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Vol. XLIX. No. 47.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

jury in Cookstown, county Tyrone, has returned a verdict of wilful murder against Samuel Reid, now in America, who is accused of having killed his father sixteen years ago. The body was found by some men engaged in building a wall near a graveyard. It was found in a hole and some peculiarities of the dress clinging to the skeleton helped to identify it as that of a farmer named Reid, who disappeared sixteen years ago. Soon afterwards his son emigrated to America. It is against this son that the coroner's jury has returned a verdict of wilful murder. The evidence against him, so far, is not conclusive. He had quarrels with his father concerning a farm of land, and one witness deposed that the old man complained to him of his son's cruel conduct. In the circumstances of the commission and the discovery of the crime, there is a strong suggestion of the dark deeds imagined by the gloomy romancer.

to the doctor who gave evidence at the inquest, with a heavy, blunt instrument, with a short handle. At the time it was a "mysterious disappearance." Bog-holes were searched; even the floor of his cottage was taken up. Peculiarly horrible is the incident told by a witness at the inquest :- "The murdered man had a son called John, who was paralyzed. The latter told witness that after his father's disappearance he saw his boots under the kitchen table, and was never stunned so much in his life." The boots spoke of foul play to the poor, paralyzed creature. All the time the body of the farmer was lying doubled up in the hele in which it was found on the 20th of last month. "Murder will out" even after sixteen years. Yet this awful story, that reads like a "creepy" incident in a novel, is by no means unique in the records of crime, not even in those of our own country. About fourteen years ago William Sheehan was brought back from Australia and hanged for the "Castletownroche murder," committed many years before. It has yet to be proved that Samuel Reid did this dreadful deed, and it may be that he has already gone to his account, but the resemblance to the Castletownroche murder is striking.

THE OLD STORY .- At the meetcently, the chairman, Mr. Hunt W. Chambre, J.P., D.C., said he would read a resolution passed by the Urban District Council of Sligo. He considered it a political matter, but as Mr. Corr had asked him to read it he would do so, but he would not put it to the meeting.

The Chairman then read the resolution, which is already well known to the public as calling upon all the Irish members of Parliament to use their best endeavors to have a clause in the Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829 dealing with Jesuits, friars, and monks revoked as soon as possible, as the clause held every Jesuit, friar, and monk in the kingdom a criminal in the eye of the law of England.

Mr. James Corr, J.P., C.C., moved that the resolution be adopted. Mr. James Harkin, in seconding the motion, said the resolution was not political in any sense. It was caused for one reason by the will of the late Judge William O'Brien, who left his library to the Jesuit Order, and that body could not obtain the bequest by reason of the existence of this nefarious law. The Jesuits were a teaching order, and when Her Majesty was over here recently she visited their institutions and complimented them on the education they were giving. Mr. James Brown, J.P., thought that to save discussion, the question should be left to the chair. They had confidence in their chairman, and it should be left to him to decide whether it came within the scope of the resolution on the books.

The Chairman declined to put the resolution. Mr. Corr proposed that a vote

should be taken as to whether the chairman should put it or not. Mr. Hankin seconded.

The Chairman said they might elect another Chairman, but he would not put it either ways.

Mr. Hankin described the decision of the chairman as one of the most high-handed acts ever done by any chairman in Ireland.

Chairman-I have decided not toput it because I believe it to be contrary to the resolution adopted by the Board against the introduction of any political or religious ques-

Mr. Irwin-I believe the laws are too good. Some people would not be satisfied if they had the country to themselves. The matter then drop-

THE JUDGE AND WIDOW. - A

A STRANGE CASE.—From recent story, and gave the plaintiff a deexchanges we learn that a coroner's cided for the detailed a de-County Court Judge's decision. At dinner he talked the matter over with some barrister guests, who were Judge's view; and the Chief Baron, inclined to side with the County Court fearing a mistake might have been made, the next day found out the plaintiff's address and sent her the eight pounds. The fact only became known by an accident, for the Chief Baron is one of those who "do good by stealth, and blush to find it

According to exchanges received this week, we learn that a general meeting of the Irish Bar was held recently in the Law Library, Four Courts, for the purpose of protesting against the appointment of Sir Nathaniel Lindley as Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Lord Morris, it being urged that the appointment of a member of the English Bench was magined by the groundy romancer. an infringement of the understanding and usage that hitherto existed that one of the Four Lords of Appeal in Ordinary should be a selection from the Irish Bench or Bar. Mr. Wm. Ryan, Q.C., Father of the Irish Bar, presided, and there was a crowded attendance of members.

Mr. Hemphill, Q.C., M.P., proposed 'that the members of the Irish Bar in general meeting assembled hereby record their protest against the appointment of a member of the English Bench, however distinguished, to fill the vacancy created among the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary by the retirement of Lord Morris. The Bar consider that this appointment is a distinct violation of the understanding hitherto observed that Ireland should be represented in the Court of Ultimate Appeal by the selection from the Irish Bench or Bar of at least one of the four Lords of Appeal in Ordinary."

Sergeant Jellett seconded the resolution, and said they would like to have an explanation of the causes which led to the appointment which was the subject of their protest there that day.

The resolution was passed unanim-

ously. The MacDermot, Q.C., in proposing the second resolution, said the last three centuries, and the history of these centuries, told them without difficulty why this step had been taken. It had been that same Enging of Dungannon Urban Council re- lish selfishness which had been ever grasping whatever they could take from the poorer Kingdom of Ireland. After recent events they were led to expect a new reign of justice and equity and fair play, and instead of that they had an abrupt termition of all their expectations and a new career of wrong entered upon, reversing judicial history since the year '82. Irish peers were in the House of Lords. The country of Ireland was represented in that House of Lords. But in the judicial body to which all the judicial functions of the House of Lords had been given Ireland was struck out from representation, and their cases were left to be tried by English Lords. He moved the following resolution: "That copies of the resolution just passed be forwarded by the secretaries of the Council of the Bar to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Prime Minister, the Lord Chancellor of England, and the Chief Secretary for Ireland." He had thorough reason for believing that the Irish Executive had been no more consulted in this matter than the Irish Bench or the Irish Bar. Mr. Campbell, Q.C., M.P., seconded

the resolution. He said the matter against which they protested could not be regarded in the light of past events as anything but a direct affront to their profession. He agreed with his friend the MacDermot that this was a most inopportune moment for Her Majesty's Government to have selected for an affront of that kind, not merely having regard to recent events in this country, not merely having regard to the magnificent reception which had been accorded to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen by Irishmen, without distinction of creed or class, but more especially, perhaps, having regard to the acute controversy upon this very point that was likely to be raised in reference to the colonies; and at a time when the principle of the Government seemed to be this, that if they were to unite into a closer alliance these colonies, from which at present they derive no revenue, they were to do that under a system which would have them directly represented on the highest court of appeal in England. He for the life of him could not understand why the Government should have selected this time above all others to deprive Ireland of her con-

stitutional right. The resolution was passed unanimously.

INMATES OF HOSPITALS. - Incharacteristic story, which has the terference with the religious convicadvantage of being true, is in circu- tions of Catholic inmates by worklation about the Lord Chief Baron in house officials has not yet ceased, legal circles, says the Dublin 'Free judging by the report of what oc-A poor woman in Limerick curred at Saturday's meeting of the sued a well-to-do farmer for eight Derry Board of Guardians; says the pounds, which she alleged she had lent him. The farmer denied that Rev. Charles McFaul complained of any least the farmer denied that any loan had been made to him. The two outrageous instances, the card been for the introduction of Board case came before the introduction of Board transfer of the introduction of Board case came before the introduction of Board transfer of the Introduction of case came before the County Court indicating the religious denomination schools (laughter). Those who dreamt Scotland, France, Spain, Italy, and the fourty court indicating the religious denomination schools (laughter).

clear from the chaplain's report. Fin- rious work of the proselytiser.

without the slightest warrant. Some ally, Father McFaul's demand that members of the board did not ap- the circumstances should be laid bepear to take a sufficiently serious fore the Local Government Board view of this proceeding, and it was was agreed to, and it is to be hoped urged that instead of promptly deal- that that body will take steps to ing with it a committee should be have the matter thoroughly sifted, appointed to investigate the facts. and to make it clear that work-There was no excuse for such a houses are not to be made convenicourse, as the facts are sufficiently ent centres of operation for the nefa-

ENGLAND'S PREMIER AND IRELAND'S

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Salisbury before the Primrose League: E. Redmond, M.P., at Manchester:

That same spirit of contempt forwas the one great blot in Mr. Gladder the influence of the same ideas, with the difficult and intricate Irish ment for his fame, an an evil moto the idea of separation between England and Ireland. You need not be told that that also has failed. It has been a long struggle, but it has been a successful struggle, and nobody can say or think that the Home Rule cause presents any elements of sanguine anticipation for the future. But it has been, no doubt, the result of strenuous exertion all over the country-strenuous exertion of which every constituency has borne the mark, and in which no agent has borne so splendid or fruitmay tell me that there is still a future to look forward to, and prophesy is always the comfort of the defeated. They may tell you that the time is coming when the Irish idea will arise again, and Mr. Gladstone's aspirations will be fulfilled. I do not believe that causes which have been once well beaten reappear to any purpose in English history. But even if I was not warned by the fate of former struggles I should still tell you that now there is no hope ever consent to give Ireland practical independence. We have learned something from the South African war. We have been warned how a knew ten years ago what the risk therefore, apprehend that the verdict claim is likely to meet with any early or prompt reversal, or any rever-

Extract from speech of Premier | Extract from speech of Mr. John The Prime Minister of this country or, if that is too strong a word, of had seized this opportunity to addepreciation of our Empire which minister to Irishmen a valuable reminder of how little they had to expect, so far, at any rate, as he and stone's intellect led him to deal, un- his class were concerned from British gratitude and British goodwill. How far Lord Salisbury in his recent speech reflected the prevailing problem; and, careless of the future voice of Great Britain he knew not, of the country or of its deepest in- but ge believed that he represented terests, in a moment-in an evil mo- faithfully the prevalent voice of his own class, he might say of the ruling classes of England, and, at this ment for the party with which he moment, when Great Britain had been was connected-he attached himself | ringing with praises of Irish troops and the genius of Irish generals. He believed that so far as those for whom Lord Salisbury was concerned, arguments were wasted and words of conciliation were thrown to the winds. He thought it wise to seize every opportunity to reason this matter out in a spirit of moderation and conciliation with the masses of the English people. Lord Salisbury also said that England now knew better than she did ten years ago what the risk would be if England gave a disloyal Government nourished. The doors of the office the silent street the same low, weary, in Ireland the power of accumulating were opened, and they rushed in sickly hungry ery of the child. God ful a part as that which has been forces against the Sovereign. That borne by the Primrose League. You meant that the Home Rule proposals of 1886 and 1893 would have created in Ireland a Government as free and independent as existed in the Transvaal. He asked the English public was it not somewhat unworthy of a man in the position of Lord all over Rome, sweating, panting, fur tippets and gold braid. There Salisbury to be guilty of so flagrant an attempt at misrepresentation. Under the schemes of 1886 and 1893 Ireland would not have had a separate and independent Government in the sense that the Transvaal had. Ireland would have had no power to that the predominant partner will accumulate munitions of war nor to control a single soldier, nor a warship, not even an armed policeman. Mr. Redmond proceeded to give details of the schemes of 1886 and 1893 disloyal Government can, in spite of and said this demand for the restorany precaution, accumulate muni- ation of the Irish Parliament was a more brilliant company, the troops maelstrom! All the world over their tions of war and artillery, and the century old, and England had not of liveried servants, the bright mu- suffering cries to heaven, and wee to elements of military force, which will been able to put it down by coergive, even against the most powerful clon or to weaken it by concession. combatant, a most terrible advan- Every increase of the franchise had tage. We now know better than we increased the demand for self-government. The main argument against would be if we gave a disloyal Gov- Home Rule in the past had been that ernment in Ireland the power of ac- Ireland was not fitted for self-governcumulating forces against the sov- ment. Since the local self-government ereignty of the Queen. I do not, had been granted to Ireland and had created a revolution in that country. which has been given upon the Irish The Government of Ireland under the Local Government Act was pure and more economical than it was when sal at all. For all that I cannot it was in the hands of an oligarchy ignore the effect which Mr. Glad- in that country, and he believed the experiences under that Act should adthe constitution of parties and the vance the cause of Home Rule enormously.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN ENGLAND. *******

A couple of weeks ago the Rt. Rev. | to enjoy a reputation for learning, Dr. Bilsborrow, Lord Bishop of Sal- otherwise they would not display

stone's great mistake has had upon

working of English politics.

Lordship said:--more abundantly the spirit of her Divine Founder than in her love for little children, and in supplying them with temporal and spiritual and educational wants (applause). Nor was this a new enterprise upon which the Catholic Church was entering now for the first time. This was no new departure for a Church which had seen life in unbroken continuity up to the she introduce for the first time Christhat until the sixteenth century, England, as regards learning, was almost in total darkness, and there were others who cherished the delusion that we should be all in comparative ignorance now, had it not

ford, in England, blessed and laid such deplorable ignorance (hear, the memorial stone of a new school- hear). The fact was that during the chapel in Dukesbrow; after the cere whole period that England was Cathmony His Lordship delivered a most olic, from the king on his throne to able and eloquent address upon edu- the peasant in his mud cabin, that cation under Catholic auspices in is, from the second to the sixteenth England. The greater portion of what century of our era, England, consi-His Lordship said has special refer- dering her population, was supplied ence to his own diocese and to the with more and cheaper schools than modern conditions in regard to edu- she had ever been since, or than she cation in the country. But there is was at the present day. In those a portion of his remarks which chimes past centuries Catholic charity supin most beautifully with a number plied the whole country without any of editorial expressions, which, from Education Department or without time to time, have appeared in the any educational rates or taxes "True Witness." In view of this fact whatever, most abundantly, with all we will skip the introductory re- needful elementary, grammar, and marks and the statistical portions of university education, so that the his address, and merely quote a few child of the poorest man, almost sentences that find application in without cost to his parents, could Montreal, as well as elsewhere. His climb the educational ladder step by step from the country school to the "In nothing perhaps had the Cath-olic Church inherited and displayed of the very highest offices in both Church and State (applause). Nonconformist friends were clamoring to-day for free education and for free places in schools, but in those Catholic times, so numerous and so munificent were the endowments for education of every kind, that practically free education prevailed throughout every county in England the beginning and could trace her (applause). All the old universities the beginning and could trace her (applause) all the old universities the beginning and could trace her catholic foundations as well as very origin of Christianity. As the tnnumerable middle or granmar Catholic Church introduced Christianity into this country, so also did riched and adorned the face of our dear country England, and had not tian education. It was a deep rooted and growing impression with the time of the "Reformation" by some people who were ignorant of acts of rapacity that now were genthe past history of this country, erally condemned even by Protestant writers, there would be no educational question to vex and oppress us at the present day."

We need only add that what has been here set forth as applying to England may be, with equal justice Judge, who believed the woman's of two Catholics having been altered those dreams could have no desire almost every European nation.

A NIGHT IN ROME."

Elsewhere we make a reference to of many lights within. I was picking for his new book, he has kept a very elaborate and detailed chary. Dr. Croke has succeeded in getting his arms, asleep. possession of one page of his notes -all destined for subsequent publication. The account given by the author, of two different phases of Roman life, is certainly a wonderful piece of dramatic composition. It

runs thus :--"It was a night in February. The air was dank and chill. I was invited to a reception at one of the old Roman houses in the neighbor- dragged, still crying in his low, hood of the Capitol, and I walked to broken, tired way all up the street. it by way of the Corso. On a doorstep near the Condotti a woman sat them, and tried to comfort the little selling newspapers. Two little chil- fellow with some soldi, but he took dren were with her. One of them lay no notice; the soldi dropped out of asleep in her arms, the other played his cold fingers, and he continued to by her side. At the corner of the cry. Poor little man, he's very street going up to S. Silvestro a boy sleepy.' I said to the parents. who of six or seven was selling matches, smiled and were pleased, said yes, His little face was very pale, and he he was very sleepy, but they were coughed frequently in the damp air, taking him home and they would Going by the end of the Via Ming- put him to bed. hetti I saw that a number of per- The poor souls had their arms sons were standing outside the of- full. Why didn't I carry the little fice of the Tribune. They were the boy myself? Heavens knows I wantsellers of journals in the streets and ed to, but I did not. I appeared my were waiting for their papers. I conscience for the moment by giving went up to look at them. There were a trifle to buy milk for the little felmen, women and boys, and they low, and then turned away. As I seemed to be thinly clad and badly went off I heard all the way down snatched at the supplies that were knows how far they had still to go. handed to them, and fled back into "A long line of carriages stood the streets. In a couple of minutes waiting in a street near to one of

tal, there was warmth and color, his fingers. He was fast asleed. Beautiful women in lovely gowns. and men with magnificent decorations. The brilliant apartments the less, innocent victims of the social sic, the bright talk. I stayed late, the nation or the dynasty or the

"The narrow silent streets with-

Dr. Croke's interview with Hall my way in the darkness when I Caine on the subject of his forthcom-ing word. While we know the life the low, tired, hungry cry of a child. It was a boy, apparently of ing novel. While we know the hos- four years, who at midnight was tility of the now famous novelist to dragging his weary little feet home all that is Catholic, we cannot deny by the hand of his father. The man that he is an elegant and frequently was evidently a seller of newspapers. a forcible writer. During his stay of Two or three unsold "Tribunes," a year in Rome, collecting material carefully folded, were protruding from the side pocket of his jacket. He was carrying a younger child in

"A tall, thin, scraggy, underfed man of Perhaps five and thirty. A few paces behind him there was a woman, also carrying a child, and whom I thought I recognized as the woman with the children in the Corso by the Via Condotti. She overtook the man, laid hold of the other hand of the little boy who was crying, and between them the child

"I followed them, and spoke to

"The poor souls had their arms

twenty or thirty of them were flying the great embassies. Splendid horses down into the Corso, crying "Trib- in beautiful harness and coachmen une," and fighting for the first sales, and footmen in liveries of buff and Within half an hour they would be brown and blue with cockades and still running and shouting. I button- was a great ball in Rome that night. ed up the collar of my overcoat. In that chill air it made me shiver to again on my little matchseller. He think of the price they paid for their was propped up in a recess of a doorway, leaning his head on the "It was a beautiful reception. In-plinth of a great pilaster, His eyes side the dark stone walls of the pri- were closed, his pretty delicate face son like palace of old Rome, with was very pale, and his tray of its barred windows and guarded por- matches was almost slipping out of

> "Oh, the cry of the children! the cry of the children! The little helpreople that will not them.

HALL CAINE.

out seemed very dark after the blaze (A leaf from my Roman note-book)

CORRESPONDENTS AND THEIR MOODS. *****

There are some regular correspond- | dow land, which, when brought beents who are invariably successful in neath the stony glare of wide awake

the following :-a volume. I was pleased with the type, on glorious paper, and its illustrations were the finest specimens of the art. The fellow was not content to show me the beauties of his wares, and hadn't sense enough to guess that if I wanted the books at all. I knew what they were, but, in a manner that sickened me, he turned, with assumed carelessness, to certain passages that are best read in one's closet, and turned to sundry engravings that pointed the immoral and adorned the tale. I took his measure at once, and was mortified to feel that he thought he had taken mine.'

The phenomenon of dreams is treated in this same letter in a manner well worthy of attention. We might say, at once, that we have no superstitious belief in these queer events of the dreaming hours; but the scientific developments and the the fact of dreaming, of having the physical in a state of inertia and the mental in a state of abnormal activity is one of the best proofs of the immortality of the human soul. He ing. the poetic reading, familiarity says :---"Do you dream? If so, what of?

It's a thousand pities that there is we are in the land of Nod. Oratoriments are accomplished in the sha- quence than the present."

creating attention; they are certain- examination, are as flimsy as the ly the exception, but they do exist, baseless fabric of all dreams is. In and of their number, Howard, in the our dreams we meet the friends of Boston Globe" is surely one. Under our boyhood. Incidents not even rethe peculiar heading "A penny for motely connected with the facts of your thoughts," he has a highly in- our everyday life become, for the time teresting communication in a recent being, part and parcel of our most issue of that organ on the subject of nervous existence. We do things and thoughts and the close relationship say things that were never encountbetween the writer and the reader, ered in our daytime thoughts. No A very good illustration of how we philosopher has ever yet satisfactorare frequently absorbed in a conver- ily explained the length and breadth, sation, and still have our thoughts the structure and the substance of far away from the active present, is dreamland. In spite of this, it cannot be denied that our daily life has "Some one has said, 'As a man a direct bearing upon the action of thinketh, so is he.' What do you our minds in sleep. I met a man tothink? Every man has a thinker, and day, whom I haven't seen since the we all use it. Do we abuse the pow-Sprague-Paddleford campaign in er or do we utilize it to the best Rhode Island in 1860. He was then advantage. It's great fun to study a clever youth in the employ of a men and women in public. If per- manufacturer, and on one occasion chance they are studying you at the did me a very great good physical same time, what of it? What do you turn, taking my part in a hand-toread and what do you look for in hand contest with a half dozen reading? A canvasser came to me a roughs. He is now considerably over few days ago with a beautiful edi- 60, white-haired and portly, yet the tion of a well-known author, at \$10 instant I laid my eye upon him, the key turned, the door opened and a work, for it was printed in superb very flood of reminiscence overwhelmed me. Where all this memory has been during the past 41 years I don't know. That it has been somewhere was evidenced by the fact that the simple sight of this individual laid it before me.'

> About modern improvements and the spirit of education that prevails there are a few sentences, which we could well ponder over in the quiet hours of study or reflection. He says:

"Consciously or unconsciously, we affect the tendency of our thought every hour in the day. I daresay there are 10,000,000 of people in this country who never read anything but the newspapers. Newspaper reading to-day is equivalent to the magazine literature of 20 years ago. A man can keep abreast of the news. literary procession of the time is a realm of education, however, beyond that of the development of the day in which we live. The classic readwith what is recognized as standard authorship. These enable one to stand upon a plane somewhat higher than no possibility of preserving the fan- that occupied by one who confines his tastic nonsense that jumps through study to daily literature. One can that occupied by one who confines his our queerly constructed brains, when accustom himself to desire of all sorts. Some men desire education,

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THOMAS OF AQUIN.

out an exception, a more or less in- age of five he had drunk it in from timate knowledge of the life and Remover of great teachers in the works of St. Thomas of Aquin - His training there had been supple-"The angel of the schools" - still mented, since the age of ten, by a laymen do not possess, more than a marvellously brilliant course at the general idea of the great theologian's University of Naples." career and achievements. In fact, few Catholics know anything about St. the Dominican Order that it afforded Thomas, beyond the fact that he de- St. Thomas the field, the opporturived his surname from his birth- nity, and the means to cultivate his place, and that he was one of the natural and supernatural gifts to the greatest, if not the very greatest fullest extent, not merely for the theological authority that the history of Catholicity presents. Yet the der, but for the enduring universal wonders of that single life are such good of Christianity. It gave him that all who learn the true story of when a student the greatest muster them are astonished, bewildered and of the age, its own Albertus Magnus. clevated.

Recently, the Very Rev. John Murphy, President of Blackrock College, was adjudged, though still young in near Dublin, delivered a lecture upon "The Intellectual Work of St. Thomas of Aquin," which is not only a masterly treatise on a master of science, but may even be styled a masterpiece of its kind. The lecture is very lengthy, and takes in every phase of this gigantic subject ; we cannot, therefore, attempt its reproduction. But we will take from it, for the benefit of our readers, a few extracts touching upon the principal points considered by the erudite lecturer. Without further preface we quote, in a disjointed manner, from Father Murphy's address :-

"St. Thomas belonged to the age of great thinkers. It is probable that with the partial exception of the age of the great philosophers in ancient Greece the history of the world presents no age so inventive of great ideas, so active in their prosecution, so vexed with deep problems, so successful in their solution as the thirzeenth century. Christendom had but lately emerged from the dark night that succeeded the downfall of the Roman Empire. During long centuries following that event Europe had been over-run by Barbarians; there had been a coming to and fro, a commingling of races and tribes, of Vandal with Gaul, of Goth with Latin, of Teuton with Celt, of Saxon with Norman; brute force and semibarbarism had held sway almost everywhere; learning and civilization had been all but extinguished. From out this chaos their arose a new and stronger race of men, vigorous in mind as in body. It needed but the introduction of Graeco-Arab subtile dialectics to fan into a mighty flame the intellectual fire of the twelfth century. This was effected partly through the Crusades, which introduced the relics of Grecian culture from the East, partly through the Moorish seats of learning in Spain, which began to diffuse Greek philosophy distorted in an Arabic garb. But the main incentive to intellectual progress was supplied by the foundation of the great universities. especially those of Paris, Oxford, and Bologna. It is hard to realize at the present day the marvelous intellectual activity that marked the age of which I am speaking. Men's minds were not, it is true, absorbed, as at present, by the observation of natural phenomena, by the inductions perimental science, although, in deed, some of them, such as the Franciscan, Friar Bacon, of Oxford, seem to have been centuries in advance of their times in the knowledge of nature's secrets. But ignorance of, or disregard for individual phenomena only served to concentrate the active and fertile mind of the age on those primordial principles, those eternal truths which, after all, are and must always be the most important concern of man. God and man were the two poles of the sphere of mediaeval knowledge; with in the compass of that sphere every point was minutely investigated : theories the most extravagant as well as the most rational were freely canvassed. Church and State united in encouraging the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake, with the result that no age or no universities have equalled in mental activity the universities of the 12th and 13th centuries. But, attendant on this intellectual activity, there was the ever-present danger of intellectual pride and intellectual aberration. Whilst man's mind is his noblest natural gift, the distinguishing feature,

recognize its own limitations, it is bound to err." * * * * * * * * * * * * view that has ever been chunciated against Christianity which was not set forth in the 13th century by heresiarch professors such as Amaury, of Chartress, or by heresiarch princes such as Frederic II. It looked for a time as if the universities that had been founded and fostered by the | tionings of man's intellect as well as Church were destined for her destruction. But the God of truth was satisfy both. No religious system can watching the conflict, and His Providence drew good out of evil, future security out of present danger. He raised up great leaders of men such as Innocent III., Gregory IX., St. Francis of Assisi, St. Dominic. St. Louis of France, St. Ferdinand of Spain, St. Simon of Montfort, and great leaders of mind such as Alex- wise they would fail to be human or ander of Hales, Vincent of Beauvais, meritorious. Now the Catholic reli-Albertus Magnus, Roger Bacon, St. gious system alone, as a celebrated Bona venture, and others. And He non-Catholic writer has recently well raised up a commander-in-chief to shown, satisfied the requirements of unite and concentrate their forces, the human intellect and withstands and the intellectual forces of truth the assaults of unbelief. The Cathoof all kinds into one grand army, lic system alone is logically sound. which was to be equal to every Starting from the first principles of emergency, not only then but for all human reason it discovers the existtime to come. The divinely-appointed ence of God, the revelation of His intellectual Chief of Christendom is being and of His relation with man, a disgrace to civilization that a man St. Thomas of Aquin. When the the Divinely-appointed custodian and comes into this court who never youthful scion of Aquino, in whose infallible interpreter of that revela- heard the Lord's Prayer. That's the veins flowed the blood of princes and tion, the Church; and these great synemperors, donned the Dominican hab- thetic principles are backed up and child born into the world ought to already well versed in science, hu- ence and history of the world.

the substantial form of his being.

the guide and counsellor as well as

the motor-spring of his actions, still

its sphere is limited-limited in this

life to finite, natural objects, and,

even for finite things, limited, for the

most part, to what is submitted to

it through the senses. If it fails to

While ecclesiastics have all, with- man and divine. From the early

"And it is to the undying glory of

passing good or interest of the Orand the greatest universities, those of Paris and Cologne; and when he years, fit to teach, it put at his disposal all the resources not only of the Order, but of the times. The the Order, but of the times. deep mind and zealous spirit of Brother Thomas, as he was known, was not slow to use these God-given opportunities. He explored all the storehouses of knowledge, sacred and profane, that existed at his time. Scripture, which he knew by heart, and tradition, as learnt from the Fathers, literature and philosophy, whether Pagan or Christian. Eastern or Western, he fully mastered. Truth, the good of the intellect, and therefore the ultimate good of man, as he so clearly lays down in the "Summa Contra Gentiles," truth was ever the object of his quest, and wherever it was to be found he discovered and embraced it. Now it was among the unfinished temples of Greek thought, now amid the vast desert of Mahommedanism; now in pagan writings, now in Jewish traditions; now in the common sense of mankind, now in the fixed belief of Christendom, everywhere he searched for truth, knowing how to discern the solid metal from the dross, the read diamond from the glittering imitation. He recognized the truth discoverable by human reason as the basis of all other for man. He found in the land of intellectual culture—ancient Greece —one temple of truth, the noblest and most complete ever raised by the mind of man, unaided by revelation. It was the writings of Aristotle. St. Thomas discovered in the Macedonian sage an architect of truth whose scientific principles were almost faultless, as far as they went. He adopted them, took the blocks of Grecian marble, cleared away the Arabic moss, rejected the flawy ones, trimmed the others, and fitted them into various parts of his own, Christian temple. It is a question which occurs to the mind whether St Thomas would have been as great a thinker as he was had Aristotle never existed."

and instrument he demolished the false Arabic theories of philosophy and the great heresies of the times. and set forth the great truth of God's existence, of His relations with His creatures, leading the mind from natural to supernatural truth, in his celebrated controversial work, the of the United States of fifty thou-'Summa Contra Gentiles.' or 'On the sand population or over, is private of the Catholic Faith Against Non-Christians: ' and with human reason combined and harmonised with revelation he built up that majestic temple of Christian truth, the sole right to furnish light for which he modestly called a Summa private as well as public uses, it be-Theologica.' More than twenty years of all-pervating research and of deep- ownership all employees shall be apest reflection had prepared him for the work. Deep down in the rock-bed rules? of human reason he delved for its! foundation. Higher and higher he built it, examining most minutely each separate block of solid truth, and connecting each with each most securely. As the temple arose above the ground of human reason its fair foretelling coming events—regardless form and proportions began to appear - the nave of Scripture, the aisles of Tradition and the Fathers - all centering on the triune sanctuary of the Trinity, with its gracefully solid altar of the Incarnation held early in the month of June, and of the Victim of Divine Atonement. On either side are transepts, the one a Lady Chapel dedicated to Mary, the Ever Blessed Mother of God, the other dedicated to the Most Blessed Sacrament.'

"At the time of the Church's greatest danger, in the sixteenth century, the Council of Trent put his Summa beside the Bible on its consultation table; and one of the arch-heretics of the time, Bucer, gave evidence to the superiority of St. Thomas when he exclaimed : - Take away Aquinas, and I will destroy the Church.' This heretic was wrong in supposing for a moment that, even if St. Thomas had not existed, the Church could be "There is scarcely an extravagant | destroyed, but he was right in asserting that the 'Summa Theologica' was an impregnable bulwark of the Church's teachings. This bulwark is as strong and as serviceable to-day as when it was first built up more than six hundred years ago. Religion is ever face to face with the questhe yearnings of his heart. It must lastingly prevail that does not satisty the human intellect, for there can be no true activity when there is no true internal assent, and there can be no true internal assent where there is no intellectual conviction. The very highest acts of faith must necessarily be reasonable acts; other-

have made this essential logicalness of Christianity cogently clear to the mind-to the mind of the deepest philosopher as of the guileless child of God-is the crowning intellectual glory of St. Thomas of Aquin."

NOTES FROM AMERICAN CENTRES.

AN ARCHBISHOP'S WILL.-It is always well to at once clear up any evident misunderstandings that may arise in connection with the Church, and thus prevent all excuse for the propagation of errors. Recently Mr. Michael J. Hennessy, brother of the late Archbishop Hennessy, of Du-buque, brought suit-at-law to have the prelate's will declared void. This action has created much comment of a critical kind. It will be interesting to many to know the facts of the case, which are very different from of the large "Cities of Sleep" wherethose generally circulated. A will of the Archbishop had been admitted to probate. Afterwards a later will was discovered, and it was necessary that one of the heirs should bring suit that the first will be declared void. This Mr. Michael J Hennessy did. Another brother of the Archbishop, David Hennessy, became the owner of great landed property St. Paul, Duluth and Superior City, all of which he bequeathed to the Archbishop. Hence the latter's reputation as a man of great wealth.

THE POET PRIEST. - On May 22, a memorial of Father Abram J. Ryan, the "Poet Priest of the South," was unveiled at Norfolk, Va. The memorial is a rough granite cross, seven feet high. It erected by the Pickett-Buchanan Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy, who received from all over the South contributions toward its cost. It stands in Elmwood Cemetery, where the unknown Confederate dead are buried, and about it is a fence of cannon balls and bayonets.

A LUCKY McGUIRE. - A Cleveland despatch says :-- Frank Mc-Guire, the Cleveland man who last Saturday was a waiter in the Stillman and Monday was in Hartford, Conn., the heir to \$50,000, was born in Ireland, sixty-eight years ago.

Mrs. Jennie Hollister, whose heir he is, was a niece of his, who once lived near his family's home in Ireland. After her death it was found that the only will she left bequeathed nearly all of her property to her husband, who, however, had died

some years before. More distant relatives than Mo Guire came to Hartford to press their claims, and his existence even would not have been recognized but for the fact that his niece had left a bequest of \$1,000 to him in her will.

THE JESUIT COLLEGE WINS. Representatives of the law schools of "With human reason as chief guide Georgetown University and the University of Wisconsin met in debate at the Lafayette Square Theatre, Washington, May 20. The result was a decided victory for the home institution.

The subject of debate was expressed in the following form: In cities ownership and operation of electric lighting and gas plants preferable to a system of municipal ownership and operation, the municipalities to have ing conceded that under municipal pointed under strict civil service

Wisconsin lipheld the affirmative, and Georgetown the liegative.

ALL SPECULATION. -- Our American cousins are proverbial "guess-ers," and are exceedingly fond of and are exceedingly fond of of whether their prophetic announcements are based on solid reasons or not. Here are a couple of them from last week's exchanges :-

The next Roman consistory will be a rumor is current that before its close an American Cardinal will be created. Either Archbishop Corrigan or Archbishop Feehan, so the report goes, will be raised to the new dignity. Archbishop Feehan's ill health would somewhat operate against his appointment; while the Sec of New York is still the richest and largest in the United States in churches, institutions and Catholic population.

THE "OUR FATHER." - The Kansas City "Star" relates a story that contains a very grand moral. A boy named Page Parsons, was brought before Judge Wosford, on charge of stabbing a man, and pleaded guilty, asking the mercy of the

"You're guilty, are you?" asked the Judge. Yes, sir."

Parsons' attorney whispered to the Judge and pointed to Parsons' old father and mother, who were sitting with the crowd in the court room.

"There is your old father and your old mother," said the Judge. "They look as if they were very respectable people, but I'll venture the assertion that it is largely their fault that you are here this morning.'

The Judge leaned over his desk and pointed his pencil at the young man. "Can you repeat the Lord's Prayer?" he asked.

"The what?" inquired the prison-"The Lord's Prayer. Did you ever hear it?"

"No, sir." "You never heard the prayer that begins 'Our Father who art in heaven?' '' "No, sir."

"Then your parents haven't done right. They look respectable, but haven't done their duty to you. It's one prayer of all prayers. Every it at the age of seventeen, he was illustrated by the inductive experi- be taught the Lord's Prayer at its To mother's knee. If that was done I

of a sick bed to hear cases like yours. If you had just known one petition in that prayer. Lead us not into temptation,' and had borne it in mind you would not be here this

morning.

The old mother of the prisoner walked up and whispered to the Judge and told him that Page was her only support. The Judge then sentenced him to nine months in

ABOUT "MEMORIAL DAY." May 22, was "Memorial Day" throughout the United States. On that occasion the graves of dead soldiers are decorated. The A. P. A. class of citizens cannot give up the old tactics of accusing Catholics of lack of loyalty to the country and change thoroughly says :-

· If proof of Catholic loyalty in time of the country's need were desired in these days it might be obtained with ease by a Memorial Day visit to any in rest the bones of those of the faithful who gave up their lives on the field of battle. Thousands of little mounds are marked by the Stars and Stripes, and each recurring Memorial Day finds the number increased, additions being made from the steadily thinning ranks of the veterans who passed unscathed through showers of leaden hail only to succumb to the inevitable ills of old age. From the year's beginning until its end there is scarcely an issue that does not contain the obituary of a Catholic veteran of the Civil War, and during the past two years thousands of Catholic lives have been sacrificed on land and sea in the war with Spain, and during the campaign in the Philippines.

A MAGNIFICENT GIFT. - Referring to the building of a much required chapel in connection with the foundations of St. l'atrick's new Cathedral, New York, we learn that almost the last thing which Arch-bishop Corrigan did before sailing for Rome three weeks ago was to approve the decision made by some experts, with Professor Ware, of Columbia, at their head, concerning half a dozen sets of plans for the new Lady chapel which is to form a part heartbroken and almost a mental of the foundation of St. Patrick's and physical wreck, stepped upon the Cathedral.

Mrs. Eugene Kelley bequeathed the sum of \$200,000 for the erection of like Moses on the mountain, called this Lady chapel, which has long been needed to complete the great Cathedral foundation. Her sons, it is said, will furnish any additional funds that may be needed. It is thought that the chapel will cost beween \$250,000 and \$275,000.

A CUBAN CUSTOMS COLLECTOR. -Prejudice may be at the bottom of many acts hostile to Catholic interests, but, as a rule, ignorance is the cause of the queer things done by over-officious anti-Romanists. In order to facilitate the work of rehabilitating the Catholic churches away back in the interior of Cuba the American War Department at Washington has issued the following order "To admit free of duty such arti-

cles as are ordinarily recognized as necessary in the equipment of a church or chapel for religious pur-poses, upon the declaration of the local representative of the religious aciaty shipping and receiving articles that they are for immediate and exclusive use in such building." The following evidence of crass

ignorance is painfully too true :--Recently, however, an Ursuline Sister, in Havana, on receiving from a tabernacle society in Washington, D. C., the necessary outfit of vestments and chalice to enable the little parish at Ceiba de Agua to resume the services of Mass, a duty of nearly one-half the value of the consignment was imposed by the Collector of Customs in Havana. On a personal representation being made to this important functionary of the United States Government, his explanation was that the "Catholic Church in Cuba is beyond question the richest corporation here. that duty must be paid upon all religious articles except those 'which in some form or other are used in Protestant as well as in Catholic



Everyone has some weak spot in his phy-

sical organism, and that weak spot is the invariable attacking point of disease. No man is stronger than that weakest spot in him. We see great robust looking men go down like ninepins, at a touch of disease, and wonder at it. It is simply the wound in the weak spot, the vulnerable heel of Achilles.

It is the office of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to build up the weak places, to strengthen the weak organs of the body. It does this on Nature's own plan of nourishment. Proper food properly assimilated makes a weak man strong. But the man is only an aggregation of parts, so that the strong man means strength of all parts, heart, lungs, liver, nerves, etc. "Golden Medical Discovery" puts into Nature's hands the material by which the stomach is strengthened, the blood purified, the nerves nourished, the lungs vitalized. It makes the weak strong and the sick well. It contains no alcohol or other intoxicant.

Mr. R. J. McKnight, of Cades, Williamsburg Co., S. C., writes: "I had been troubled with rheumatism for twelve years, so had at times I could not leave my bed. I was badly crippled. Tried many doctors and two of them gave me up to die. None of them did me much good. The pains in my beck, hips and legs (and at times in my head), would nearly kill me. My appetite was very bad. I took five bottles of the Golden Medical Discovery' and four vials of Pellets,' and to-day my health is good."

would not be kept so busy in this churches." As a mark of special court and wouldn't have to get out concession, however, the chalice was placed on the free list, but this only after the doughty Major had received assurance, in answer to his query, that it bore some comparison to the communion cup used in Episcopal service. But, as the Major somewhere during his vast experience as sovereign commander of an isolated army post in the far West had witnessed an Episcopal service in which nessed an Episcopal service in which not know, for it is, unfortunately, the minister had discarded the use of vestments, his ruling is that vestments used by Catholic priests in the celebration of Mass are not necessary for religious purpoees, and accordingly not included in the exemption authorized by the War Department.

A COLLEGE IN RUINS. -- From Belmont, N.C., comes, in the form of a despatch to the press, the followthe government. An American ex- ing graphic and splendid account of a very sad event. We prefer to give it in full as it is, in our humble Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweopinion, a gem of correspondent den, Switzerland, Spain and Portuwork :

"At 4 o'clock a.m. on Saturday, May 19, the abbey bell gathered the fathers in the monastic chapel to day said that the Transvaal spent recite the Matins of the day. Right Rev. Bishop and Abbot occu- This estimate is about one-sixth of pied his episcopal chair, and the first psalms had been recited, when suddenly the alarm of fire reached the sacred precincts. All hastened to the scene of danger. The students were quietly, yet quickly, awakened and directed to take with them all they could and to hurry in leaving the building. There was no confusion, and silently they marched to safe quarters. In the meantime all available forces were employed to control the flames. There was no scarcity of water and a number of chemical extinguishers, but the fire had made such headway that no human hand could check it. The handsome west wing of the college and the centre division were a raging mass of flames. The abbey in immediate connection with the building was surely to fall, and with it the grand Cathedral dedicated some years ago by Cardinal Gibbons. All who could be of assistance helped in the removal of furniture, books, costly vestments and valuables, for everything was inevitably doomed.

At this juncture the saintly Bishop and Abbot Haid, crushed by grief, abbey porch and with arms outstretched towards the pitiless flames, upon God's mercy and begged that his monastery and church be saved It was a majestic sight, leading one back to the "Ages of Faith." An artist could scarcely conceive a grander picture. At the same time spot in the main building, and the fire was checkedimmediately. The abbey and church were saved, but the entire college was in ruins.

SECRET SERVICE FUNDS.

One of the most unpleasant duties of Parliament, says an exchange, is the voting every year of a sum of money for secret service. Every one knows that it is to be used to bribe traitors and reward spies, and there is nothing the honest citizen so much a traitor when he is working for a Govern-

Lust year the Secret Service Fund of England amounted to £113,000, and not very much bribery can be effected with that. But some years ago it was three or four times that sum, and some authorities appear to hold the opinion that the interests of the State would be better served if it amounted to £100,000, instead of £113,000.

The spending of this money is one of those few secrets which are really kept. Parliament votes the money. It is paid into the treasury. Then permission is given to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the Secretary for the Colonies, the Home Secretary to draw on it as they require it, each being allowed a certain fixed fraction of the whole amount.

Suppose our ambassador to Russia suspects that certain preparations are being made to seize a Persian or Chinese, port, and he wants to get some secret information, he draws whatever sum is necessary to pay to a spy, but no one except himself knows to whom he pays it.

Many M.P.'s have objected to the public money being spent in this way, and year after year they try to obtain information as to whom it is paid. But, of course, to make the names public would render the fund perfectly useless.

But the most suspicious taxpaver may be assured that the money is properly spent. As a matter of fact, not much more than half of the money is ever expended, the balance being returned to the exchequer. Moreover, the secretaries of State are under oath to spend the money honestly. When a Secretary of State is allotted his share he has to make the following oath before a commissioner :—

"I swear that the money paid to me for foreign secret service, or for detecting, preventing and defeating conspiracies against the State has been bona fide applied to the said purpose and no other."

The reason this oath has to be taken is that at one time it was susnected that the secret service money was being used for electioneering purposes and for pensioning Government favorites.

At present most of the money is spent by our ambassadors in foreign countries. In order to know what kind of a foe she may have to meet, Great Britain must be made acquainted with the details of foreign armies, the power and range of their guns, their new inventions in powder, shells, torpedoes, submarine bonts and the like. The country must also know what are the intentions of other countries toward her, and if antagonistic, endeavor to thwart them.

Very valuable information of this kind can only be obtained by bribing | Prices.

By an official of a foreign nation and the Physicians Prescriptions. The said the control of the forest of the control o

amount which one country will spend to get such information may be gathered from the fact that Great Britain paid \$40,000 for a copy of a treaty of Tilsit between France and

the case that in the employment of all governments there are men willing to betray their country - for a consideration.

The sum spent by Russia on secret service does not fall far short of three-quarters of a million annually. Germany and France each spend close on half a million. Italy nearly a quarter of a million, and Austria about the same.

The expenditure under this head of smaller States, such as Belgium, gal, is greater than that of England, the average sum for each being about £100,000. Lord Salisbury the other The £800,000 a year on secret service. the local revenue of that country.

The whole amount spent in Europe, Asia, Africa and America on secret service cannot fall short of \$5,000,-000 annually, and it is not a pleasant reflection for the honest taxpayer that so much of his earnings is expended in trying to make traitors of men.

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COST OF WAR.

According to the last report of the Secretary of War the army of the United States consisted of 7,540 officers and 171,646 enlisted men. The last Congress in what it supposed to be a moment of generosity allowed a little over \$70,000,000 for war expenses, says General Sewell, but those who knew the facts understood perfectly that much more money would be required, so we have not been very much surprised to find the prior of the abbey directed all in the Urgency Deficiency Bill of the available help to the one vulnerable present Congress the somewhat respectable sum of \$45,951,949, for the support of the army. This, mind you, is an addition to \$75,247,811 already allowed for the current year. In other words, we are paying about \$330,000 a day, or \$1,375 an hour, or \$229 a minute for our present army organization and its expenses in the various parts of the world.

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> A STRANGE CASE. - Mrs. Mathilda Craft, of Jersey City, has just sacrificed a thumb, and came near sacrificing her life, to an overweening love for tailor-made dresses.

While trying one on in New York seven weeks ago, her thumb was severely pricked by a black pin. Blood poisoning set in. The arm swelled alarmingly. She was taken to Christ's Hospital, where the thumb was cut off. She is now recovering.

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FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

Mr. H. J. Rush, chairman of the Committee of Federation of Catholic Societies, has written a lengthy reply to those who insinuate, or assert, that that movement means the formation of a Catholic political party. The general lines of the subject have more to do with the United States than with Canada, but there are a few points in Mr. Rush's letter that may find general application wherever Catholic societies exist. After speaking of the circular issued in September last, explaining the federation movement that was commenced in June previous, he says :---

"The keynote of this circular and of all subsequent federation literature was the necessity for Catholic lay action. Federation was outlined on a basis of autonomy for each society, a central board for the purpose of better carrying out the fraternity taught by societies, of exchanging unsuccessful features of the different societies, or establishing a bureau for the dissemination of Catholic literature, employing bureaus, etc., and the address concluded with an appeal for federation, in order to stimulate the activity of laymen in Catholic affairs and to provide a Catholic Union of America, as England has her Catholic Union of Great

Britain. In subsequent correspondence with the officers of different societies, it was stated that the Church is greater than any organization that can be found within her; that, whatever be the immediate purpose of any such organization, one thing that it will being a civil one. look to as its ultimate object is the strengthening of the Church at large; the one thing to be desired is that our people feel proud of the grand old Church of God and that, while it is intended to take a wider scope than local sodalities, Catholic laymen must be practical Catholics before seeking admission and their spirit must be such as to make men love and practice their faith. The formation of a Catholic political party has always been, and is now, disclaimed, and every communication insisted enter the movement. The local federations of societies, organized as a direct result of the agitation of the Knights of St. John, in the District of Columbia, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Texas, California, etc., never once mentioned politics or party and have framed their by-laws in accordance with the views outlined above, so as to be ready at any time to join the also, the Federation Committee emacter or language. Moreover, no definite step was taken until the move-ment had received the approval of the Cardinal, Apostolic Delegate and as follows: several Bishops."

From the pen of an eminent ecclesiastic comes the following:-

"Literature of one kind or another has been the means of a thousand prejudices from which we are suffering. The press is a power which we have not used for our protection as others have used it against us. And yet in our country it is as readily open to our use as it is to any other class. Lies and misrepresentation of one kind or another have found their way into the daily press and have been spread broadcast over the world with scarcely a denial or a correction from us; and it is generally our own fault that it is so. The with rare exceptions, will receive our make them. Lies and misrepresentations underied and uncorrected are taken to be true by the reading public. The federation, if used properly, would furnish an easy means of communicating with one another all over the land the correction and the desired statement of facts. But more him. than this — it might be made the doctrine to millions whose hearts really long for the truth. It might, in fact, originate a National Truth Society, such as that in England which has become a power. "But, moreover, there is a field

have neglected from the beginning of our national existence. The libraries of the country, public and private, are stocked with books and

THE BEST should be your aim

truth. We cannot reach the private libraries but many of the public libraries we can, nearly all the school libraries and many others which our law was unfortunate, because before taxes help to support. If there were an organized effort all over the counthorities appear as persecutors of the try that would see to it that if poison goes into these libraries the antidote should go along with it, many, at least, would take the antidote. We in Cuba, sees the fatal mistake that have not been vigilant on this point. has been made and is only too anx-It is a shame that ten or twelve millions of people are willing to pay their taxes to have themselves maligned before the world, without at least an effort to set themselves right. History and fiction-and history itself, when relating to us, is often little better than fiction—are poisoning the minds of old and young alike against us; and so long as this is true, prejudices will never die. It is not enough to build schools and use of LUBY'S Parisian Hair Remaintain them for the protection of newer. At all druggists. 50c a bottle. our children. We are paying taxes for the education of other people's children; and the whole system, the libraries included, is a public system which we should see is not used for the propagation of falsehood and misrepresentation. If we had not a child in the public schools we should still have the right and be under the duty of seeing that school libraries be not made channels of falsehood and breeders of unnatural prejudices. The very text-books of history in many of our high schools are grossly unfair and objectionable. Individuals here and there may raise objections; but nothing but organized and united effort all over the country can hope to accomplish any real and lasting good. It is a misfortune for anybody to be misinformed as to any fact-no matter what its nature. And without going so far as to say that 'History is a conspiracy against the truth,' it is known to us all that much of the history written to-day for the young is not history, but fiction, written with a design to blacken the Catholic Church. All this certainly offers a wide field for lay organized action. With some such fedthat any society might still maintain its immediate purpose -- literary, charitable, social or beneficial

MARRIAGE LAWS IN CUBA.

-and still co-operate in carrying out

some or all the purposes here out-

The Boston "Herald" says :-- From letters received in the United States by officers of the Federal Government and by private individuals in this city and elsewhere from correspondents in Havana, it is learned that there is great discontent in the island of Cuba over the present laws concerning marriage. These laws were enacted at the instance of the officers of the American regime, and have become intensely odious to the native Cubans and to most of the American residents of the island of whatever religious creed. As the situation now stands, and as it has stood for nearly a year, no marriage by a priest or other minister of the gospel is valid, the only legal marriage recognized by the authorities

One of the first questions which the duties of his See. He found that the agitation in favor of a repeal of the law was almost universal on the island, and that both the clergy and laity were endeavoring to bring such an appeal about by petition and otherwise, one of the most earnest in advocating an immediate repeal being the Rev. W. A. Jones, of the Orupon the fact that politics must not der of St. Augustine, an American priest, who was sent to Havana to take charge of the only English-speaking Catholic church in that city.

It was on May 31, 1899, that General John R. Brooke, U. S. A., then exercising the office of Military Governor of Cuba, directed the publication of an order purporting to be a new marriage law for the island of national federation. For this reason Cuba. It was said that General Brooke issued this order at the inphasized the fact that no society was to lose its entity or autonomy, char-cretary of Justice and Public Instruction, known as a bitter enemy of the Roman Catholic Church. The substance of General Brooke's law is

"Hereafter civil marriages only shall be legally valid. The contracting parties may conform to the precepts of whatever religion they may profess in addition to the formalities necessary to contract the civil marriage.

"The officials in charge of the execution of the laws respecting marriage shall not accept as legal the written license or consent of the parent, when the same shall have been taken before an occlesiastical notary, nor shall any such certificate be accepted which is not attested by the civil functionaries."

Elihu Root, Secretary of War, had his attention called to the feeling on press is a business enterprise; and, the question of the new marriage law during the course of his late visstatements if we take the trouble to it to the island of Cuba, and, it is said, discussed the matter with Governor-General Wood. Strong efforts are on foot to get Governor-General Wood to modify the law, and a petition, containing more than 30,000 signatures, looking to that end, has been prepared for presentation to

cheapest way of distributing clear Doyle, of the Paulist Fathers, who is doctring to million of Catholic deeply interested in the situation in Cuba, and who is in constant correspondence with representatives of the Catholic Church in Havana, had this to say yesterday concerning the ob-

noxious Cuban marriage law: for good that we are neglecting and is personally responsible for that iniquitous marriage law in Cuba. I believe that the General tried to be perfectly honest and square in his difficult task of administering the 100 boarders and over 200 other pulaw at a time when everything was pils. when buying medicine. Get matter is looked at, in the light of Hood's Sarsaparilla and have the best medicine MONEY CAN BUY. matter is looked at, in the light of blocks AND CATHOLICS.—

healthy American sentiment, it is following letter on 'the Boer treat-simply astounding that under the ment of Catholics,' has been address-

per odicals that are poisoning the protection of the American flag such minds of the multitude against the a savage attack should be made on truth. 'the free exercise of religion.' Senor Lanuza is, of course, the perpetrator of the attack. The enacting of this the Cuban people the American au-Church. I am quite sure Gen. Wood, whose high instincts of honor have already made him a sucessful ruler ious to repeal the odious law."

> A thing of beauty is joy forever, and of all the beauties that adorn humanity, there is nothing like a fine head of hair. The surest way of obtaining that is

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

FROM NAZARETH NUNS. - We take the following extracts from a letter received by Rev. Mother-General, Nazareth House, Hammersmith,

All the people in Kimberley were astonished when they found the town

was besieged. The first alarm occurred on Sunday, October 15, when the station master sent us word that the Boers were upon us and that they had torn up the railway lines, cut the telegraph wires, and were doing their best to turn the water from Kimberley. All the hooters at the mines went off, which was the signal for all men to take up arms. This happened during the 11 o'clock Mass. Every man cleared out of church to their posts. For a couple of hours there was nothing but panic. Every one came running into eration as you speak of, I believe Kimberley from the outskirts. Every available conveyance and trams were sent to fetch in women and children, as they were ordered into langer in the Town Hall. Most of our benefactors (Catholics) rushed to our house; women with their infants, breathless and crippled old people asked to be allowed to sit on our steps for the night. About three p. m. every one felt faint; it was only then we remembered the dinner of the Sisters was forgotten. Next day the enemy stole all the sanitary mules and horses, numbering about 300. After that the sanitary arrangements were most trying on account of the heat and the number of people in the House. For a fortnight we got three pails of water daily for cooking. All bathing and washing of clothes had to be discontinued. One basin of water had to wash us all in the mornings. On the 2nd November the Boers sent a shell in. which fell on the powder magazine of one of the mines and the explosion was so terrible and so near that through the smoke we hardly knew for a few seconds if we were living or dead. Thank God no lives were lost. On the 7th November the Boers began shelling the town. first we were greatly alarmed as the shells were falling very close to us; the newly appointed Bishop of Hav- one struck the Dutch Orphanage next ana, Mgr. Sharetti, took up was to us. Provisions were getting very that of the present state of the scarce. Two Sisters, with a permit, marriage law on his assumption of went every morning for the meat. A poor Kastir woman had her head blown off by a shell, so some days we could not send, as it was not safe to go out of the House. We had two or three hard fights close to us, and, unfortunately, each time we were defeated, many of our men wounded and killed, which has thrown a gloom over the whole town and numbers of families into mourning. Our House was taken for the wounded, and forty beds put up

> verted the schoolroom into a dormitory for the children. The Bishop was very ill and laid up here from an attack of jaundice. His Lordship was at death's door but, thank God, he got better. He was the first to occupy a military bed. At the time of his illness there was the greatest difficulty in getting food for a sick person. Eggs 25s. a dozen and 15s. for twelve potatoes. We are eating horse flesh. I felt so much to see the poor Bishop eat it, but we could get nothing else. The Mayor of Beaconsfield ventured outside the barrier and took six potatoes from the Boer stores, by some way or other, brought them to us in his pocket so that the Bishop might have them. At that time we were on weekly rations. We were allowed forty pints of soup each day with the horse flesh. They were very kind to us. Our cows were left to us so that we had milk for the wounded and for our poor people. We had milk in our tea every day, which very few had. Four hundred babies in town died for want of

> for them. We have our old people

and children just as usual. We con-

milk. A SOUTH AFRICA TOWN. -Bloemfontein is a pretty town of about 4,000 inhabitants. The Catholic mission dates from 1870. The present substantial church was blessed by Bishop Jolivet in 1881, the president of the Free State and his family being amongst the large congregation assisting at the High Mass and sermon. The mission is served at present by three Oblate Fathers. Two of these, however, are very frequently absent, one of them serving Brandfort and Kroonstad, and some scattered Catholics along the line of railway, and the other passing from farm house to farm house amongst the isolated Catholics of the State. The resident priest at Bloemfontein is Father Bompart, who may be said to have grown up with the country. At least he has grown old on the South African mission. The Nuns of the Holy Family have two schools at Bloemfontein, with

ed by the Vicar Apostolic of Natal, to the Editor of "The Weekly Regis-

Dear Sir,-- I see that the Boer treatment of Catholics is still a subject of controversy in England, as the simple truth is often distorted according to the bias of the writer or speaker. Generally speaking. I can aver that

the Boers, at least for the last twenty years, have not persecuted the Catholics. They have often been kind to them, and in my travels through the Free State and the Transvaal I have experienced their kindness and hospitality, notwithstanding their ignorant and absurd prejudices against the Catholic Church and her ministers. I may add that lately the Boer authorities have been (to use Father Baudry's expression) kindness itself towards Catholic priests and nuns, with a view to gaining the sympathy of Catholic nations, and of Ireland in particular. But Dr. Leyds has overshot the mark when he dared write to an Irish member of Parliament that there is no law in the Transvaal debarring Catholics from employment under Government. His statement, made public by the press, is "une contreverite," and he knew it to be so when he made it. It is true that two or three Catholics have been admitted by favor into Government offices. I have been told, moreover, that some Hollanders, by concealing their religion, have got into some situation or other, but all this is illegal. The Catholics are still politi-cally "boycotted," the law against them has been maintained in spite of the Convention with England, wherein it was stipulated that religious disabilities were to be abolished. Is not this a distinct breach of the Convention? Mr. Chamberlain does not seem to have laid much stress on this violation of the Convention, which, however, affects us very severely as Catholics. Perhaps he was afraid that the Boers might have retorted by a "tu nuoque," as religious disabilities are still in force

in Ireland. Now a word on the specific case of the Newcastle Convent. It is not true that the nuns were awakened at night and hunted away by the Boers, who at that moment were at a good distance from Newcastle, although expected to arrive there in a short time. Neither is it true that the English authorities compelled the nuns to depart; they might have remained, but they were strongly. 'very strongly," advised to leave at once. They were told that the train. probably the last train, would go in a couple of hours; that if they chose to remain the Government would not be responsible for the safety of their persons or of their property. Under these circumstances what could the poor nuns do but go at once as advised; what their treatment by the Boers might have been was, to say the least, problematical. In Johannesburg the case is different. There the war does not rage and order prevails. The nuns, mostly French, and all under a French superior, were allowed to continue their services in the hospital when the English nurses were dismissed. Their services could not be dispensed with, and altogether the circumstances were different from the state of Newcastle, suddenly invaded by the ene-

When the Boers came to Newcastle yard. they looted the convent and crated the chapel. Pianos, tables, beds, everything was carried away. The premises were left in a filthy state, but the buildings were not destroyed, and I am informed that they are now used by the Boers as a

hospital. It cannot be denied that the Boyrs do loot and too often wantonly destroy everything in the house which they find deserted. General Jouler' is a good and brave man, and where his influence is felt we need fear no great excesses; but he is not ubiquit-

Give no credit to reports of "Boer Atrocities" or "British Atrocities" which may find their way into newspapers. War is always a cruel thing. and many irregular and deplorable acts may be committed by both parties, but, on the whole, the Boers are not worse than other people. I can gather a little comfort and consolation in the thought that on both sides the prisoners are treated with humanity.



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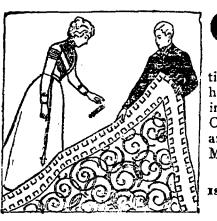
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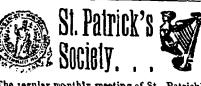
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PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY JUNE 2, 1900.

Notes of the Week.

An evidence that the Manitoba School Question is by no means a dead issue is the fact that the Catholics of Winnipeg, decided, at a meeting, held on Sunday last, to petition the Ottawa and Manitoba Governments to have them relieved of the unjust double load that they have been carrying for over ten years. It will be interesting to note the results of such petitions.

· The Massachusetts House of Representatives deserves praise for its spirit of justice displayed in the adaption of the amendment offered by Mr. Fitzgerald, of Boston, to the bill providing for the care and maintenance of indigent children. It had been the practice to send Catholic children to Protestant homes, and Mr. Saunders, of Boston, who opposed the amendment, considered that this was perfectly right; but he would not admit of sending Protestant children to Catholic homes. Mr. Fitzgerald's amendment read as fol-

"The children in the care or control of the state board shall be placed in private families, provided, however, that in case of illness or change of place, or while awaiting trial, that may be placed in any suitable institution, and provided, also, that every child in the care of the state board shall, as far as practicable, be placed only in such family as is of the same religious denomination, or faith, as the parents, or the last surviving parent of the child."

A Parliamentary return has just been issued concerning emigration and immigration from and into the United Kingdom. It appears from this that in the case of Irish emigration a very great increase has taken place. When this subject was mentioned in the House of Commons on Monday by Captain Donelan, who asked whether it was proposed to take any steps with a view to prevent the further depopulation of Ireland, the Chief Secretary ignored the question, as if so vital a matter as this was of no concern to the Gov-

This recalls the expression of England's policy towards Ireland contained in the famous "they are going with a vengeance" article of the London "Times." It is the same spirit and the same policy; there is no real change in the attitude of the British Government towards Ireland -it has had to modify its course through the exigencies of the hour, but underneath it is the same old antagonism.

A New York despatch says that "Referee L. A. Gould has filed in the County Clerk's office in Brooklyn his report in the suit of Jennie E. Brewster against A. Irving Brewster, for a separation on the ground of illtreatment. The referee finds that although Brewster left his wife and

to live with him."

i the errors and in this manner "a measure of domestic happiness will not be beyond the reach of the parties to the litigation—a measure of happiness which no earthly tribunal has power to bestow."

This is certainly rich, when we consider that it is in the land of divorce and unbridled license in affairs of matrimony this little sermon was preached by a judicial re-

In Philadelphia, last week, a Common Pleas jury awarded to William F. Waters, a lad who had his eyes blown out by an explosion of acid at the works of the Atlantic Refining Company, \$47,000 damages. The boy was employed at the oil works. The verdict is the largest for damages for personal injuries ever awarded here.

We do not disapprove of this verdict, for the good reason, that we know nothing about the details of the case; but we certainly feel that there is very little equity in what is called justice. We have known a family that lost the only bread-winner in a fire that occurred in a millionaire's manufactory; the poor people sued for damages, but were beaten, on account of their lack of funds. The manufacturer carried his case through every court imaginable, and finally, to the Privy Council- eventually the destitute people got noth-

It seems only the other day that His Grace, the Archbishop of Montreal, issued his grand letter of appeal on behalf of sufferers in Hull and Ottawa; that very touching appeal he accompanied with a \$500 donation. Almost immediately after do we find His Grace issuing another touching letter addressed to the Catholics and to the clergy of the island of Montreal. This time it was on behalf of the sufferers at Pointe Claire. It would seem as if His Grace could never tire of doing good -and he has ample opportunity to practise that sublime charity so peculiar to the Catholic hierarchy. However, we trust and pray that it will be a long day before His Grace ever has occasion to again issue such pathetic letters.

Over 5,200 children have been confirmed, in the city of Montreal and surroundings, since April last. It is becoming customary, says the "Semaine Religieuse," to confirm children who have not yet sufficiently advanced to receive the Holy Eucharist, but who fully appreciate the value of the Sacrament of Confirma-

In St. Patrick's parish, forty adults-converts through the effects of the retreat preached last January, were confirmed last week.' One old gentleman, over sixty-four, sought to set the example to his former friends and co-religionists, many of whom he is now seeking to bring into the bosom of the church.

Hall Caine, he of the "Manxman," the "Deemster" and similar works failed to support her, and was viol- has just spent a year in Rome studyent toward her, his conduct did not | ing the various phases of Roman | just prior to the assassination of make it unsafe or dangerous for her life. His object is to write a novel President Lincoln, she appeared in that he claims will surpass all his the schoolroom in a state of great The referee, in dealing with certain other works in interest and influallegations, said that they should ence. It is evident that he purposes ed with dust, as if she had just re-

Italy; how the life of Romans is col-Croke had a most interesting inter-We need not quote some of Mr. dren for the day." Caine's remarks and theories, because they contain nothing new. After all, we are no wiser than before regarding the scope or spirit of the novel Mr. Caine is a man of extraordinary ability, and just as extraordinary bigotry. We are confident that when his novel appears it will be found to contain a most imaginative set of Church. In fact, we anticipate a book prepared by a mind filled with fantastic ideas and merely superficial soundings of Roman life.

From Kingston comes the report that Corporal Courtney, of A Battery, has been reduced to the ranks for declining to march the men under his control to the canteen to be served with beer in which to drink Her Majesty's health, on the order of the commanding officer.

The Board of Governors of the Catholic High School, held a meeting in St. Peter's today, on the occasion on Monday evening, when arrange of the canonization of Jean Baptiste ments were made to hold the annual general meeting during this month.

Pool rooms and side door entrances are very much in evidence in Montreal. The San Francisco "Monitor" has this to say in regard to both

It may be hoped that the police authorities will vigorously enforce the law against pool-rooms. These places are nurseries of youthful vice, rentres of public demoralization. They are a disgrace to the city and ought to be permanently closed up. The people should see that the law is fearlessly and faithfully carried out.

A worse evil, to which the supervisors should immediately and earnestly address themselves, is the saloon side door and "family entrance." There is not in the whole list of urban moral snares a more prolific source of degeneracy than the saloon side door. These places hold out to the weak and irresolute a temptation fraught with danger to public and private decency. They furnish the means by which thousands of persons are annually lured to ruin. They breed in many a habit which inevitably ends in crime and misery, or worse. They are a standing menace to respectable homes and degrade the community in which they are tolerated

CREATING ANTI-CATHOLIC PREJUDICE.

It is remarkable how far afield the

bigot will go in order to secure some fact that might lead itself to a construction inimical to Catholicity. At a recent meeting of the Columbian Historical Society, the novelist Harriet Riddle Davis related what is styled an unpublished incident regarding the assassination of President Lincoln. The Washington correspondent of the New York "Tribune" seems to put faith in this unpublished-consequently unauthenticated and unauthenticable-story and to lay special stress upon the "Roman Catholic" academy that was the scene of the incident and the "Roman Catholic" teacher who played the principal part. Evidently all this concoction, this raking up of ashes that have long since passed the stage of possible relighting, can be set down to a poor attempt to create prejudice, in certain minds, against the Church. It is true that nothing is directly stated to indicate that the religion of the teacher in question is blamed for the supposed events recorded; but it is clear that pains are taken to have it understood that she was a Catholic and in a Catholic institution. The statements need no further comment; we simply give them in full, in order that our readers may form an idea of one phase of a Catholic journalist's constant labors :-

At the time of Lincoln's murder Mrs. Davis was attending a Roman Catholic academy in town, and her teacher, to whom she referred as Miss Annie X., was the sweetheart of John Surratt, and is said to have been employed by the conspirators to secure a room for them in an P street hotel, where they met before the murder.

"The conduct of Miss X. while teaching," said Mrs. Davis, "was a puzzle to the children. One morning excitement. Her clothes were cover-

gion on politics, and politics on re- try. Kneel, she cried hysterically to ligion; the future of the church in the roomful of affrighted children, and as they fell on their knees the ored by religion. Dr. Wm. J. D. woman broke out into an agonized appeal for help and pardon for some view with Mr. Caine, and while he unknown persons who were planning has not apparently succeeded in get- a terrible crime. The effect of it was ting the information he desired. he heightened upon the children's imhas certainly made the novelist tell aginations by her haggard appeara great deal about his feelings and ance and her evidence of great dishis coming work on which he de tress. At the conclusion of the praypends greatly for an immortality. er she summarily dismissed the chil-

Mrs. Davis was naturally much excited over the incident, but her family made light of it, and as it was not again referred to it passed out that-is-to-be. This we do know, that of her mind. At the trial of John Surratt for complicity in the murder Judge Riddle, the father of Mrs. Davis, was one of the prosecutors for the Government. The jury, it will be remembered, failed to agree. One day theories concerning the Catholic shortly after the trial Judge Riddle happened to mention in the presence of his daughter that conviction would have doubtless been assured if it had been possible to get Surratt's sweetheart, Miss X., to testify.

"Why, that's my teacher," said the child. "What did she know about?"

JEAN BAPTISTE DE LA SALLE.

A despatch from Rome, dated the 24th May, commences thus :---

"There was a magnificent spectacle de la Salle, the founder of the Order of Christian Brothers, and Rita di Cascia, a nun of the Augustinian Order. The interior of the Basilica was illuminated and adorned with magnificent hangings, and the building was filled with a great concourse of people, including all the portifical dignitaries, diplomats and the Roman nobility. Of the 100,000 spectators, about 50,000 were foreign pilgrims."

These few words have an import for the Catholic world far surpassing the ordinary news that comes from the heart of Christendom. Needless to detail the pomp and splendors of the ceremonies of canonization; in the present cases they were similar in form and substance to all former canonizations. But there is an interest attached to the important event of the founder of the glorious Order of Christian Brothers being raised to our altars, that affects the whole civilized world.

Glory, or, at least, fame, may be said to be the aim, the ambition, the heart's desire of most men. The vast majority of those who succeed in covering themselves with renown and drawing to themselves the praises of Their fellowmen, never live to enjoy that coveted distinction. In many cases they are snatched away just as their renown is being established and their so-called immortality is, like their monuments, merely reminders for future generations that they had lived, had soared high, had fallen, and had been swept into the general gulf of oblivion-for, sooner or later oblivion must swallow them all up. The history of the world is an unfailing exemplification of the truth chanted by the psalmist when he described the Almighty as putting down the powerful from their places, and raising up the humble. The lives of the most famous of men are mere illustrations of the vanity of all human greatness, grandeur, wealth and glory.

In the life of the one who has just been proclaimed a Saint of God, we have the reverse of the medal in all its details. Accepting poverty for the tiste de la Salle became heir to the untold treasures of sainthood in the realms of undying happiness. Seeking, practising and preaching humility, two hundred years after his earthly career was over, his fame has sped on the wings of lightning to the extremities of the earth, and has been embalmed unto all time by the fact that God, through the instrumentality of His Church, has raised him up to a dignity accorded to the sanctified few amongst the sons of men. Shuning notoriety, avoiding all praise, flying from the very thoughts of renown, it has pleased the Eternal that his name unsurpassed in splendor, and his the hearts of millions, whose lives that he had laid down. The very ubiquity of the Order of Christian Broshould usurp their chosen field of laschools in every land, are all somany testimonials to the foresight and that has been destined to permeate own select.

age of 9 he entered the University of Rheims. When 11 he received tonsure. When 16 he was named to a canonry in the cathedral. At 17 he received the minor orders of the tions? Rather, will we ever find priesthood. At 18 he took his de- Irishmen refraining from putting obgree of Master of Arts. At 19 he entered the seminary of St. Sulpice, in | countrymen? Paris, in order to pursue his theological studies. On the register of that venerable institution may stili be read opposite the date of Oct. 18, 1670, the words: "John Baptist de la Salle, acolyte and Canon of Rheims." After sojourning about a year and a half in this school, he returned, owing to the death of both his parents within a few months of each other. This threw upon him the management of a large estate and the care of his brothers and sisters to the number of six. In 1678, he resumed his clerical

studies, and was ordained priest. In 1681, he founded the Order of Christian Brothers. In 1717, he resigned the office of Superior-General, and spent the two following years in perfect retirement, until Death's Angel came to summon him to his reward. De la Salle vanished bodily from the haunts of men, but he left behind him a work destined to play a leading role in the subsequent stories of the various nations of the world. He had laid the foundations; it remained for others to complete his grand work, by the establishing of the va- lieve it would be harmful rather rious houses that have appeared in different lands, and from out which have gone forth a countless host of men equipped for life's battle and already assured of victories on account of the educational armor fitted for their use.

Words can scarcely suffice to convey to the grand and beloved community of Christian Brothers, here and elsewhere, the sincere congratulations that we now extend towards themindividually and collectively. At the foot of God's throne they have a saint whose intercession cannot fail to bring down untold blessings of prosperity upon all their undertakings. What a magnificent encouragement for the humble and devoted children of Saint Jean Baptiste de la Salle! With the certainty that their founder is amongst the blessed band that keeps guard in the palace of undying fame, they can walk proudly, and yet ever humbly, along the path which conducted him to an imperishable throne of glory. To-day we join in the prayer of jubilation. "Saint de la Salle pray for us and for your children that sanctity may ever be their lot."

IRISH CATHOLIC INFLUENCE.

On the occasion of the eighth session of the Manchester (England) branch of the Catholic Truth Society, the Rev. Father Poock gave a brilliant lecture upon "Catholic Progress." In proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer. Councillor McCabe made use of some very significant remarks. He said that they had heard a great deal of how England and Scotland and Wales had been robbed of the faith, and he wondered why the Irish were not robbed of it as well. He thought that the great reason was that they would not let themselves be robbed of it. He thought that one of the lamentable features of this century was the opposition which, according to Bishop Milner, English Catholics gave to the passing of Catholic Emansake of God and the poor Jean Bap- cipation. The Irish Catholics not only shook off the shackles from themselves, but also from the limbs of their English fellow-Catholics, and made it possible for Catholicity to progress in this country. If it had not been for the Irish faith he believed there would be very little Catholicity in England to-day. He believed that the Irish in Manchester and other large towns were advancing rapidly in the social scale, and he thought their energies should be centred upon giving a better education to their people, so that there might be a civic knowledge, a local patriotism, and greater regard and esteem for each other. They should MR. GORDON OPENS A STUDIO. should become immortal, his fame be do all they could to help each other, to get each other into better posipraise be found on the lips and in | tions, and unite for each other's advancement and progress (loud aphave been influenced by the precepts plause). He thought there was too much heard about the "Nonconformist conscience," which expected every thers to-day, their fear lest any one other conscience to be brought to its own level, as in the case of the Irish bor, the magnificent success of their | University, and that too much notice was taken of it.

A very short address but very marvellous ability of their founder. much to the point. Especially in the No human words could adequately last few sentences we find expresconvey an idea of the hidden gran- sions of truths that may be applied deur of that great soul-a grandeur with perfect exactness to our conditions in Canada. Decidedly We, Irish every land, every social grade, and Catholics, should esteem each other to cast a warmth and a light of un- more than we do; we should help surpassed attractiveness upon the each other to progress in life. In two centuries and more that have theory ninety-nine out of every hunforget the past except to profit by to deal with the influence of reli- turned from a long ride across coun- rolled away since his humble and dred will say that it is a perfect Agency on July 2nd, 1)00.

saintly soul fled to its reward amidst piece of advice; in practice ninety. the peace, glory and repose of God's nine out of every hundred will shun as much as possible the carrying out Jean Baptiste de la Salle Was born of its conclusions. Every one seems at Rheims, April 80, 1651. At the to be able to give excellent advice, but very few are willing to take it. When are we going to see Irishmen helping each other to rise in the various ranks of their occupastacles in the way of their fellow.

CATHOLIC FEDERATION

Several times have we spoken editorially upon the burning question that affects the Catholic world of the United States, and have given our views about the aims of this organization or convention. It is the aim of thousands to distort the expressed intentions of our people and to have the country imagine that it is a political and Catholic party that is sought to be constructed. On this score $\ensuremath{\text{we}}$ agree with the Boston "Republic" when it says :--

"The federation of Catholic societies for the protection of Catholic rights and interests has become a practical question. It is discussed by laymen, by ecclesiastics and by the public generally. Some extremists have been suggesting the formation of a Catholic or centrist party for political purposes. But the best conservative opinion is opposed to this policy. We have expressed our opinion upon this subject frequently. We are not in favor of a Catholic party. We bethan helpful. Church and state are separated in this country. Their union is not possible under existing conditions. We are aware that Catholics are discriminated against on account of their religion. This is the case wherever Protestantism has political control, whether it be in America, in England or in South Africa. We believe that this is wrong and that it will take time to correct it. But we do not approve the policy of organizing another political party upon religious lines."

The most authoritative and outspoken expression yet delivered upon this subject may be found in a letter from Bishop McFaul, of Trento, to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, on the occasion of their recent convention in Boston. The power to be created by such a federation should only be exercised when Catholic interests are menaced.

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

Then, following comes a few other important remarks of an assuring nature :--

"I have not the remotest idea," he writes, "of advocating a Catholic, a German or an Irish party in America, but I believe that when there is a question of our rights, as Christians and as Catholics, we should be in a position to maintain and protect them in an intelligent, forcible and legitimate manner. It seems to me that all societies composed of Catholics should endeavor to touch at certain points, so that, while retaining their identity and pursuing their own aims independently of other organizations, there should be a bond of union enabling them, in given circumstances, to exert a united influence."

The whole Catholic press of the United States has commented upon what should be done under existing circumstances, and all agree that & Catholic political party would be a menace to the peace and prosperity of the Catholic element in the country, while the desires of a certain large class to secure a bond of union between all Catholic societies - for purposes of defense and protectionwould be a tower of strength to our co-religionists in the "land of free-

Mr. P. J. Gordon, photographer, for many years associated with Mr. Rice, has opened a studio on his own account, at 2327 St. Catherine street, Mr. Gordon holds a foremost place in his profession, and is well known in Montreal. In Catholic circles he may fairly claim a generous support, as he has been a most enthusiastic and earnest worker in every good cause. We wish Mr. Gordon all success in his new venture.

We give notice to delinquent subscriber₄, that, according to a custom inaugurated two years ago, we will forward the annual list of arrears for subscription to the Collection

DUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER ON TOPICS OF INTEREST.

to an absence somewhat prolonged beyond my anticipations and desires. No person has told me that I was missed while abroad; but on my return I was for a time under the im-I had ever dared believe. The moers, all of whom appear deeply interbeen accosted by not less than four gentlemen, all of whom seemed to know me, my family, my business, and to be desirous of promoting my happiness and that of all my relatives. It is most pleasant to feel that so many men, in this vast world, are thinking of you, admiring you, were it not that they made it a point to inform you on that score; all the same, they have long yearned for the hour when they could claim friendship and "have their tleims el-Or reaching the St. Lawrence lowed."

Hall I was delighted to find that a couple of men, whom I had never seeing my familiar features once One of these gentlemen I since learned is a member of Parliament, the other a leading political organizer. During my breakfast I glanced at the morning paper, and was specially attracted by a paragraph announcing the fact that the autumn might bring the general elections. A vivid light flashed upon my bewildered brain-here was, at least, a partial explanation of so much kindness showered upon me by comparative election tells the whole story. The season of good memories is at hand. Immediately after his return to Parveil to fall over his faculty of memers on the marvellous, features, ac- has left the impression that cial phenomenon; all I know is that it exists and in a very marked de--if I may use such an expressionon the part of public men and an evidence that self-seeking, a species of pardonable selfishness, is at the ments. I am not finding fault with seizes upon men anxious either to reme ieel hurt and very much humbled had been led to believe, and that all | be they of art, or scien

what you would call a Liberal, in Church. There is need of more selfthe general acceptation of the term, nor yet am I a Conservative, in the our people. The sooner they per-restricted sense of the word. I have ceive this the better for both educacome to the conclusion, long since, tion and religion—for school and as an Irish Catholic, that my fellow-church.

limation.

If my scribblings are of any im- countrymen and co-religionists have If my scrippings and the no- just as little to expect from one portance the readers must have no- just as little to expect from one portance for some weeks party, as from the other portance the remarks for some weeks party, as from the other—save in ticed my australiant to give a public account strength. Disunited hath past. While I give a public account strength. Disunited; both parties may self bound to give a public account strength. Disunited; both parties may self bound to give a parties may sold bound to give of my movements, I think it only fair court their votes, but can snap their of my movements, at them, silence has been due fingers at them. of my movements, out can snap their to state that my silence has been due fingers at them, once the election is to state that my silence has been due fingers at them, once the election is afford to hazard the loss of their active co-operation. In other words, I believe that were we firmly united. in a bond that no partvism could turn I was not a personage affect, we might easily hold the balpression that a more importance than ance of power in Canada—even as of considerable more importance than ance of power in Canada—even as I had ever united below the atmosphere of once held it in the Imperial House, ment I came into the atmosphere of once held it in the Imperial House. ment I came into the americal House.

The moment our people begin to real-Canada I suddents and well-wish- ize this fact, and to act accordingly, had a host of friends and well-wish- their relification their political strength will be such ers, all of whom appear there. Before that no party dare refuse their just our train reached Montreal I had claims or ignore their honest representations.

I see that His Honor, Mr. Justice Chequette, in rendering judgment in the case of Lambert vs. the School Commissioners of Nelson, has made use of language, concerning schools and church, which have met with are minants of service to you. It approved in certain sections of the burning to be of service to your remaining to the total remaining the property of the community, and have been favorably matters little that you can scarcely community, and have been favorably matters little that you can scarcely community, and have been favorably matters little that you can scarcely community, and have been favorably matters little that you can scarcely community, and have been favorably matters little that you can scarcely community, and have been favorably matters little that you can scarcely community, and have been favorably matters little that you can scarcely community, and have been favorably matters little that you can scarcely community, and have been favorably matters little that you can scarcely community, and have been favorably matters little that you can scarcely community, and have been favorably matters little that you can scarcely community, and have been favorably matters little that you can scarcely little that Montreal papers. Amongst things His Honor said :-

"God is not proud, and I am sure that He likes better to be worshipped in a humble church, by an educated population, which has received the benefits of instruction and which knows the grandeur of the mysteries spoken to before, and whom I had of religion, than to be worshipped in sponen to one hundred times during a rich church, luxurious, with gilded met fully one hundred times during a rich church, luxurious, with gilded met runy one man fairly rushed ef- pillars, by an ignorant population the past lew years, their delight on which often does not know why it kneels and prays.

"I think that it is not only in the interest of religion, but also in the public interest, that there should be in the parishes handsome and good

schools, rather than great and rich churches. These remarks of the judge are apart from the "considerations" of his judgment in the special case in question, therefore, we have no hesitation in taking issue with the learned magistrate in as far as these grastrangers. The prospect of a general tuitous comments are concerned. His words are very plausible and well Every seat in the hall was occupied calculated to flatter the non-Catholic ear; they are of a nature to do liament a practical member allows a unlimited harm without producing an iota of corresponding good. Eviory; but towards the close of the dently influenced by exceptional cases last session this veil is removed, and the judge's mind has reasoned from he recalls with a facility, that bord- the particular to the general, and cents, gestures, needs and influence of exceptions constitute the rule. While each and all that may come his way. Iall that he says favorable to good Of course, I do not pretend—for it schools is praiseworthy, yet he forwould be inexact-to give you any gets that the church is more imtechnical opinions concerning this so- portant than the school. The school is destined as an aid to the church and must, therefore, occupy a secgree in Canada. It is at once the ondary place. "God is not proud"outcome of a very rational instinct not in the common meaning of the term; Our Lord was the most perfect model of humility. But God is a "proud God" in the sense that He is a "jealous God." He demands His bottom of every politician's move- rights, and must have them. He has done all that the Infinite could do this exuberance of fellow-feeling that for man's salvation and happiness. He walked, in the form of man, the tain or to secure office. What made pathways of humility, to teach us the necessity of that virtue; but He | with the welfare and expansion of was my awakening to the fact that taught in express terms the advisa-I was by no means as popular as I bility for man to place his treasures, or money, this sudden display of friendship was at the feet of Divinity. The temple merely so much humbug. Possibly has ever been God's place of predinct one of these hand-shaking, inter- lection; at His Divine bidding an unestedly-inquiring gentlemen but be- cient temple like unto which earth lieved himself sincere in his profes- never saw another reared its splensions: but his good faith cannot re- dors on the summit of Moriah. Unmove the fact that I felt myself tak-en down a few pegs in my own es-proved of the costly ointments pouren down a few pegs in my own esed out by the Madalen - and in Are we really going to have the every way, has He shown to man general elections after this session? His desire that a pomp unequalled Whether or not, it is certain that by that of any other "culte" should this Parliament cannot last more surround the mysteries of His althan another twelve month, and it is tars. To the well-balanced Catholic not probable that the Government mind the Church comes before all will force the chord by hanging on other institutions-for all the others until the very last hour. I am not merely exist for the benefit of the

Would somebody please suggest the name of one qualified to act as a judge, and give an impetus to the revival of the old Irish dances?

DIVISION NO. 4 held a fine meeting on Monday evening. President Bissett presiding. Two candidates whose energy, enthusiasm and loyalwere proposed for menibership. County President Rawley and County Secretary McIver were present, in connection with the proposed Field Day over. United, neither party could of Irish games. The Division was prepared to relinquish its right to the "True Witness" offers its most Dominion Day, on terms which will sincere sympathy.—R.I.P. undoubtedly meet the approval of the delegates when they assemble tomorrow.

> A QUERY. - What about those beautiful souvenir certificates which were promised by the Executive of the Parnell Monument Committee to any one contributing one dollar or over? I am informed that some contributors have received them while full of notions that I would like to many have not. It is time they convey to the public - "pro bono should be in the hands of every contributor, as it is reasonable to expect that another occasion may arise when assistance may be required.

> DIVISION NO. 2 .- The attendance at the regular meeting of Division comes my way in connection with No. 2, on last Friday evening, was very small, when taking into consideration the large membership of the Division. Bro. J. Brady occupied the chair, and initiated a candidate.

WEDDING BELLS. - Mechan, one of the old members of the pioneer Division, and Miss Coughlan, also a charter member of Division No. 1. Ladies' Auxiliary, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony on Monday morning at St. Mary's. The popularity of the young couple was evidenced by the large attendance at the church and by the numerous and costly presents, of which they were made felt better. recipients.

LADIES' AUXILIARY. -"It was a grand success." This was the unanimous opinion of the large number who attended the annual entertainment of Division No. 3, Ladies' Auxiliary, in St. Mary's Hall, on Wednesday evening.

The Rev. Father O'Donnell, P.P. presided, and with him were seated the Rev. Fathers Shea, McDermott, Hallissey, Lonergan, of Burlington, Vt., and County President Rawley. and standing room at a premium.

The Rev. Father Hallissey delivered a very instructive address on the aims and objects, and good work performed by the organization. The Rev. Father Lonergan also delivered a very witty address. A vote of thanks was tendered Father Hallissey by the veteran County President. After the entertainment, ice cream and cake was served. Amongst those contributing to the programme were: Messrs. M. J. Power, Chas. Hamlin, Ed. Quinn, J. P. Cunningham, Mrs. Tighe, Miss Wren, and little Gertie O'Brien, who was a great favorite. Mr. T. Grant was accompanist.

BRANCH NO. 9, C.M.B.A., held a rousing meeting in St. Mary's Y. M. Hall, on Wednesday evening. President Henry Butler presided, and seated with him were: Grand Deputy Meek, and President O'Rourke, of Branch No. 1. Quite a large amount of important business in connection Bros. John Halpin and M. J. O'Flaherty were elected delegates to represent the Branch at the Convention of the Grand Council, which thing should be done? meets at Farnham next August. Appropriate addresses were delivered by Bros. Flannery, Meck, O'Rourke, Halpin, and others. A half hour's social conversation on "old times" was indulged in after the meeting.

OFF FOR ANOTHER CLIME. -Mr. W. P. Malloy, 1st Vice-President Hibernian Knights, one of the most active and energetic members of that organization, sice its inception, left on Thursday evening for East Cambridge, Mass., where he intends to make his future home. Bro. Malloy was escorted to the depot by a large number of friends, who gave him a rousing cheer as the train pulle out. Good-bye, "Billy."

A PERSONAL POINT. - Many of the boys were fooled on Wednesday evening. They forgot there was five Wednesdays in May. Such things happen a couple of times a year, brothers.

A POINTER. - Be prepared to attend the Provincial Convention on a short notice.

THE OLD STORY .--A hungry fox some grapes did spy, As on a branch they hung on high. He strove to reach them but in vain. He tried, and tried, and failed again Turning around they're sour, said he, Such grapes are not the food for me. How many like the fox despise Those heights to which they canot

CONNAUGHT RANGER.

was largely attended. The meeting where these rules would conflict with was called for the purpose of making the rules in force in Canada, those arrangements for the holding of a governing the Shamrock Association Field Day of Irish games during the will govern. The prizes will be nusummer. The committee appointed at merous and costly, and the admis-

sacrifice and less criticism amongst

last regular meeting of Board, resion fee will be only twenty-five ported having secured the splendid cents. Temperance refreshments will grounds of the Shamrock A.A.A. for be served at city prices, and every Dominion Day, but it was found that means will be employed by the compermission had been granted Division mittee to make it interesting and en-No. 4 to hold an excursion on that joyable to those who will attend. In date. Consequently no decision could event of the games not being hold or. be reached until some understanding Dominion Day, some Saturday in could be made with St. Mary's Divi- July will be secured.

The matter was left in abeyance THE HIBERNIAN KNIGHTS held until next Sunday, when another special meeting will be held. The following committees were appointed presiding. A large amount of imto make arrangements for the Field portant business was transacted, Day, which promises to be the most and a unanimous vote of thanks teninteresting ever held in this vicinity: dered those who contributed to-Chairman, Mr. Hugh McMorrow: se- wards defraying the expenses of the cretary. M. Bermingham; treasurer, company during their recent visit to Mr. J. Coffey; Games, Committee; Boston. The members were also loud Chairman, M. Bermingham; T. Donain their praise of the patriotic brohue, John Hughes, A. Biosett, Hugh thers of South Boston for their gen-Tracy, W. H. Turner, Ald. D. Tansey, erous hospitality and indefatigable Jas. McAleer, M. J. Doyle and P. exertions to make the visit, both in-Keane, Prize Committee: Jas. Byrne, teresting and enjoyable, and a unchairman; P. Doyle, Ald. D. Gallery, animous vote of thanks was ordered J. Purcell, W. Creamer, J. B. Lane, sent to the Wolfe Tone Guards of the P. Whalen, T. Neville, W. J. Clarke, "Hub." and A. J. McCracken. It is the intention of the Games Committee to start the games punctually at one point to the coming entertainment, o clock, and they will consist of a under the auspices of the Gaelie So-

THE CONNAUGHT RANGER'S BUDGET

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COUNTY BOARD. - The special games, as much as possible, will be

meeting of the County Board, A. O. governed by the rules of the Gaelic

H., held on last Sunday afternoon, Athletic Association of Ireland, but

GAELIC SOCIETY. - Indications its deepest sympathy .- R.I.P. acrosse match, a hurling match; a ciety, to be the most successful yet tug-of-war, weight throwing, ham—given by that organization. The commer throwing, throwing the flat petition for the silver watch by the

RECENT DEATHS.

Dr. CHARLES O'CONNOR, one of the most popular young physicians of this city, and a graduate of the '90 class of McGill, died at the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Jas. J. Coleman, McTavish street, on Thursday morning. His illness was of a short duration, as he attended a public function on Saturday last. That dread disease of pneumonia was the immediate cause of his death. He was an ardent Irishman, and a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, (Div. No. 6,) Knights of Columbus, C.M.B.A., and Catholic Foresters. To his sorrowing wife and his parents, who reside at Worcester, Mass., the "True Witness" tenders

PATRICK KING. - One by one the loyal and true-hearted Irish Catholic pioneers are passing to their rethrowing the flat petition for the silver watch by the iron, running, impling, etc. A grand Trish lig dancers will be interesting, death of Mr. Patrick King, of Dandancing pavillion will be erected for as many veterans have aready significantly about the subject. The light fantastic. The field their intention of competing. Witness' for 30 years. Mr. King was is not far remote when the public universities is each year becoming Montreal, 31 May, 1900. ward. We have now to chronicle the

a native of the County Roscommon, Ireland. He came to Canada in the latter part of the first half of this century, and took up his residence in the thriving town where he died. Mr. King was a true type of the brave and generous Irish pioneers, ty to church and nationality has left its impress in many institutions that are everywhere visible in districts where they had settled. To Mrs. Patrick King, the bereaved widow,

OUR MUNICIPAL REPORTER TALKS.

CIVIC AFFAIRS. - Being a better student than writer, I find my head publico"- but am afraid to make the attempt. I have been a student or nunicipal law in my time, and have always kept up the study of civic affairs. The consequence is that municipal matters. I glean, here and there, and everywhere, items of in-

terest to myself; if the "True Witness" readers care to benefit by these gleanings I have no objection to string a few together. Here is one, for example:-Because Edwin Smith's transfer

ticket was torn and mussed a little bit and did not strike the aesthetic eye of one of the conductors of the North Jersey Street Railway Company, of Newark, he was put off the Car.

Yesterday a jury awarded a verdict of \$150 damages, and Mr. Smith

This is a case that might be brought to the notice of our Street Railway Company in Montreal. Tickets and transfers, like bank notes, should retain their value until entirely destroyed; it is not every person who carries a pocket book; and otherwise such frail objects as car tickets must necessarily be soiled or torn. Good solid paper should be used in the making of these tickets; and when the material is good, the benefit of the doubt should be given to the citizen, and not the company.

SEVENTY-FIVE APPLICANTS for the position of market inspector have been made. The French press is advocating a system based upon promotion. It is said that no other method can be perfectly satisfactory. I am a little doubtful about that. If promotions were made on account of length of service, or of special qualifications, and without regard to race or creed, things would go on wheels. I can't help noticing that every nationality has a fair show at the City Hall-as far as responsible posi-Catholic one. The Protestants have the lead in the Road Department and Canadians lead in the Controller's, Police and Health Departments, in the Building Inspection, and in various other branches of the service. They have the City Clerkship, the Assistant City Clerkship and some of the best places within the right of the city. Scarcely ever before were the Irish the organization was transacted, and Catholics more ably represented at from sun and rain, and in placing probably are the most valuable pair the Council Board, but I don't see sand hills, seats, flower plots, etc., places. Is it not time that some-

> ABOUT NOISY CARS .- I listened the other night to the Park Avenue cars raising a racket sufficient to wake the dead. The greatest good of the greatest number is the main consideration. But a little judicious legislation, properly enforced, would do away with much needless annoyance, and, in the case of sick or neryous persons, much needless torment. There is, for instance, no reason why the corporations, who are waxing fat upon the street monopolies conferred upon them, should not be compelled by the Board of Health, or some other authority, to keep their cars in sound and solid condition, so that the motive apparatus should not rattle, and shriek, and bang, and make as much noise as a heavy freight train. Nor is there any reason why switches, which are now the cause of some of the loudest and most continuous racket, should not be laid with sufficient smoothness to prevent the jolting, the noise of which, on summer nights, when windows are open, can be heard for blocks, and drives light sleepers, to say nothing of the sick, to distraction. Another quite unnecessary torture is the result of the playful habit of the midnight motorman, racing recklessly homewards, of "dancing upon de gong," as he calls it, and shattering silence with a peal suggestive of the infernal regions. So savage an indifference to public rights and public feeling surely ought not to be tolerated in a community boasting itself to be civilized.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP. - The greatest question of the day, or of the age is that of municipal owner-All over the United States ship. strides are being made in this direction. Here are a few of my glean ings :--

Galena, Ill., will have a municipal lighting plant.

Marshall, Ill., voted to build city waterworks and electric light plants. New York city loses between \$20,-000 and \$30,000 a year in revenue, because the Brooklyn Bridge was turned over to the street railway company.

Fulton, N.Y., will change from private to public operation of the waterworks system. The first thing the town intends to do after acquiring control is to spend \$10,000 to secure better service.

Mayor George A. Carnahan of Rochester, N.Y., said in a recent address: "Municipal ownership is a big question, and is entitled to a great deal of thought by all people. As

not."

The first to raise this issue, or to runs next term upon this one ticket. He argues in this way :--

"If a telephone pays well in Stockholm at a rental of eleven dollars a year, including long distance telephoning, fifty dollars seems altogether too big a price to pay in Toronto. Any one in Stockholm can telephone to any place where the lines extend at public pay stations on payment of one cent and a half. These low rates are explained by the fact that the telephone service is owned and operated by the Government. Penny fares on the street cars in Glasgow are the result of municipal ownership, and the same cheapness is seen in the gas, electric lighting and water services."

I would be glad to see Toronto try works; above all before Montreal's aldermen attempt such an innovation.

MUSIC IN SALOONS .- What are our "City Grandfathers" doing put an end to this vile practise? In the centre of the city on one of our leading thoroughfares these saloons are in full swing. Crowds of young men are gathered around the bar, while others linger around the doors striving to overcome the little vestige of decency they possess, and which has thus far kept them from entering the portals of such low establishments. Why are the by-laws governing such saloons not enforced?

BIGOTRY IN NEW FORM .- Bigotry assumes many forms. The latest is that manifested by a Protestant organization bearing the name of the 'Women's Club." Since the proposal has been mooted of donating that portion of the Park lying between the Street Railway and the Hotel Dieu grounds to the last named institution, Protestants, and some Catholics too, have not been idle in their endeavor to find some way to thwart the promoters of the undertaking. To woman's wit and ingenuity is due the following plan which has been put in the form of a letter addressed to the Park Committee. Here is the letter :-

"The Montreal Women's Club begs to state that their official committee has visited that portion of the park referred to in their recent interview with you, and would suggest that the portion of the park situated east of the car track, and north of Pine avenue, as far as the bend in the hospital wall, be arranged as a playground for children; that the grass be cut and the debris removed from the natural spring which runs close to the wall and is partially blocked by an accumulation of tins, garbage, etc.; that for purposes of safety, a wire fence about 5 feet in height be placed on the Pine avenue tions are concerned-except the Irish side and within the line of telegraph poles as far up as Duluth avenue, thus leaving the natural path the City Treasurership; the French- which has been formed still open to the public. Trees might be plantedsumach, possibly, as they grow so rapidly - and when they are sufficiently grown, the fence could be re-

"The Montreal Women's ('lub will be glad to assist the Parks Committee in providing an artistic shelter where they have any of the better for the comfort and entertainment of the children of the city."

When it is considered that the portion of the Park above referred to has been neglected for years, in fact, ever since the purchase of the property by the city, the true meaning of the sympathetic outburst of the Women's Club for a public playground will be at once apparent. Who will say that women are not diplomats?

FIRST COMMUNION DAY.

AT ST. MARY'S. - First Communion Day at St. Mary's this year was of unusual interest and splen-Great preparations had been dor. made for this solemn and great event. A retreat of three days took place, in which not only the First Communicants participated, but all the boys and girls of the parish. Rev. Father McDermott preached during the entire time, and gave a series of practical and instructive discourses.

At the eight o'clock Mass, May 24th, a sight that will long remain fixed in the minds of those who had the pleasure of witnessing it took place.

About three hundred children approached the Holy Table, first of whom were the young and happy First Communicants to the number of nearly eighty. The many grand decorations and numberless lights. which surrounded the high altar, and the beautiful music rendered by the convent pupils, all lent an additional charm. The church was crowded to the doors by a congregation eager to see this grand event. In the afternoon the children were enrolled in ?he scapulars of Our Lady of Mount Carmel and Our Lady of Good Coun-sel: the Rev. Father O'Donnell officiating at the ceremony.

In the evening the renewal of the Baptismal Vows were pronounced. Rev. Father McBermott preaching a beautiful sermon on the "Two Standards." The acts of consecration to the Sacred Heart and the Blessed Virgin were read aloud during the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. One thing in particular greatly pleased the congregation, it was the choral singing of a number of hymns by all the children at both the morning and evening services, their youthful voices blending in perfect harmony It must be very consoling, as well as a great source of happiness to those who had charge of the affair, to see their labors crowned with such an abundant measure of success.

THE CO-EDUCATION FAD. - The

will be forced to take an interest in feebler. It has been given a fair this matter whether it wants to or trial in the secular and sectarian institutions, more especially in the Western States; and the public is make a platform of it in Canada is now treated to the amusing specta-Mayor Macdonald, of Toronto. He cle of whole troops of dignified educators stealthily backing down from a position to which they had marched with a great blare of trumpets.

ST. PATRICK'S CHOIR PICTURE.

The beautiful composition photograph of the members of St. Patrick's Choir, which is on exhibition in the window of Fraser, Viger & Co., the well known grocers of St. James street, has attracted a great deal of attention during the past few days. The group include past and present members, and the grouping is exceedingly well done. The pioture now on view was presented to Mr. Robert Warren, president of the this system, in order to see how it Choir. The idea of having the picture taken was conceived by the enthusiastic Organist and Director, Prof. J. A. Fowler.

POLITICAL GOSSIP FROM LONDON.

Cable despatches last week and this week give evidence of considerable political excitement in London. Some persons, supposed to be well informed, have started again the rumor of general elections. Mr. Chamberlain is credited with a desire for elections this summer, or at the latest in October. Lord Salisbury is said to prefer old-fashioned tactics—that is, to wait till the term of Parliament is up and go sedately and soberly to the country on the whole government policy, after another session of Parllament.

But, whether they occur this year or next, the elections are near enough to encourage general speculation as to the personnel of the coming conflict. Will Lord Salisbury continue to lead the Unionist party? Times beyond counting he has been accredited with intentions of resigning and going back to his laboratory and his quiet family life at Hatfield, as a man of seventy years of age, who has given forty-seven years to public service, is fully entitled to do, and there are now plenty of politicians who say that he will not be the leader of the Unionist party, certainly not Foreign Secretary, in the next cabinet. In that case the Duke of Devonshire would, presumably, lead the party.

There is a growing expectation that when the moment comes Lord Rosebery will take army reform for his chief text, and endeavor to create a party of Liberal imperialists, in which Lords Kimberley and Spencer will be numbered in the House of Lords, and Sir Henry Fowler, Mr. Herbert Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, and probably also Mr. James Bryce in the House of Commons.

VALUABLE HANDS. - It is said that the great pianist. Paderewski, who sailed for Europe last week, took drafts with him for the handsome sum of \$200,000 the earnings of a recent six months' tour in America. According to an American journal, the expenses of his tour were in the vicinity of \$60,000, the total earnings, therefore, of what of hands in the world amounted to more than \$260,000. This was Paderewski's fourth visit to this country, and as the others were nearly if not quite as successful as the recent one, he must have carried away from our shores nearly a million good American dollars altogether.

"Have you a sister?" asked Miss Willing of her brother's college chum. 'Alas, no,'' he replied. "But I've often longed for the soothing influence of a sister's love." "How sad," she said. "But, fortunately, you may be able to secure a substitute." "And what is that?" asked the young man. "The love of some other fellow's sister," replied the artful

"Example is Better Than Precept."

It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. Thousands of testimonials are examples of what Hood's has done for others, and what it will do for you.

Dyspepala - "I was weak and had fainting spells. Dyspepsis and indigestion in severe form troubled me. Five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla made me well and strong." Mrs. WILLIAM VANVALKENBURGE, Whitby, Ont.

A Good Medicine – "We have taken Rood's Sarsaparilla in our family as a spring medicine and used Hood's Pilis for biliousness and found both medicines very

biliousness and found both medicines very effective. For impure blood we know Hood's Sarsaparilla is a good medicine." R. S. PELTON, publisher Bee, Atwood, Ont.

Hoods Sarsaparilla
NUYSEDISAPPOINTS

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

MONTREAL City and District Savings Bank.

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

Tuesday, the 3rd 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,

HY, BARBEAU.

HATER EXTERES ESTERNAM

In the days of old, when the empire of the world was in the hands ished at the emperor's words, sought of the lord of Rome, Jovinian was his master, and delivered Jovinian's emperor. Oft as he lay on his couch, and mused upon his power and his wealth, his heart was elated beyond measure, and he said within himself, "Verily, there is no other God than me.

It happened one morning after he had thus said unto himself, that the emperor arose, and summoning his huntsmen and his friends, hastened to chase the wild deer of the forest. The chase was long and swift, and the sun was high in the heavens when Jovinian reined up his horse on the bank of a clear bright stream that ran through the fertile country on which his palace stood. Allured by the refreshing appearance of the stream, he bade his attendants abide still, whilst he sought a secluded pool beneath some willows, where he might bathe unseen.

The emperor hastened to the pool, cast off his garments and revelled in the refreshing coolness of the waters. But whilst he thus bathed, a person like to him in form, in feature, anu in voice, approached the river's bank. arrayed himself unperceived in the imperial garments, and then sprang on Jovinian's horse, and rode to meet the huntsmen, who, deceived by the likeness and the dress, obeyed his commands, and followed their new emperor to the palace gates.

Jovinian at length quitted the water, and sought in every direction for his apparel and his horse, but could not find them. He called aloud upon his attendants, but they heard him not, being already in attendance on the false emperor. And Jovinian regarded his nakedness, and said, "Miserable man that I am! to what a state am I reduced! Whither shall I go? Who will receive me in this plight? I bethink me, there is a knight hereabout whom I have advanced to great honor; I will seek him, and with his assistance regain palace, and punish the person who has done me this wrong."

Naked and ashamed, Jovinian sought the gate of the knight's cas-

tle, and knocked loudly at the wick-"Who art thou, and what dost

thou seek?" asked the porter, without unclosing the gate. "Open, open, sirrah!" replied the

emperor, with redoubled knocks on the wicket.

"In the name of wonder, friend, who art thou?" said the old porter as he opened the gate, and saw the strange figure of the emperor before the threshold.

Who am I, askest thou, sirrah? I am thy emperor. Go, tell thy master Jovinian is at his gate, and bid him bring forth a horse and some garments, to supply those that I

have been deprived of.' "Rascal." rejoined the porter ---"thou the emperor! Why, the emperor but just now rode up to the castle with all his attendants, and honored my master by sitting with him at meat in the great hall. Thou the emperor! a very pretty emperor indeed. Faugh: I'll tell my master what you say, and he will soon find out whether you are mad, drunk, or a thief."

The porter, greatly enraged, went and told his lord how that a naked fellow stood at the gate calling himself the emperor, and demanding clothes and a good steed. "Bring the fellow in." said the

knight.

So they brought in Jovinian, and he stood before the lord of the castle, and again declared himself to be the Emperor Jovinian. Loud laughed the knight to the emperor.

-"What, thou my lord the emperor! Art mad, good fellow? Come, give him my old cloak, it will keep him from the flies."

"Yes, sir knight," replied Jovi-nian, "I am thy emperor, who advanced thee to great honor and wealth, and will shortly punish thee for thy present conduct." "Scoundrel!" said the knight, now

enraged beyond all bounds; "traitor! Thou the emperor! ay, of beggars and fools. Why, did not my lord but Jately sit with me in my hall, and taste of my poor cheer? And did not he bid me ride with him to his palace gate, whence I am but now returned? Fool, I pitied thee before, now I see thy villainy. Go, turn the fellow out, and flog him from the castle ditch to the river side."

And the people did as the knight commanded them. So when they ceased from flogging the emperor, he sat him down on the grass, and covered him with the tattered robe, and communed on his own wretchness.
"Oh, my God!" said Jovinian —

for he now thought of other gods beside himself-"is it possible that I have come to such a state of misery, and that through the ingratitude of one whom I have raised so high?" And as he thus spake, he thought not of his own ingratitude to his God, through whom alone all princes reign and live. And now he brooded over vengeance. "Ay," said he, as he felt the sore weals on his back from the scourging-"ay, I will be avenged. When he next sees me, he shall know that he who gives can also take away. Come, I will seek the good duke, my ablest counsellor: he will know his sovereign, and gladly aid him in his calamity." And with these thoughts, he wrapped his cloak round him, and sought the house of the good duke.

Jovinian knocked at the gate of the duke's palace, and the porter opened the wicket, and seeing a half-naked man, asked him why he knocked, and

who he was.
"Friend," replied the emperor. "I am Jovinian. I have been robbed of my clothes whilst bathing, and am now with no apparel, save this ragged cloak; and no horse; so tell

the duke the emperor is here."

The porter, more and more aston-

message to him. "Bring in the poor man," said the duke; "peradventure he is mad."
So they brought Jovinian into the

duke's great hall, and the duke looked on him, but knew him not. And when Jovinian reiterated his story, I left the emperor thou assumest to be. Take him to the guard-house. Perhaps a few days' close confinement on bread and water may cool his heated brain. Go, poor fellow; I pity thee!"

So the servants did as their lord commanded, and they fed Jovinian on bread and water, and after a time turned him out of the castle,; for he still said he was the emperor. Sorely and bitterly did the emperor weep and bewail his miserable fate when the servants drove him from the castle gate. "Alas, alas!" he

exclaimed in his misery, "what shall press, "Go and see if you know this I do, and whither shall I resort? man. Even the good duke knew me not, but regarded me as a poor madman. Come, I will seek my own palace, and discover myself to my wife. Surely she will know me at least."

"Who art thou, poor man?" asked stood before the palace gate, and would have entered in.

"Thou oughtest to know me," plied Jovinian, "seeing thou hast served me this fifteen years."

"Served you, you dirty fellow," rejoined the porter. "I serve the emperor. Serve you, indeed!'

"I am the emperor. Dost thou not know me? Come, my good fellow, seek the empress, and bid her, by the sign of the three moles on the emperor's breast, send me hither the imperial robes, which some fellow stole whilst I was bathing.'

"Ha, ha, fellow! Well, you are royally mad. Why, the emperor is at dinner with his wife. Well, well, I'll do thy bidding; if it be but to have the whipping of thee afterwards for an important madman. Three moles on the emperor's breast! How royally thou shalt be beaten, my

When the porter told the empress what the poor madman at the gate had said, she held down her head, and said with a sorrowful face unto her lord, "My good lord and king, here is a fellow at the palace gate that hath sent unto me, and bids me, by those secret signs known only to thou and me, to send him the imperial robes, and welcome him as my husband and my sovereign."

When the fictitious emperor heard this, he bade the attendant bring in Jovinian. And lo! as he entered the hall, the great wolf-hound, that had slept at his feet for years, sprang from his lair, and would have pulled him down, had not the attendants prevented him; whilst the falcon, that had sat on his wrist in many a fair day's hawking, broke her jesses and flew out of the hall-so changed

was Jovinian the emperor. "Nobles and friends," said the new emperor, "hear ye what I will ask of this man."

And the nobles bowed whilst the emperor asked of Jovinian his name, and his business with the empress.

"Askest thou me who I am, and wherefore I come?" rejoined Jovinian. "Am not I thy emperor, and the lord of this house and this

realm?" "These our nobles shall decide," replied the new king. Tell me now, which of us twain is your emperor?" And the nobles answered with one

accord. "Thou dost trifle with us, sire. Can we doubt that thou art our emperor, whom we have known from his childhood? As for this base fellow,

we know not who he is." And with one accord the people cried out against Jovinian that he should be punished.

On this the usurper turned to the empress of Jovinian — "Tell me," said he, "on thy true faith, knowest thou this man, who calls himself emperor of this realm?"

And the empress answered, "Good, my lord; have not thirty years pass ed since I first knew thee, and became the mother of our children? Why askest thou me of this fellow? And yet it doth surprise me how he should know what none save you and I can know."

Then the usurper turned to Jovinian, and with a hard countenance rebuked his presumption, and ordered the executioners to drag him by the feet by horses until he died. This said he before all his court; but he sent his servant to the jailor, and commanded him to scourge Jovinian, and for this once to set him free.

The deposed emperor desired death. "Why," said he to himself, "should I now live? My friends, my dependents, yea, even the partner of my bed, shun me, and I am desolate among those whom my bounties have raised. Come, I will seek the good priest, to whom I so often have laid open my most secret faults; of a surety he will remember me.'

Now the good priest lived in a small cell nigh to a chapel about a stone's cast from the palace gate : and when Jovinian knocked, the priest being engaged in reading, answered from within, "Who's there?

Why troublest thou me?" "I am the Emperor Jovinian; open the window: I would speak to thee,' replied the fugitive.

Immediately the narrow window of the cell was opened, and the priest, looking out, saw no one save the poor half-clothed Jovinian. "Depart from me, thou accursed thing,' cried the priest: "thou art not our good lord the emperor, but the foul fiend himself, the great tempter."

"Alas, alas!" cried Jovinian, "to WHEN YOU are feeling tired and what fate am I reserved, that even my own good priest despises me? Ah Sarsaparilla will do you wonderful me! I bethink me; in the arrogance good. Be sure to GET HOOD'S. of my heart I called myself a god.

to me Father, good father, hear the sins of a miserable penitent." Gladly did the pricet listen to Jovinian; and when he had told him all his sins, the good priest comforted the penitent, and assured him of God's mercy if his repentance was sincere. And so it happened that on this a cloud seemed to fall from before the eyes of the priest; and when he again looked on Jovinian, he knew him to be the emperor, and he pitied him, clothing him with such poor garments as he had, and went

arrespelgited invisible greevous un

with him to the parace gate. The porter stood in the gateway, when Jovinian reiterated his story, and spoke angrily unto the duke, he pitied him. "Poor mad fellow," said the good duke, "I have but just thou know me?" asked the emperor. "Very well, my lord," replied the and as Jovinian and the priest drew servant; "but I wish that you had not left the palace."

So Jovinian passed on to the hall of his palace; and as he went, all the nobles rose and bowed to the emperor; for the usurper was in another apartment, and the nobles knew again the face of Jovinian.

But a certain knight passed into the presence of the false emperor. "My lord," said he, "there is one in the great hall to whom all men bow; for he so much resembleth you, that we know not which is the emperor." Then said the usurper to the em-

"Oh, my good lord," said the empress, when she returned from the "whom can I believe? Are hall.

there, then, two Jovinians? "I will go myself and determine," rejoined the usurper, as he took the the king's porter of him when he empress by the hand, and, leading her into the great hall, placed her on the throne beside himself. " Kinsfolk and nobles," said the usurper, "by the oaths ye have sworn, determine between me and this man.' "Let And the empress answered,

me, as in duty bound, speak first. Heaven be witness. I know not which is my lord and husband."

And all the nobles said the same. Thereupon the feigned Jovinian rose and spake: "Nobles and friends, hearken! That man is your emperor and your master; hear ye him! Know that he did exalt himself above that which was right, and made himself equal unto God. Verily he hath been rewarded. He hath suffered much indignity and wrong; and, of God's will, ye knew him not. He hath repenteth him of his grievous sin, and the scourge is now removed. He has made such satisfaction as man can make. Hear ye him, know him, obey him."

As the feigned emperor thus addressed the astonished nobles, his features seemed illumed with a fair and spiritual light, his imperial robes fell from off him, and he stood confessed before the assembly an angel of God, clothed in white raiment. And as he ended his speech. he bowed his head, and vanished from their sight.

Jovinian returned to his throne, and for three years reigned with so much mercy and justice, that his subjects had no great cause to regret the change of their emperor. And it came to pass, after the space of three years, the same angel appeared to him in a dream and warned him of his death. So Jovinian dictated his troublous life to his secretaries, that it might remain as a warning unto all men against worldly pride, and had so done, he meekly resigned him- she thinks they are splendid." self, and fell asleep in death.

The following hints will enable the reader to decipher the hidden meaning of the above story :-- "Jovinian was but the picture of the proud, worldly-minded man, entirely given up to vanity and folly. The first knight whose castle he visited was True Wisdom, ever disdainful of the pomps and vanities of the world. The next knight was Conscience. The dog that turned against his old master was the lusts of the flesh, our own evil desires, which will ever in the end turn against those who have pampered them. The falcon is God's grace; the empress, man's soul; and the clothes in which the good priest clothed the halffrozen emperor are those kingly virtues which he had thrown off when he gave loose to the vanities of the

MORE BATTLESHIPS. - Our neighbors are evidently of opinion that a well equipped navy is necessary. A correspondent to a New York newspaper in referring to new battleships about to be constructed, says :--

After 14 months of deliberation and as many changes, the Navy Department has finally settled upon the principal characteristics of the three big battleships authorized by Congress in March of last year.

Many things have contributed to the delay, but the principal difficulties arose over the questions of single or superposed turrets and the use either of Harveyized armor or that treated by the now accepted im-

the food supplies warmth and strength; without it the digestion, the muscles, the nerves and the brain are weak, and general debility follows. But fat is hard to digest and is dicliked by many.

Scotts Emulsion supplies the fat in a form pleasant to take and easy to digest. It strengthens the nerves and muscles, invigorates mind and body, and builds up the entire system. soc. and \$1.00, all druggists,
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

provement of the lamous gun founder, Krupp. With these obstacles removed, the plans of the new ships have matured within the past few days, and it will now be only a matter of a few weeks before everything will be ready for the contract-

ors' bids. The battleships Georgia, Pennsylvania and New Jersey will be the most formidable fighting craft yet designed for any navy, and decided advances upon the best of our own battleships now built and building.

INTERESTING INTERVIEW WITH MR. B L. MASTIN.

After Long Years of Perfect Health He Was Attacked with Kidney Trouble and Other Complications-Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Bring Him New Health

From the Picton, Ont., Times.

Mr. B. L. Mastin, of Hollowell township, Prince Edward county. was a caller at the "Times" office the other day, and during his visit, told of his great suffering from kidney trouble and rheumatism, accompanied by dyspepsia, cold feet and a generally broken down constitution. Mr. Mastin is one of the first settlers of Prince Edward county. He is in his seventy-first year and is the father of a grown-up family of well-todo farmers. In the course of the conversation, Mr. Mastin said :-- "I had never known what it was to be sick. I have always had good health and worked on my farm every day until some months ago, when I was taken with severe pains in my back and shoulders. I consulted at doctor, but received little benefit. I was told by one doctor that I had rheumatism and kidney disease, but his treatment did not help me, and I continued getting worse. My appetite failed me and I fell away in flesh. I became irritable and could not sleen well at night. Nobody can conceive the intense pain I endured. Not deriving any benefit from the food I ate and having a constant pain in my stomach I soon became aware that I had dyspepsia, and the pain in my back and shoulders intensified by the stonelike weight in my stomach, made life to me almost unbearable. I was also a great sufferer from cold feet, nearly every day my feet would get like chunks of ice, and unless I was constantly by the tire the soles of my feet would feel as though they were wet. One day I told my wife I was going to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Having read so much of these famous pills, I thought that what they had done for others they might do for me. I procured a box from Mr. E. W. Case, druggist, and to my great delight before I had used quite one box I had improved. When I had finished a couple more boxes I felt like a new man, and I gladly tell this for the benefit of all who suffer as I did." Continuing, Mr. Mastin said: "My rheumatism is all gone, and I can come and go and enjoy as good health as well as I ever did." With these remarks Mr. Mastin got up to go, but added that his wife was receiving much benefit from Dr. Wilan incitement to the performance of liams' Pink Pills. "I took home a our religious duties. And when he couple of boxes the other day, and

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by ing to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. If your dealer does not keep them they will be sent postpaid at cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"He that seeks finds." He that takes Hood's Sarsaparilla finds in its use pure, rich blood, and consequently, good health.

OUR FARMERS' COLUMN.

A MARKET FOR HORSES. -The war in South Africa has opened a valuable market for Canadian horses, a market that will be continuous if sufficient care be taken to supply the demand, says the "Toronto Globe." Major Dent, the Imperial army remount officer, who has been purchasing in Canada for the army at the front, has spoken in praise of the quality of the horses he has been able to obtain, and it is said that he has written the War Office recommending the establishment of a remount purchasing depot in Canada. This certainly speaks well for Canadian breeders, the demand being entirely unexpected. With the introduction of the electric trolley the price of horses fell so low that the farmers were discouraged from breeding except for their personal use. The abandonment of that once important department of stock-raising had in time the natural result, and prices began to revive. The last few seasons have witnessed an upward tendency, and the present demand has done much to restore former prices. On the present order Major Dent is

spending some \$300,000, which will be distributed among the farmers and ranchmen of the Dominion. It was thought at first that a sufficient supply could not be obtained in Canada, but now that the demand is known and the purchaser is in closer touch with the farmers an abundance of well-conditioned and suitable horses are coming forward. The suggestion to establish a remount purchasing depot in Canada should not be allowed to pass unnoticed. Canadian farmers have met a sudden and unexpected demand, and with a knowledge of the clase of horses required they could give still better satisfaction. Horse-breeding was formerly a profitable adjunct to the farming industry in Ontario, Que-

September Company Company a brisk demand for remounts for the British army may make it as profitable as it was in the early eighties. The matter has already engaged the attention of the Minister of Agriculture, and his recognized energy is an assurance that no effort will be spared to bring about the establishment of a purchasing depot at some important point in Canada. By spreading information for the guidance of breeders regarding the kind of horses required and the prices that may be expected, the Department of Agriculture can more menerally distribute the benefits of this new market.

THE FINANCIAL SIDE. - The annual report of the Bureau of Industries for the Province of Ontario for 1898, which has been recently issued, contains much useful matter concerning the condition of agricultural affairs in that province.

The rural area assessed in the Prorince of Ontario in 1898 was 23,-392,584 acres, or 32,156 more than in the preceding year. Of this land there were 12,993,614 acres of cleared land, which is 140,583 acres more than in 1897. Of the cleared lands there were in 1898 2,708,043 acres in pasture or 40,702 acres more than in 1897. Out of every thousand acres of cleared land an average of 680 acres were occupied with the following crops: Hay, 188.8 acres; oats, 182.9 acres; fall wheat, 80.7 acres: peas. 66.6 acres; corn, 40.1 acres; barley, 33.8 acres; spring wheat, 30 acres; potatoes, 13.1 acres; rye, 12.7 acres; turnips, 11.7 acres; buckwheat, 11.5 acres; mangel wurzel, 3.7 acres, and carrots, 1

The average value of crops per acre n 1898 were as follows : Fall wheat, \$16.66; spring wheat, \$12.22; barley, \$10.97; oats, \$9.43; rye, \$7.04; peas, \$8.15; husking corn, \$7.35; silo corn. \$23.56; buckwheat, \$6.03; beans, \$7.55; potatoes, \$37.26; mangel-el-worzel, \$49.59; carrots, \$43.-12; turnips, \$42.70; hay and claver. \$11.15. The total value of all the field crops produced in Ontirio in 1898 is estimated at \$110,528.047, while the average value of these crops for the seventeen years, 1882-98, was \$110,264,645. The average price of wheat per bushel throughout the year, at twenty-nine of the leading markets, was 69.4 cents; of burley, 38 cents; of oats, 25.8 cents; of rye, 43.5 cents; of peas, 52.2 cents: of buckwheat, 38.2 cents; of beens, 70 cents; of potatoes, 41.1 cents | er bushel; while the average price

hay was 86.22 per ton. There were in 1898, 611,241 herses of all kinds in the province, valued at \$38,659,896, or an average of \$63.25. There were 2,429 mere horses in the year 1897 than in 1898, but the average price of horses in the former year was only \$58.84.

The milch cows in the profine increased from 940,236 in 1897, to 965,021 in 1898, and all other cattle increased from 1,242,090 in 1897, to 1.250,920 in 1898. The total value of the cattle in the province was \$47,286,254 in 1898; or \$4,602,697 more than in the preceding year. The average value of the milch cows was, in 1897, \$26.13, which had been increased to \$28.28 in 1898, which goes to prove that a better class of cows are being raised as well as more of them. All classes of horses, cattle, sheep and swine are credited with an increase in value per head during the year, but geese and turkevs have a slight decrease in value per head, while other fowls made a considerable increase in value per head during the year.

The average rate of wages paid in 1898 to farm servants was \$148 per annum, with board, or four dollars more than in the preceding year; still it is less than the average of the seventeen years ending in 1898. Wages without board was \$246 per annum, or ten dollars more than in the preceding year. There is still a scarcity of domestic servants, and they received an average of \$6.09 per month with board, or twelve cents more than in 1897.

The chattel mortgages in force in Ontario on Dec. 31, 1898, numbered 19,809, representing an indebtedness of \$12,282,217, or \$1,099,978 less ithan the sum covered by chattel mortgages one year previously. Of the whole number of chattel mortgages, 10,631 were registered against farmers, and the amount of indebtedness covered by them was \$3,580,-

In the year 1898 there were 1,187 cheese factories in operation in the province, which used up 1,374,399,-482 pounds of milk supplied by 65, 121 patrons, who were paid \$8,417,-535. The County of Hastings takes the lead in the cheese-making department, its 96 factories having re ceived during the year 122,163,622 pounds of milk from 4,396 patrons, who received as their share of the sales of cheese, \$785,756.

The waiter-girl knew a thing or two about table etiquette. So she sniffed scornfully as she said: "It's sniffed scornfully as she said: not our custom to serve a knife with pie." "No?" remarked the patron in surprise. "Then bring me an axe."

CHRONIC DRUNKENNESS,

Alcoholism, all phases of the drug and drink habits successfully treated by the

DIXON VEGETABLE CURE

Unlike bi-chloride of gold and other similar treatments, it is perfectly harmless and can be taken in the rrivacy of a man's home without anylody knowing it and while still attending to business Its use involves no loss of time from work. It has been used with marvelous eftency in hundreds of cases.

The proprieters are in presession of testi-monials from clergymen, doctors and others veuching for the success of this cure. Particulars may be obtained from

J. B LALIME, Manager, THE DIXON CURE CO., 572 St. Denis Street, Montreal.

..... OR Dr. MACKAY, Belmont Retreat, Quebec All communications confidential.

A Blessing to the Fair Sex!

PERFECT BUSTS by the ORIENTAL Powder, the only Powder that as-sures perfect development of the bust within three months, and cures Dys-peptia and Liver Com-plaint.

2900°

Price per box, with directions, \$1.00; six boxes for \$5.00. General Agent for the

L. A. BERNARD, 1882 St. Catherine Street, Montreal United States: G. L. DE MARTICHT, Druggist-

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Society Directory.

PERRY DAVIS & SON.

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DEARS THE NAME,

LADIES' AUXILIARY to the Amcient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1.— Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on the first Sunday, at 4 p.m., and third Thursday, at 8 p.m., of each month. President Sarah Allen; Vice-President, Statia Mack; Financial Secretary, Mary McMahan; treasurer, Mary O'Brien; Recording Secretary, Lizzie Howlatt, 388 Welling. ton street.-Application forms cap be had from members, or at the hall before meetings.

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

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 3.— Meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers: D. Gallery, President; P. T. McGoldrick, Vice-President; Wm. Rawley, Rec.-Secretary, 78 Mansfield street; John Hughes, Fin.-Secretary; L. Brophy, Treasurer; M. Fennel, Chairman of Standing Committee. Marshal, Mr. John Kennedy.

.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 9.—President, Wm. J. Clarke, 208 St. Antoine street; Rec.-Secretary, Jno. F. Hogan, 86 St. George street, (to whom all communications should be addressed); Fin.-Secretary, M. J. Doyle, 12 Mount St. Mary Ave.: Treasurer, A. J. Hanley, 796 Palace street; Chairman of Standing Committee, R. Diamond; Sentinel, M. Clarke; Marshal, J. Tivnan. Division meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month, in the York Chambers, 2444a St. Catherine street, at 8 p.m.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26, -(Organized, 13th November, 1883.)—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers :- Jas. J. Costigan, President; P. J. McDonagh, Recording Secretary; Robt. Warren, Financial Secretary; Jas. H. Maiden, Treasurer.

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

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

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

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1863. - Rev. Director. Rov. Father Flynn, President, John Killfeather; Secretary, James Brady, No. 97 Rosel Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3.30 p.m. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Killfeather, T. Rogers and Andrew Cullen.

ST. PATRICK'S COURT, NO. 95 C.O.F.—Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at S p.m. Chief Ranger, James F. Fosbre, Recording Secretary, Alex. Patterson, 197 Ot-

Our Boys and Girls.

TIMOTHY BROWN.

Oh Timothy Brown was a terrible

And lessons he voted a bore! French, grammar, geography, history, sums, He vowed he'd not learn any more,

at the end of a year he knew noth-About anything under the suning at all French, grammar, geography, his-

He'd forgotten them every one.

One day a rich uncle said, "Timothy I'll ask you a question or two,

If I'm forty-five, and you're younger

How much am I older than you? Well, Timothy Brown he thought for And at last he discovered this fact,

That he hadn't a notion how long he'd been born, And he didn't know how to sub-

(Come, when is your birthday? I'll give you a tip," Said his uncle, and patted his

But Timothy Brown he burst into He couldn't remember the date! tears,

That's the end of the story of Timothy Brown-

A story that's perfectly true. And perhaps there's a moral for no one at all, And perhaps there's a moral · for

KIND WORDS. - Kind words may prove pearls of the highest price; soften and turn away wrath; make friendship out of enmity, and build a monument of good that the storms of time cannot destroy. Cherish then, louder, it seemed. dear boys and girls, a kind heart, full of love and sympathy, and lov-

ing words will spring to your lips to bless, to help and to comfort all around you. "That which the founthe fountain."

HONESTY AND EXAMINATIONS. -As the end of the sholastic year is fast approaching, we would warn the boys and girls to be honest in their written examination papers. Some pupils in order to carry off a valuable prize resort to all manners of dishonest acts, and in the end reeive a gift which is unjustly obtained. Do not forget that you are making enemies in different households: your conscience will oftentimes upbraid you for your foolish, cowardly and mean act; you will be despised by your best friends. and

last, but not least, you may be paving for yourself the path to dishonsty in business. Nothing should ever induce a boy or a girl to be so low d degrading as to bring the blush of shame and disgrace even for the ake of the most valuable prize ever offered. Combat this temptation, and throw your little jealousies to the and with a safe conscience your vacation days will be pleasant

NOTHING LIKE TRYING .- When R task seems hard and you grow depondent about doing it. it is then hat if you make up your mind to do that act, that the greatest result

and you'll be surprised at the good results in the end. Here is an ex-"It is such a stony little path be-

will come from its accomplishment.

Pick and muster up a little courage,

'And Dick Harvey doesn't lik? it my better when he comes over here," said Frank. "I heard him say he had ot ever so many stone-bruises in hat path. He was grumbling about gesterday.'

Why don't you clear the way beween here and your neighbor's?" grumble:about it."

of the war every time he goes, the tue, which is unfortunately neglected work would be done. Try it."

The boys did try it. There were a Respect and reverence for the aged. was cleared.

tumble should be removed. Small He always has a retort ready." inkindnesses should be confessed and areless ways amended. Trifling lights should be smoothed over and

temper, should be taken back, as far as may be. All these things will make the path of life smoother. It is well worth while to clear the way.

> GOOD OR EVIL .- Our lives are like open books. Each day we are writing a page of life's history, and each day some one is reading (unknown to us) its records of good or evil. When death comes to us, that record will be read, and then put on the shelf of forgetfulness. Try cach day to have each page written in letters of gold by your good life.

BLESSED ARE THE PEACEMAK-ERS .- Everybody liked Marion Fra-

zer. She was a dear child, with such a soft heart that the tears filled her eyes if one even made believe to be angry.

Maybe the boys on that street like to tease, but it was a bit unmanly for four or five of them to plague two small girls.

Marion wasn't one of the girls, oh!

It was going on when she came out and saw those naughty boys, and the girls just ready to cry, or get furious, they hadn't made up their minds which.

It did seem as if the little maid was more than wise. She stood a minute watching, and then she went straight up to them, but not a word did she say, mind you, about the quarrel.

"Dess let me show you some pretty things I tan make," she said. They stopped, they looked, and they circled about her.

"Diss is the snow." She raised her hand and softly, softly, let it fall

like gentle flakes.
"What's that?" said Tommy Jones. as the movement became faster and

"It rains now," was the answer. "Dis is a trumpet," and her chubby fists went up to her lips. "An' dese are soldiers," as she

marched her fingers stifly back and around you. That which again to forth. 'But I don't like soldiers, tain sends forth, returns again to cause they fight.'' Sam Davis grinned, as if he saw

the point. "Dis is most pretty of all." she went on, and tall Billy Andrews craned his neck to see.

Marion placed her dainty hands together, so as to make a cradle, rocking it back and forth, while she sang that sweet cradle hymn.

"Hush, my dear; lie still and slum-

It was like magic. Every face was pleasant as they glanced at each other. No more quarrels that day. No more teasing of girls ever, for at least one boy who didn't forget, and just because dear Marion made peace

without seeming to try. I think Marion was like the little child who was asked what it meant to be a Christian.

"It means to be just what Jesus would be if He were a little child and lived in my home," was the an-

Can you think of a better one?

USEFUL THINGS. - Never Forget-That women are made out of girls, and that men are made out of boys. That if you are a worthless girl, you will be a worthless woman and if you are a worthless boy, you will be a worthless man. That the best educated men and women once did not know "A B C." That all the things which you are learning had to be learned by them.

Ween here and Mrs. Harvey's that I forts spent in making others happy will in some way add to your own will in some way add to your own will in some way add to your own to be learned by them. That the efhappiness. That a life of usefulness and helpfulness is worth many times more than a life of pleasure.

REVERENCE FOR AGE, ETC. -Children should carefully cultivate reverence for the aged, and courtesy to strangers. Remember the hand of asked Mr. Morris. "You would much old age will be with you in the fubetter do that than to take time to ture, and as you have treated others, you'll be treated the same yourself "Why, we could never get all the Don't fail to be obliging to persons stones out of that path," cried Jem. Who may be visiting your city or "Not all in one day, nor by taking town, for such kindness is often reull the stones at once," said the fawarded at a time when least expectther. "but if each of the boys who ed. This example, will illustrate cross there would take a stone out more clearly the meaning of that virginial the control of the contr

pall dozen young lads who used the path, and each one helped to clear the civil war, who is slightly lame. by doing a little every time he was crossing the porch of the hotel went that way. By this means the vesterday, when two or three boys tones were cast out, and the path racing and shouting, ran against him and threw him violently to one This is exactly the way to make it side. He staggered to his feet, and Pasier and pleasanter for others in said, gently, 'You should be more the world. Let each one make it his careful, boys.' 'Oh,' replied one of pusiness, as he goes through life, to the lads, when people are too old to take some little hindrance out of the keep out of the way, they ought to way whenever he can Little faults leave the hotel. The mother of the hould be cured, and little temptaions that caused unwary feet to and remarked: 'Jack is so bright!

The mother who failed to reproach her boy for such inexcusable rudeness was more blameworthy than the sauharp words, dropped in fits of ill- cy and unmannerly boy.

away any food that could be warmed over-some things are better for their second cooking. Don't leave wooden or painted buckets near the stove to be ruined. Don't scrape kettles with good knives or with silver spoons. Don't let rust get so thick on your knife blades that brick-dust won't remove it. Don't let cream stand around in cups or the like to sour and mold. Don't forget to put the cork back in the molasses jug, or to cover the sugar keg. Don't omit to scald your milk pans and pitchers well once a day. Don't keep vinegar in tin, for both vinegar and tin to

be spoiled. Don't keep garbage on

hand until it sends its death warn-

little tarts for tea. Don't throw

ing through the house. Don't let vinegar weaken on your pickles and don't let it eat them up. Don't let perfectly well and strong. cheese mold—throw it out if you The Hon. T. P. O'Conne cannot use it up when fresh. let bread grow musty-make it up before it grows past using into puddings and bread cakes. Don't throw out a bag of stale, soft crackers. Put them in a big, shallow pan and let them get crisp again in a moderate oven. Don't burn old bones- make soup of them. Don't throw away your wood ashes-make lye to make

soap of. Don't put your clothes on the line and leave them to the mercy of the winds. Don't dig with one side of your broom until it looks freakish, or use your best broom to scrub with. Don't kill yourself washing when a little washing powder or ammonia will help you so willingly. Don't use napkins or tablecloths to

wipe dishes with—don't. Don't let the ashes choke up your grate, and so burn it out; don't keep up a big fire in the range when you've no need of it. I have had domestics who kept a blazing fire from meal to meal with no use for it during the interim, because they were too lazy to build another fire; whole dollars fell into the bottomless pit in the buying of coal to keep up those fires. I'm wiser now.

Don't make beds too carly in the morning. I'd rather be a little slow with bed-making than too smart. Don't sleep in a room without good ventilation. Don't expect dishes to and get them out of the way before it's time to set the table again. Don't neglect to put water into wash-tubs, pails, etc., between Mondays. Pon't make yourself iron the day after you have washed. Rest for a day.

Don't awaken anyone with loud scolding or sudden pushings. Call softly and bring the wandering spirit back to its earthly tenement with caressing little pats and gentle tones. Don't find fault with anybody at meal time. Don't spoil this pleasant vantage-ground, where good humor should preside, where joke and jests and merry gibes should rout all thought of anything unpleasant, where discord should find no foothold, and the dinner of herbs taste sweeter than the grumbler's stalled whole world to accept your viewsdon't be so idiotic as that - and don't borrow trouble.

we take the following Times

For pure blood.

A bright eye and

A keen appetite,

An easy digestion

A clear complexion,

And refreshing sleep.

touching the food with the hands. to take our between-meal doses of Long ago, we thought that if our water with them? It seems to me hands were washed once in a while that it will be a little monotonous, they were clean, but in these days, that we shall long for a little wickwhen we have learned that the air ed meat, deadly bread, unhealthy is filled with microbes, we realize eggs and cheese and unprofitable that our hands are not clean and fruit. that they should never be put into It i our mouths nor touch food except law for others. Personal preference when necessity compels.

I know a man, a well-known writconscience, as a protest against the which her brother demands. If it is brutality of the shambles, and be- forced upon her, the little stomach cause he doubts his right to take the rejects it, and if its use is persisted life that the Almighty gave. refuse meat on principle. Right here man who cannot eat any article of mention should be made that he is food containing the slightest quan-

The Hon. T. P. O'Connor a year Don't or two ago made an elaborate argument against the use of bread. stead of its being the "staff of life." claimed to have discovered proofs sisters cat eggs, so it is not an that by bread comes death, and that hereditary idiosyncracy of appetite even now prolong our weakened lives. and that had we and our parents heredity. Nowadays they say there and theirs never eaten bread, we is not, that we are each independent should have kept living indefinitely.

Mrs. Rorer, who is trusted by all cooks, says that potatoes have very little food value, and that the race would be better without them, that they supply bulk and weaken the digestive organs in ridding the system of their useless presence. I suppose there are peasants in Ireland, hearty, healthy men and women, who would disagree with her, who would tell her of life having been well sustained for a long time on the worthless potato.

All over the land are physicians of five years who had never tasted and typhoid. Nine adult stomachs out wash themselves—jump right at them poured into one is instantly separatcurds and water. Milk should be cookare not acid. Rice is said to be one of the causes for the low grade of intelligence of the Malays, and kindred nations. Eggs, although strengthening, contain so much sulphur that rheumatism is likely to follow their use. Butter and cheese cannot be eaten in large quantities, as they are too rich in quality. Fruit and vegetables remain. Analysis find that these foods are nothing but water, more or less acid, and wood fibre. About beverages, tea destroys the nerves and liver-although it tastes good and is refreshing- and ox. Don't think you can bring the coffee invites apoplexy. What shall

We must eat, we must have food or die. What shall it be? We look at the proscribed list and find that From the "Catholic Union and we have been eating to our own defor a barmless struction; we search of peculiar comments: Sir Benjamin food, and all that is left to us is Richardson in his lecture of "How to make the most of life," says alcooking this one innocent gift or cohol is "the devil in solution," and must we take it plain and raw? announces that he believes total ab- Doctors say drink three pints — or stinence to be the secret of longe- three quarts is it?—every day bevity. There are those who disagree tween meals. But if our meals must with him. He warns also against be restricted to water, will it not do

Hard Workers,

Busy people gather more than honey in life. There are stings which come to those, who, in their search for wealth or fame, neglect their health. Enjoy the honey and avoid the stings. Keep in good health and success is easier. It's so casy to be healthful. The daily use of ABBEY'S SALT will positively keep you in good health. To those suffering from overwork sleep comes but slowly at times—the digestion may be impaired—there is no pleasure in work or recreation because the system is run down.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

will change all this. It is Nature's own remedy—the salts extracted from the juices of fresh fruits. It tones up the stomach, dissipates the bile, gives a natural and regular movement of the bowels and purifies the blood. Headaches are unknown where Abbey's is used.

Dr. J. C. Street, New York, N. Y., writes: "I have used Abbey's Salt with the most excellent results in treatment of Gastritis. In cases of Nervous Prostration with Nausea, I find that a few small doses will give immediate relief, and continued has effected a cure in every case. In Constipation I have had remarkable results front a daily dose, and in Dyspepsia most beneficial action and ultimate cure have been effected."

If you need a Spring cleansing, take Abbey's Salt. If

If you need a Spring cleansing, take ABBEY'S SALT. If you took ABBEY'S SALT regularly you would not need a Spring cleansing. Think this over carefully—it concerns your daily health! All Druggists.

asc. and ooc. per bottle.

You Need A Tonic!

It is impossible to lay down the has a good deal to do with the matter, but some undiscovered idiosyner of scientific and philosophical cracy of constitution has more influworks, who never eats meat. He ab- ence. An infant, without experience stains from its use as a matter of will turn in loathing from food He in, the child sickens and dies. So it knows of thousands who, like him, is with older ones. I know one wotity of egg. She has caten it unbeknown to herself, been fooled by someone who pooh-poohed her objection to it, and in an hour has been prostrated by fever, followed by an he called it the "staff of death." He eruption on the skin. Her father and by reforming from its use we could which affects her. That is, I hasten to say, if there be such a thing as of all mankind, standing alone in our tastes, habits, diseases, without any excuse as to ancestors or any responsibility as to descendants.

OLD AGE.

Old age as it comes in the orderly process of Nature is a beautiful and majestic thing. The very shadow of eclipse which threatens it, makes it the more prized. It stands for experience, knowledge, wisdom and counsel. That is old age as it should be. who forbid cereals. The paste formed But old age as it so often is means on the walls of the stomach by the nothing but a second childhood of sticky mass, paralyzes the glands mind and body. What makes the difand prevents their work. And yet I ference? Very largely the care of the have seen a healthy, beautiful child stomach. In youth and the full strength of manhood it doesn't seem any food other than oatmeal and to matter how we treat the stomach. milk. Milk, that used to be counted We abuse it, overwork it, injure it. harmless, now gives us consumption We don't suffer from it "much." But when age comes the stomach is worn of ten are acid, and a glass of milk out. It can't prepare and distribute the needed nourishment to the body ed into hard, white, indigestible and the body, unnourished, falls into senile decay. Dr. Pierce's Golden ed-sterilized is the word, or it Medical Discovery is a wonderful meshould be let alone. Babies thrive on divine for old people whose stom-Medical Discovery is a wonderful meit because they are fated to thrive achs are "weak" and whose diges-or because their new little stomachs tions are "poor." Its invigorating effects are felt by mind as well as body. It takes the sting from old age, and makes old people strong.

> Man is born to expend every particle of strength that Almighty God has given him, in doing the work he finds he is fit for-to stand it out to the last breath of life, and do his best. We are called upon to do that; and the reward we all get which we are perfectly sure of, if we have merited it, is that we have got the work done, or, at least, that we have tried to do the work, for that is a great blessing in itself; and I should say that there is not very much more reward than that going in this

> PAIN-KILLER is the best, safest and surest remedy for cramps, colic and diarrhoea. As a liniment for wounds and sprains it is unequalled. Avoid substitutes, there's but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and

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A HARD HIT.

An Irish attorney said to a client, "Did you present your bill to the defendant?" "I did sir." "And what did he say?" "He told me to go to the devil." . "What did you do then?" "I came to you, sir."

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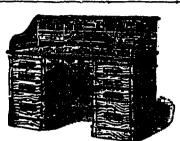
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LAWRENCE RILEY, PLASTERER Successor to John Riley. Established 1860. Plain and Ornamental Plastering. Repairs of all kinds promptly attended to. Estimates furnished. Postal erders attended to. 15 Paris Street, Point St. Charles.

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YOUR EMPTY BAGS.

Users of BRODIE'S "XXX"

Self Raising Flour who preserve the empty bags and return them to us will receive the beautiful colored picture in selendid gilt frame. 12 inches x 16 inches. For 24 six bound bags, a larger picture in fine gilt frame 18 inches x 24 inches x Two three pound bags may be sent in place of one six pound bag. BRODIE & RARVIE, 10 & 12 theory St., Montreal.

HARD ON LAWYERS .- George F. Bloss, evidently had an inherent dislike for lawyers. In his will, which was filed for probabte yesterday in the Surrogate's office, New York, and which he drafted himself, he says that he expects persons of ordinary intelligence to understand it. but doubts if it will be understood by lawyers, idiots and imbeciles.

Random Notes For Busy Households. Bristol

A little attention to the following dimes and dimes dollars, and that by ints from an old housekeeper will ake life casier.

bon't, to begin with, be extravaant. Wasting one's strength is the forst sort of extravagance. Be a ttle luzy whenever you can. Pon't forget to be careful in little ings. There's no one for whom I

carefulness you can save a little fortune by the year's end.

Don't forget that pennies make use it; instead of that make some

Don't let soap lie in the water; don't leave dish towels for mice to destroy; don't throw out water in which you had cooked meat without skimming off the grease for soap; don't throw out nice bits of meat sorrier than the hard working bread crumbs and an onion; don't that could be minced or fried with an whose wife keeps dropping his leave the bread pan with the bread-arnings into the leaky well of ex- sticking to it; don't let the piecrust

It arouses the Liver, Quickens the circulation, Brightens the spirits and Generally, makes life worth living.

the most reliable BLOOD purifier known. All the leading Druggists sell BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

Sixty seven years trial have proved it to be beyond question,

Although the War Office has not received a word about it, no one in London harbors the idea that the Boer capital is not already in the hands of the British, or about to be there. The possession of Johannesburg, at all events, as Lord Roberts has telegraphed, is a fact. States Attorney Smuts did not leave with President Kruger, but remained in Pretoria.

The present seat of the Boer Government, according to a despatch from Lorenzo Marques, dated yesterday, is Middleburg, but it will probably be shifted further east.

The Boers lately confronting Lord Roberts appear to have gone eastward also toward the Lydenburg region. The defenders of Laing's, Nek, when their position becomes too perilous, will probably trek straight northward toward Lydenburg. When this concentration takes place, there will; be possibly 20,000 men who may hold out for a time, with scattered bands of guerillas elsewhere.

The press despatches from the headquarters of Lord Roberts give no estimate as to the number of Boers who were fighting General French and General Ian Hamilton, Monday and Tuesday; but they all agree that IRISH IMMIGRANT CHILDREN the Boers retired, and that the British casualties were slight.

BRIEF NOTES OF NEWS.

The annual report of the Association for the Propagation of the Faith, has just been printed, under the direction of the Very Rev. Dr. A. L. Magnien, S.S., and the Rev. Dr. Henry Granjon, Bishop-elect of Tucson, directors of the association in the United States. In 1898 the ceipts of the association throughout the world were \$1,338,311,49, and during the last year they rose to \$1,362,854.74,

On Saturday, June 5, the Rt. Rev. James Augustine Healy, D.D., will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his episcopal consecration.

James Fitzharris, alias "Skin the surviving members of the Irish In- This is Mary Ellen," nudging a girl vincibles, who were recently released in a scarlet golf cap. "She's ten, one from prison in Ireland, where they year younger than I am. The next were sentenced for alleged complicity is Annie, nine years old; then comes 1882, were on May 27 ordered excluded from the United States by the our Aunt, Annie Hume, in Linwood, board of special inquiry at the immigration station, New York, and to be deported. The exclusion was made under the interpretation of the law which forbids any one being admitted to this country who has been adjudged guilty of a "felony, crime, infamous crime or misdemeanor, involving moral turpitude."

The ex-priest business is going into disrepute. With decent, sensible, right thinking people it never got beyond that stage, says the Baltimore "Mirror." With the other class who long patronized the scandal mongers, real; and alleged priests and ex-nuns, it is rapidly going back to that condition, as even these realize that it is no longer available for raising up strife then they were taken to the detenand enmity against the Church. As an instance of the depth of degradation to which the "profession" has sunk, it may be stated that Slattery, whom the English-speaking Pro- him. testant world tolerated and encouraged in his tirades against the Catholic Church, has been refused a liquor license in New Zealand.

The "Catholic Standard and Times," Philadelphia, says :---

A man's religion is a matter of at least as much public concern as the relation in which a son-in-law stands to his mother-in-law. This remark is made in view of the unwillingness of the Census Bureau to include religious statistics in the scope of the coming enumeration-or rather analysis. Many questions of relative im-.portance are to be resolved under a variety of headings, some of which are couched in terms similar to the absurd case above cited; but the supreme one of the religion professed by the individual is left out of sight altogether. We doubt whether the primary census takers in old Rome, pagans though they were, would have made so glaring an omission when calling their "colonists" away from their homes to be "enrolled." The question of religious classification ought to possess as much interest for the legislator and the politician as for the various religious bodics themselves, for on accurate returns on the subject many questions of a practical character depend. The lict of the late Jas. Corley. Funeral

estid than the politician, the statesman no less than the cleric. It is an excellent opportunity to get at the facts of a much-disputed problem; and if there be time to have the necessary steps taken to collect them, the census of 1900 will prove an exceptionally valuable one.

An English correspondent thus describes the visit of Messrs. John E. Redmond, M.P., and John Dillon, M. P., to Manchester recently. The great Free Trade Hall was packed in every part, and on every hand the utmost good feeling prevailed. Long before the time announced for the meeting to begin great crowds gathered round the hall, and by the time the distinguished visitors walked on to the platform there were between 4,000 and 5,000 of their fellow-countrymen and women ready to give them, as they did most heartily, a spontaneous demonstration of the geartfelt joy that all good Irishmen feel at the termination of the divisions of the past ten years. The outburst of cheering and waving of hats, handkerchiefs, etc., which took place when Mr. Redmond and Mr. Dillon stepped on to the platform side by side will be long remembered by those who were there. It lasted for some two or three minutes, and more than one ardent spirit was moved to tears of joy at the welcome sight, bringing back recollections of the good old days of unity, strength and comradeship in the Irish Party before the

An American journal tells the following touching incident, which occurred at the Landing Station, New York :--

They were orphans, five in number. The brown, curly head of the eldest, a boy of eleven, barely reached to the top of the high registry desk. In his arms he held his youngest sister, a toddler of three years, who wore a huge sun bonnet. A lock of flaxen hair and strayed across her eyes and she was making efforts to brush it back, to elic imminent danger of a tumble from her snug seat.

"I'm Thomas Graham, sir," the boy announced in a clear voice. "Come from Ballymena, in County Antrim, Ireland, sir, and arrived today on the Anchor liner Anchoria. These are my sisters, and this," nodding at a sturdy boy of six, "is my brother. Father and mother's dead, sir, and I've got to look out for Goat," and Joseph Mullett, the two them. Papa said so before he died. Bobble, six, and Jennie, here, is just three. We're going to Livingston County, New York. Have you got all our names down?"

The clerk said he had, and then asked the boy if he had money, and who paid the passages of himself and family. Thomas answered promptly that he had \$3 and tickets through to Linwood. Aunt Annie had paid the passages.

"I hope we can go right on to Aunt Annie's," he added, anxiously. Baby has not been well on the trip and Mary Ellen and I have had to watch her all the time. Annie helped, too, but I didn't get as much sleep as I wanted, and if we get there we can take a long sleep, you see."

Thomas was told that word would be sent to Aunt Annie at once, and tion room. The little "father" looked rather disheartened at first, but he brightened up when Matron Stucklin told him his aunt would come for

"I'd hate to have to go back to Ireland," he said, in a burst of confidence. "You see, father was a poultry dealer, and we had a nice home, but mother died three years ago, just after sister Jennie was born, and then father, I guess, let things go.

"I don't know much about it, but when he died two years ago, a man came and said we couldn't stay there any more. He took us all to the almshouse, and we were there until Aunt Annie sent money for us to come over here. None of our people in Ireland could take care of us. Pop said I must be a father to the others.

"We kept together in the almshouse as much as we could, and we were glad to get away. I hope Aunt Annie will come. She lives with Grandpa and Grandma Hume, that's my mother's father and mother, and we have an uncle, Thomas Hume, in Linwood, and an uncle, Robert Graham, in Chicago, and two other uncles. I think some of them will come for us if Aunt Annie don't, but she will,

I'm sure.'' The children were all dressed neatly in homespun. They were sent to the lodging boat Narragansett last | air: the bees will commence to give, night and placed in charge of the a contented hum, and if there are any night matron.

DIED.

CORLEY. — At her residence, 147 St. Alexander street, on Wednesday, 18th of April, Margaret Decgan, rebusiness man will be no less inter- private. Please omit flowers.

THEY KEEP

Spring Shoes have arrived; now Summer Shoes are arriving, new boxes every day; new styles, new shapes. Now is the time to make your choice.

LADIES' White Canvas Shoes, with white heel and eyelets, at \$1.50. MISSES and CHILDREN'S White Canvas Shoes, arriving every day. LADIES' Fine Chocolate Kid Bike Boots, at \$2.00.

LADIES' Fine French Kid Button and Laced Boots, with handsome Black Serge or Kid Tops, all latest American styles and shapes, at \$3.00. BOYS' Fine Box Calf Boots, sizes, 1 to 5, worth \$2.00, for \$1.50. YOUTHS' Fine Box Calf Boots, size, 11 to 18, worth \$1.75, for \$1.25. MEN'S Russia Calf Boots, with single or double soles, Goodyear Welt--This is the best and handsomest boot ever sold, for \$3.00.

MEN'S Bike Boots, Black and Tan, for \$1.50. A few pairs left of our Men's Dark Tan American Calf, Goodyear welted; regular, \$8.50, for \$2.65.

MEN'S White and Colored Canvas Shoes and Boots, at \$1.25 to \$1.75. E. MANSFIELD, 124 St. Lawrence st., Carner Laganichellere

NIAL HOUSE

Montreal

FROM FRIDAY, JUNE 1st,

The Discounts on all Trimmed Hats and Bonnets will be 20 per cent. with 5 percent. extra for Cash.

Seasonable Goods Just to Hand. SOME LATE SHIPMENTS OF

LADIES' WHITE MUSLIN WAISTS and COLORED CAMBRIC WAISTS. LADIES' WHITE STRAW SAILORS, and PLAIN and FANCY PARA-

The above lines are of the very latest production of the FOREIGN and NEW YORK MARKETS.

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MEN'S WHITE OR COLORED SHIRTS to measure. Best materials used for all special orders, which receive every attention. Perfect fit and general satisfaction guaranteed, Men's White Dress Shirts, made of very superior material, reinforced fronts, continuous facings, and all buttonholes hand-worked; price, \$1.00 each, less 5 per

A very handsome line of MEN'S COLORED SHIRTS, IN FRENCH AND ENGLISH CAMBRICS and PERCALES, at from \$1 upwards, less 5 per cent. cash.

Optical Department.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS, all sizes, from \$2.50 up. PHOTOGRAPHIO SUPPLIES .

TRIPOD STANDS, (universal screws), \$1.50. RUBY LAMPS, from 20c up. RUBY LIGHTS, 5c. FUNNELS, 20c; GLASS MEASURES, 25c; SQUEEZES, 25c; TROUGHS, 25c; DEVELOPING TRAYS, 25c; PRINTING FRAMES, 85c.

DRY PLATES, DARK BOXES, (Special). EXTRA DRY PLATE HOLDERS, 50c. STANLEY DRY PLATES and various others. TONING AND FIXING SOLUTIONS, 25c. TONING AND FIXING POWDERS, 25c.

DEVELOPING POWDERS, ARTISTS' PAPER, SOLIO PAPER, PLATINO

PAGET ENGLISH PAPER, BARNET ENGLISH PAPER. MOUNTS, Assorted Colors and Sizes. BLUE PRINT PAPER.

A large purchase of Fancy Dress Muslins, Organdies and Swiss. We have placed on the two front counters a few THOUSAND YARDS of CHOICE DRESS MUSLINS, all beautiful designs and dainty colorings The PRICES we are offering these musling at, are about HALF the

REGULAR VALUE, 16c, 18c, 21c, and 30c a yard. MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

THE NATURALIST'S CORNER, and the beating of pans and all such old fogy notions are, of course,

DOG COULD REASON. - Those who take an interest in dogs will the most intelligent animals in the swarm will hang on a tree all day, dog world. Here is a true story of and then again they may depart in related by a gentleman who is fortunate enough to own several of have issued. them. In his employ is a man who has charge of these and other fine specimens of the canine race. This man, whom we may call Bob, is a great favorite with all the dogs, but there is one dog in particular, a Scotch collie, known as Duncan, with whom he is on terms of special friendship. One day, while crossing a plank over a large pond, with a ladder on his shoulder, Bob slipped and fell into the water with the ladder on top of him. Duncan, who was near, jumped in after him, but the man had become so entangled in the weeds and grass at the bottom of the pond that, pull and tug as he might, the dog could not extricate him. Then the collie turned, scrambled out of the pond, and darted off barking furiously, apparently leaving the drowning man to his fate. But a moment afterwards it reappeared, followed by its master, who pulled out the hapless Bob just as he was near his last gasp.

TO HIVE A SWARM OF BEES. -If the cluster is low it is easily secured. Slip a basket right under it and jar the limb. If the bees have clustered high up in a tree get a pole long enough to reach them and fasten a basket to one end of it. A common peach basket will do very well. When the basket is right under the cluster give the pole a sharp jerk upward, which motion will jar the limb and the bees will drop into the basket. Have the hive under the tree and dump the bees in front of it, and they will march in like an army. The hive should be raised an inch or two in front to give them remaining on the tree they will hear it and join the swarm. In the evening the hive can be carried to where it is to remain. Sometimes a swarm will cluster on the trunk of a tree or on a fence or wall. Then it will be necessary to use a brush to get them into a basket and proceed as

described above. The ringing of bells

seen it miss, providing the queen was with them, and if the queen is readily endorse the statement that not with them, they will most surethe pure bred Scotch collie is one of ly return to their hive. Sometimes a them within half an hour after they

> WILES OF THE FOX. - A fox is entitled to all that is said for its wisdom and sagacity. Not long ago the Washington hunt of Valley Forge started a young fox in the North Valley hills, and the hounds were running it across the open field when the hunters were surprised to see a much larger fox come from the woods and run diagonally across the track of the young fox ahead of the hounds, and when they struck the stronger track of the bigger fox they took it up, young Reynard thereby being saved from being run down and killed by the hounds. Old hunters say they have frequently witnessed this trick when young foxes were being closely pressed and in danger of being run down and killed by the hounds. Another and an even sharper trick was played by an old fox some weeks ago while being hotly chased by hounds. The fox had run some 20 miles, and while crossing an open stretch of country was in danger of being run down and killed. In a field through which the fox was running with the hounds close to its heels was the cellar of an old house, lows: Manitoba patents, \$3.90 to 70c affoat, Montreal.

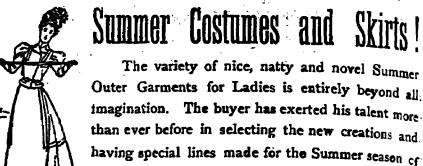
and the beating of pans and all

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street.

1900. Read the following offers:

SATURDAY, June 2.



Cool Summer Skirts.

The Big Store is in equally as good a position to give remarkable values in higher priced goods as in cheap lines. Ladies' Linen Crash "Roberts Skirts," en-

tirely new, strap seams and fan bottom, 6 inch hem, double box pleated back, well tailored. \$2.05. Ladies' White Eng-

lish Duck Skirts, nicely

corded, four yards wide, fan back and wide hem, \$2.65.

Ladies' Elegant Hem-stitched Pique Madras Cloth Waists, insertion, round

Ladies' Summer Waists.



Waists, pointed yoke, trimmed insertion. pearl buttone, new stock collar and laundried cuffs, 81 05.

Ladies' Stylish White Skirts, very handsorse, box pleated back yoke, stock collar, pointed cuffs, front and made very wide, \$3.35.

SPLENDID SUMMER HOSIERY.

The great power of a little money is demonstrated in the Big Store's Hosiery val. ues. Consider quality, then compare our items, price for price, with as many others as you will. But it's waste of time, except for the satisfaction of it. You'll end by buying

Ladies' Underwear.



textures of Cotton, Lisle, Wool and Bilk, for the hot weather. Ladies' Cream and White Cotton Vests, yoke, corded edges, .. | summer, pair, 280. 10c.

White and Pink Cotton Vests. low neck, no sleeves, fancy

lace fronts, 25c. Ladies' Cream and White Basket Knitted Silkette Vests, low neck, no sleeves, 26c.

Silk Vests, low neck, no sleeves, 32c.

Ladies' Summer Hose.

Feather-weight Hosiery at feather-weight prices, with steel wire wear.

Ladies' Tan Mercerized Lisle Thread Hose give exwith colored crochet | cellent wear and are light for

Ladies' Fine Black Maco Cotton Hose, fully fashioned, spliced ankles and feet, pair, 23c.

Special lot Ladies' Black Pleated Silk Hose, slightly

SHOE POINTERS. The Big Store carries Shoes for Men, Women and Children that are light, yet wear

like steel. The material is in them, the workmanship is in them, and they enduce, and they are also made on scientific lines, and so they are always comfortable.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 to 194 St. James Street, Montreal,

with a portion of the walls still | \$4; strong bakers, \$3.50 to \$2.60; standing. The fox made straight for a trap, as the hole in the wall through which the fox had escaped was too small to permit them to get

WANTS A MILLION. -In announcing the arrival of Archbishop Keane in Detroit, last week, a local secular newspaper says :-

Archbishop Keane is a man of such old fogy notions are, of course, scholarly address and courteous \$17 to \$18. of no avail. A prime swarm will manner. He is not above medium most always settle. I have never yet height, but a most attractive personality. He is now engaged in trying to collect \$1,000,000 to endow chairs in the Catholic University of

America. "In St. Louis they have undertaken to endow a chair in honor of the sagacity of one of those dogs, as a little while. It is best to hive Archbishop Kenrick, and in Boston, one in honor of Archbishop Williams. It takes at least \$50,000 to endow a chair."

> "I think the man who works at that place across the street is the most faithful and conscientious workman I ever saw. He never takes a holiday, and always labors away till it's too dark to see any longer. 'Faithful workman' Great Scott! He's the proprietor of the shop!"

"You sign this deed of your own free will, do you, madam?" asked the notary public of the large, redfaced woman. "I mean there has been no compulsion on the part of she ejaculated, turning to look at large, white, 91/4c; fancy large colyour husband, has there?" "Him?" the meek little man sitting behind ored, 91/4c; fancy small colored. Sc to her. "I'd like to see him try to compulse me!"

MARKET REPORT.

winter wheat patents, \$3.50 to the old cellar, leaped into it, and \$3.90; straight rollers, \$3.20 to made its escape through a narrow \$3.25, and \$1.52 to \$1.57 in bags; opening in the walls. The hounds, Manitoba bran, \$15.50 in bags, Onsupposing the fox was trapped, dash-tario bran, \$15.50 to \$16 in bulk; ed into the cellar pell-mell, only to shorts, \$16.50 to \$17; mouillie, \$18 find Reynard gone and themselves in to \$22.

PROVISIONS. - The market for live hogs is advancing in the West, and dressed hogs are firm here at \$8 to \$8.25.

Other lines show no change. Quotations are as follows: Compound lard, 7c to 71/2c; pure lard, 51/2c to 9c; kettle rendered, 91/2c to 10c; hams, 11c to 121/2c; bacon, 111/2c to 13c; Canada short cut mess pork,

EGGS. — The market has an easier tone, but prices are unchanged. Best eggs are quoted at 111/2c to 12c; seconds, 10c to 101/2c, and culls at 9c

BUTTER. - The market continues to advance, and it is conceded that 181/1c will be the price paid for Townships creamery to-day, while it is possible they may go higher.

CHEESE. - The downward tendency seems to have been checked for the present by a good demand for immediate shipment; but after this week's boats depart, there may be further losses. Finest western are quoted at 91/2c to 95/c, and Eastern

at 9%c to 9%c. Receipts to-day were 13,847 boxes. New York, May 29. - Butter steady; western creamery, 16c to 201/2c; do., factory, 14c to 16c; imitation creamery, 15c to 18c : State dairy, 16c to 19c; do., creamery, 161/2c to 20c. Cheese weak; iancy

GRAIN. - Local markets are quiet-Manitoba wheat is firmer at 68% afloat, Fort William; peas have again declined being now quoted at 66%; other lines show no change, oats, ket is steady. Quotations are as follows: Manitoba patents. \$3.90

······ Gives choice of three strictly first-class American up-to-date Cabinet Grand Pianos; three pedals, handsome cases, all improvements; made by the highest grade makers in the United States, viz.; Mason & Hamlin of Boston, Kranich & Bach and J. & C. Fischer of New York. .: This is a rare chance for people wanting a high grade piano at less than auction price.

LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO.

Warerooms, 2366 St. Catherine Street.