, according to locality. Enormous hangings in crimson velvet, heavily fringed in gold, bearing in the centre the papal escutcheon, decorate the colossal arches of the transept. The ten arches of the central nave show somewhat similar drapery in crimson silk, embroidered and fringed in gold, having in the centre a gilt escutcheon, painted, after the manner of Caravaggio, in allegoric illustration of the virtues of the neo-saints. Lines of antefixae with candles and a double row of chandeliers, surmount the great pilasters and skirt the frieze of the main nave, as likewise the cornice and gallery of the dome; while graduated rows of glittering lustres depend from the arches of the apse and chapels of the transept and central nave. From the centre of these arches hang immense chandeliers in iron, some ten metres in diameter, constructed expressly for the occasion, covered with gilt decorations and embracing other nine smaller chandeliers of eight candles each, and within the gilded zones, cascades of crystal pendants, in all 200 lights each. The colossal lustre in the centre of the apse, in three tiers of crowns, figurative of the Papal tiara, nearly ten metres in diameter, contains other twenty-one chandeliers of eight candles each, a total of 387 lights. Fifty quintals of wax for the illumination of the Basilica have already been furnished.

Decorations of the Pontifical Throne.

The Pontifical throne is draped with special magnificence in crimson silk and velvet, upheld by gilded angels with groups of lights, having at either side colossal candelabra with allegorical statuary figures. Depending from each of the four chapels of Sts. Helena, Longinus, Veronica and Andrew in the four huge piers supporting the dome, are arazzi in form of staudards, whereon are depicted the miracles wrought through the intercession of the new saints. On the external facade of the Basilica will be collocated an immense painting representing the apotheosis of the two Christian heroes, surrounded by the Papal tiara; large artistic tablets with appropriate inscriptions will find place above the principal doorway of the edifice and over the two lateral entrances. The pilasters within the Basilica will be, as usual, decorated with the red damask hangings, wrought with the armorial bearings of the Vatican chapter, while their escutcheon, that of Leo XIII and those of the two religious congregations of which the new saints were respectively members, will adorn smaller arazzi standards, distributed throughout the temple. Tribunes for the Roman patriciate, the Diplomatic Corps, the Sovereign Order of Malta and the postulations of the two saints are being erected within the presbytery. In the nave of the transept and under and opposite the statue of St. Peter. Other tribunes, with capacity for ten thousand persons each, will fill the two lateral chapels of St. Simon and Jude, and of Sts. Processus and Martinianus; tribunes will be further raised beneath the ten arcades of the central nave, divided by barriers for the passage of the Papal cortege, which will descend processionally from the Sistine Chapel, traverse the external portico of Constantine and enter the Basilica by the great bronze door, opened only on grand occasions. Tribunes are likewise in preparation on each side of the portico, along the Papal passage for the use of those furnished with tickets of admission; the grated gate of the vestibule will be masked with heavy drapery, so as effectually to impede any view from curious eyes without. Not over one-half of the pre-

parations are as yet completed. St. Peter's bears the appearance of an immense workshop of diverse trades, tools, materials and other appurtenances meeting the eye at every turn. The architect director of every branch of arrangement and labor within and without the Basilica, preparatory to the canonization of May 27, 1897, is Professor Architect Rustri-Vici, academical of St. Luke, nominated expressly by Leo XIII.

Irish News Items.

PARNELL ESTATE.

The encumbrances on the Parnell estate it is said amount to \$75,000. The estate consists of about 2,500 acres in County Armagh and 4,500 acres in County Wicklow.

Nearly all the money received by Parnell from a testimonial of \$100,000 and by mortgages on the estate was expended by him in developing the quarries and other Irish industries. He built a railroad from the quarries to the sea, and in other ways worked for the Irish people. John H. Parnell has been appointed as an officer of the courts and unless money is raised to pay off the claims the estate will be sold.

O'CONNELL CELEBRATION IN CORK.

The fiftieth anniversary of the death of Daniel O'Connell was celebrated in Cork. The religious societies attached to the different churches in the city, and the trades and workmen's organizations took part in the proceedings. A Pontifical High Mass was celebrated at St. Mary's Cathedral. An immense congregation attended, the spacious edifice being filled to overflowing. At the Mass the Most Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, Bishop of Cork, presided. At the First Gospel, The Very Rev. Archdeacon Coughlin, P.P., Blackrock, ascended the pulpit and delivered a discourse on the life and work of Daniel O'Connell.

After Mass the procession started from the Cathedral, the following being the route:—Mulgrave road, Camden quay, Patrick's bridge, Patrick street, Grand Parade, South Mall, Parliament street, Parliament bridge, Sullivan's quay on to the Church of St. Finbarr's, West. The procession occupied forty-eight minutes to pass a given point, and it is computed that it was between three and four miles long.

COMMEMORATION SERVICES ELSEWHERE.

Memorial services commemorative of the 50th anniversary of the death of O'Connell were also held in Armagh, Limerick, Tuam, Galway, Castlebar, Letterkenny, Ennis, Claremorris and other parts at which large gatherings assisted.

LIMERICK SWEEPERS' STRIKE ENDED.

The street sweepers' strike is at an end, and not a moment too soon. Appalling clouds of dust are driving through the streets, and the refuse, which, according to the strange custom in Limerick, is thrown from the houses of gentle and simple ut in the streets at nightfall, were accumulating heaps. The back streets and lanes were infinitely worse, and there was imminent danger of disease if this lamentable dispute was not brought to a close. A conference was held at which the Mayor presided, and there were also present—Alderman Rordan, Councillors Gaffney and Nelson, Wm. M. Fowlan, Town Clerk; R. F. O'Connor, Trades Council; James Dalton, do; P. Whelan, do; P. Hogan, A. O'Connor, and W. O'Connell, the two latter being men on strike. Mr. John Daly and Mr. Wm. Field, M.P., were also present. After about an hour's discussion the Mayor promised the men that their grievances would be thoroughly investigated and justice done them, and on this condition the men have all returned to work.

COMMEMORATING THE FRENCH INVASION.

Preliminary arrangements are already in progress at Castlebar to celebrate the centenary of the French Invasion in 1798. The centenary celebration will be on a very large scale in Mayo, especially in Castlebar. Killala Bay, where the French landed, will be a feature of paramount interest to the American contingent; and also many interesting memorials in connection with the "Races of Castlebar"—notably a monument erected with a few miles of this town—at French Hill—where several Frenchmen were buried. There is also a memorial slab inserted in the boundary wall of the Protestant church bearing the following inscription:—Erected to the memory of James Beatty, Angus MacDonald, George Munroe, Donald Urquhart, Wm. Ross and Dougal Cameron, privates of the Fraser Highlanders, who were killed in the action at Castlebar with the French Invasion, on 27th August, 1798, as a small tribute to their gallant conduct and honorable death, by Colonel Simon Frazer of Lovat.

BETTING RAID IN BELFAST.

The local authorities made a raid on premises at 5 Union street, Belfast, alleged to be conducted for the purpose of betting. During the raid they arrested a young man named Walter Kelly. Subsequently the alleged principal, Arthur O'Kelly, was arrested and charged with keeping the premises for the purpose of betting. Both prisoners were allowed out on bail.

In the Custody Court, A. O'Kelly appeared on remand charged with keeping an office for betting purposes contrary to the statute, and Walter Kelly was charged with assisting the defendant in conducting betting transactions. Mr. Nagle, R.M., in fixing O'Kelly £10 and his assistant £5, said that this was a case in which he would have inflicted the full penalty, £100, but for the way prisoners met the prosecution and facilitated the police when the raid was made.

AN EVICTED TENANT BECOMES MAD.

Michael Lenahan, residing with his sister in a laborer's cottage at Ballyconmore, was removed as a dangerous lunatic to the county asylum. Since his eviction in 1887 Lenahan was noticed to be queer in his manner and conversation, but he never exhibited any signs of insanity until a fortnight ago, when he jumped from the window, and fell with a

Absolute Merit AND THE People's Good Judgment



CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

- All-Wool Cheviot Tweed Suits, well made - \$10.
- Men's Fine Worsted Suits, well trimmed and finished - \$12.
- Men's Diagonal and Clay Worsted Suits - \$15.
- Men's Prince Albert Dress Suits, superior finish - \$20.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO.,
THE ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS,
31 St. Lawrence Street.

Have made our clothing business a great success. Customers tell us, we have bought from you \$, 10, and some nearly 20 years. What a glorious tribute this is to business integrity! Who would want stronger recommendations? Sterling merit has made our store grow from an acorn to the sturdy oak.

It is to-day, steadily and constantly using every effort to cheapen the price of reliable goods. Honest advertising without catch-penny devices; giving the people the best value for their money, are the prime factors that have gained your confidence, and to be always worthy of it will be its constant aim and ambition.

thud on a basement of pebbles and sand. His temple was cut, his face was a mass of wounds, and his arms were bruised. He ran off through the country pursued by the police. When captured he walked quietly to the barrack. Dr. Murphy, J.P., having examined him, expressed the opinion that he was a dangerous lunatic, and he was sent to the asylum. Lenahan killed a farm at Oulart on the Brooke estate. During the campaign he was evicted, and the loss of his old home preyed upon his mind, and his intellect gradually failed him.

ST. PATRICK'S JUBILEE BAZAAR.

LINEN TABLE.

The lady in charge of the Linen Table has received as donations the following articles, in addition to those already acknowledged:—

- St. Patrick's orphans, a handsome Leader stove.
- Rev. Sister Michaud, Superioress St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, on behalf of the Orphans:—25 lamps in bronze, facsimiles of the lamps found in the Catacombs of Rome. These are beautiful specimens of artistic work, valuable in themselves on account of the quaint patterns and neat workmanship, as well as for their historical interest. They represent specimens from the Catacombs of St. Agnes, St. Callistus, St. Alexander, Saints Nereus and Achilles, St. Ponziano, St. Hermes and St. Priscilla, and from the tomb of St. Cecilia.
- Miss Conway, Mansfield street, one lamp shade, one sofa cushion.
- Miss Porter, St. Alexander street, one tray cloth.
- Mr. R. D. Trudel, 143 St. Lawrence street, lot of boots.
- Mr. Jos. Ponton, St. Lawrence street, six purses.
- Miss Annie Michaud, St. Lawrence street, handsome hand-painted sofa cushion.
- Mrs. J. J. Russel, 356 Notre Dame street, Maisonnette, sundry articles.
- The Misses Tansey, Belmont street, two hand-painted bannerettes.
- Miss Lappin, 18 Brunswick street, one towel rack.
- Professor J. A. Fowler, gentleman's dressing case.
- Mr. Thos. Banville, one dozen bird cages.
- Mrs. E. Langan, hand-painted piano cover.
- Mrs. J. McGill, table centre.
- Mrs. T. Mackay, white quilt.
- Mrs. Graddon, child's lawn dress.
- Miss Gertrude Collins, cushion, whisk holder.
- Miss A. Mackay, five o'clock tea cloth, cushion cover.
- Miss Ellen Mackay, hand painted cushion.
- Miss M. Hamilton, toilet box, set of doilies.
- Miss Jessie Baird, set of doilies.
- Mrs. Wolff, five o'clock tea set, watch holder, child's dress.
- A Friend, two pairs of child's woollen shoes.
- A Friend, four child's woollen jackets.
- A Friend, two aprons, infants bibs, half dozen.
- A Friend, two lawn dresses.
- Miss Globensky, child's dress, night gown case, set of doilies.
- E. Possimen, perfume, three bottles.
- Mrs. C. Campbell, music rack.

Children of Mary's Table—Miss Robertson, Pr. sident.

- Miss Nellie Altimas, pair of vases.
- Miss E. O'Connor, knitting machine.
- Miss McNeil, fancy lamp.
- Miss Katie O'Connor, lady's gold watch.
- Miss Chartrand, oak plush seated chair.
- Miss M. Carey, picture of Rev. Father Dowd.
- Miss Ritchie, fancy lamp.
- Miss Brothert, cushion.
- Miss E. Geen, fancy work.
- Miss M. Hagarty, match receiver.
- Miss Smart, doll.
- Miss Grant, hand-painted head rest.
- Miss Walsh, toilet mats.
- Miss McKillop, china tea set, lemonade set, album, vase and picture.
- Miss Lena McKillop, statuettes.
- E. J. McCabe, silver set.
- Miss Burns, silver pickle jar.
- Miss Roach, China jug.
- Miss Julia Roach, fruit dish.
- Miss Gorman, lemonade set.
- Miss McMorrow, blotter and fancy work.

- Miss Nellie McMorrow, pin cushion.
- Miss King, opera glasses.
- Miss Noonan, vases.
- Miss Howard, lace curtains.
- Miss Simmons, hand-painted cushion.
- Miss Rielly, pair of rabbits.
- Miss Christina McDonald, two pictures.
- Miss M. M. Gee, wall pocket.
- Miss Gaynor, pictures.
- Miss O'Shaughnessy, tidies.
- A friend, ornaments.
- Mr. Notman, handsome cravon of Father Quinlivan.
- Mrs. Kroitz, five o'clock tea set.
- A Child of Mary, lady's ruby ring.
- A friend, gentleman's scarf pin.
- A friend, tea set.
- Miss Gracie Dumphy, tidies.
- Miss Blanchfield, picture frames and handkerchief case.
- Miss Wall, a doll house.
- Mr. and Mrs. Walker, large assortment of toys and dolls.
- Mrs. S. Young, bed-room slippers and lot of pictures.
- Mr. Virolle, handsome picture frame.
- Miss Desmond, handkerchief box.
- Mrs. Mary Beaudry, ice cream set.
- Miss O'Neill, fancy work.
- Miss Hannabury, table centre.
- A friend, handsome ornament.
- A friend, lamp.
- Miss McDonald, picture, Our Lady of the Rosary.
- Miss M. McGrath, two fancy cushions.
- Miss Birmingham, fancy pin cushion.
- Miss M. Peak, vases.
- Miss Janie McGrath, fancy lampshades and other fancy work.
- Mrs. Webster, fancy quilt.
- Mrs. Lorrigan, Hutchison street, onyx table.
- Miss Quinn, fancy vases.
- Miss Mary Lawler, toilet mats and cushion.
- Miss Graham, tidy and fancy pin-cushion.
- Mrs. Webster, china porridge set.
- Miss Purcell, picture of "The Immaculate Conception."
- Miss Sarah McPhee, picture of "The Immaculate Conception."
- Miss Sibley, picture of "The Mother of Sorrows."
- A friend, toilet mats.
- A very pretty hand-painted down cushion of orange satin, presented by Miss Marguerite F. Sinnott, 251 Beary street; hand-painted by Miss Michaud, 103 St. Lawrence street.

- Donations to Mrs. F. Loyal, for Male Societies' Table.
- Cooking stove from S. C. Crevier, Craig street.
- Silver tea set from Imperial Silverware Co.
- A handsome parlor lamp from Mrs. J. Dodd, 706 Laguchetiere street.
- One dozen silver stove brushes from Wm. H. Ulley, Victoria Square.
- Parcel of goods from Duchesneau, Duchesneau & Co., St. Paul street.
- Two hand-painted plaques, one silver berry spoon, one silver pie knife, half dozen silver five o'clock tea spoons, from Miss Maggie Dowling, 107 Mountain street.
- Also a large collection of hand-painted and fancy goods from friends.

Donations to Mrs. F. Loyal, for Male Societies' Table.

- Mrs. P. Reynolds acknowledges with thanks the following donations for the Male Societies' Table:—
- Simpson, Hall & Miller, silver tray.
- D. & J. Sautier, set of vases.
- Ricardone Bros., mirror.
- J. Scott, Palace street, ottoman.
- M. J. McAndrew, chair.
- J. M. Procter, watch chain.
- U. Beauchamp, silver trapezoid.
- A. Gaudetroy, ladies' companion and sundries.
- F. L. Lalardy, perfume.
- W. Walker & Co., scissors.
- A. Brosseau, package of coffee.
- Delormier, half dozen gentlemen's ties.
- D. Nightingale, lacrosse.
- Miss Kelly, card receiver.
- A friend, cushion.
- Mrs. Woodcock, fancy work.
- Miss Burns, table scarf.
- Mrs. T. J. Ireland, sofa cushion.
- Miss Butler, fancy work.
- Miss A. Reynolds, silver cup.
- Miss M. Reynolds, hand painted piece of porcelain.
- Miss A. Menzies, pair of vases.
- Miss M. Mullally, beautiful hand-painted cushion.

Disagreeing in little things and agreeing in great ones is what forms and keeps up a commerce of society friendship among reasonable men, and among unreasonable men breaks it.

MONTRÉAL'S GREATEST STORE.

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"The Store that is Increasing Faster than any other Store in Montreal To-day."

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This Department furnishes many suggestions for Summer Dresses and Shirt Waists. A fresh batch of Novelities in Linen Effect Fabrics, with Bright Colored Silk and Satin Stripes, is a most effective style, while many Brilliant Patterns are displayed in Colored Ground Goods, in Red's, Greens, Pinks, Blues, Heliotrop, Cream, Fawn and other Brilliant Shades.

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This is the favorite belt of the season, made of fine English tan leather, with polished steel side rings and bright steel harness buckles. Only 25c.

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Men's Bicycle Hose.



Men's Heather mixed All Wool Bicycle Hose with patent Turn Over Top, only 48c

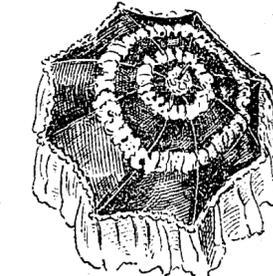
Men's Fancy Wool Knitted Bicycle Hose, appropriate designs and has Turn Over Top 55c

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Ideal conceptions in Ladies' Sunshades made of them in colors to match Dress Goods. Just what ladies are anxious to get.



Ladies' Shot Silk Sunshades, \$1.25.
Ladies' Stylish Sunshades in Shot effects, with pretty Dresden Handles, \$1.90 to \$5.00.
Ladies' Silk Sunshades, with stylish frills and newest style Handles, \$1.50 to \$2.50.
Ladies' New Shot Silk Sunshades, handsomely trimmed with self-colored frill and lace, \$2.90.

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- NEW SILK GRENADINE in new and handsome patterns, all double width; prices from \$1.25 per yard.
- NEW FANCY BLACK CREPONS, in new designs and in fancy stripes; all prices from 75c per yard.
- FANCY BLACK SATIN SOLEIL CLOTH, choice patterns, 44 inches wide; special line at 40c per yard.
- BLACK MOHAIR LUSTRE, double width, extra value, at 25c per yard.
- PRIESTLEY'S BLACK DRESS GOODS. A complete assortment in stock!

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

Friday, the 2nd day of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th June next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

H. J. BARBEAU, Manager.

Montreal, May 29th, 1897.

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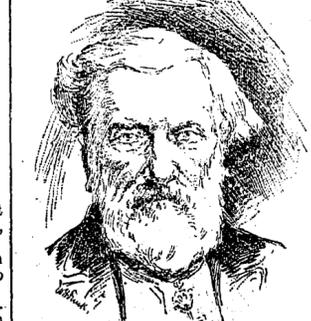
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