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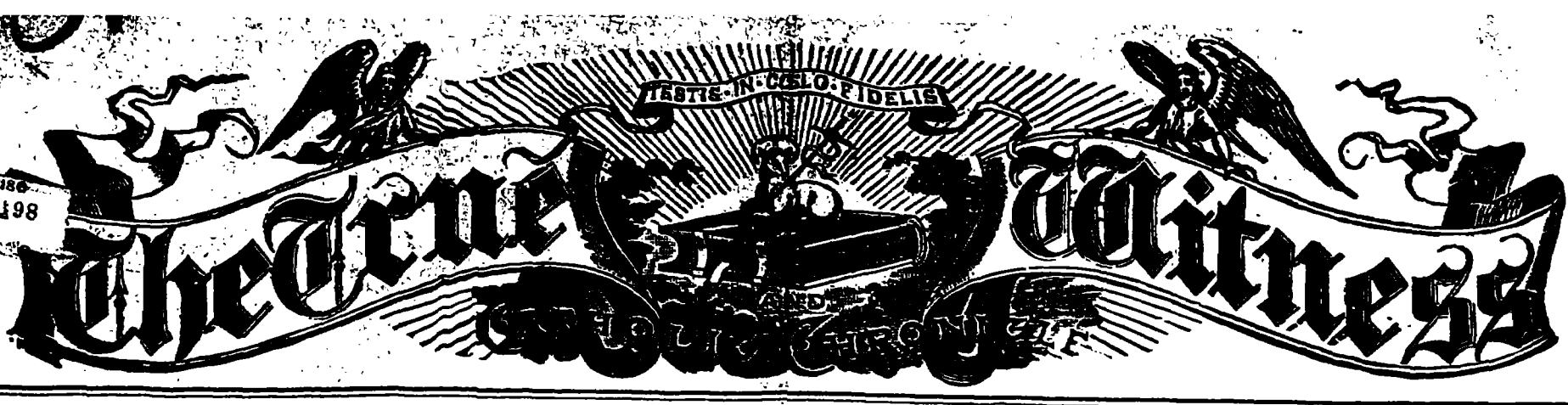
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Our Paper should be in the hands of every Catholic Family.

OUR IRISH LETTER.

The Recent Riotous Conduct of the Orangemen of Belfast.

Feebleness of the Police Force to Meet the Difficulty—The Military Charge the Mob with Fixed Bayonets—Hundreds of Men Seriously Wounded—Business Establishments Closed—What an Eye-witness has to say of the Cowardly Action of the Mob.

DUBLIN, June 13.

"No sane person could pass through Perry street, while the rioting lasted." These were the words of District Inspector Barneville, of Belfast, while giving his evidence in the Police Court relative to the riots which it pleased the Orangemen in their innate blackguardism to inaugurate. It is just as well in this connection to remember that there were over a hundred constables, victims of bad management and their sense of duty, sent to the hospitals. Only seventy-six riotous prisoners were taken, and the most of them had cracked skulls. But this figure does not nearly approach the number of the rowdies who will have scalp wounds to doctor for many days on their own account. Nastiness, bigotry and brutality seem to be parts of the normal constituency of an Orangeman. He has to have them just as a baby usually cries after measles or milk teeth. The eruption, too, is periodic, but not the less dangerous for that. Heroic measures cure it easily, but unfortunately there was an epidemic outbreak on the 9th inst., and the heroic measures were not taken in time. Preventive measures were supposedly taken and troops and constabulary were under the control of a military magistrate, who neglected to act until it was too late. In a spirit of charity let it be supposed that he thought that the Orangemen would try for once to behave decently, even if it hurt them. How little he knew about this peculiar breed of morbid humanity was shortly illustrated.

A better comment on the proceedings which disgraced Belfast—it would be impossible to disgrace the Orange element of the fair town—may be gathered from a few paragraphs in the Freeman's Journal:—

They want a man down in Belfast—a man who knows his own mind, and who, having made it up, will stick to his plans and see that they are carried out. Until such an officer is placed in charge of the forces whose duty it is to stamp out savage ruffianism in Belfast, we fear the position of affairs will continue to grow worse. There are capable Constabulary officers in Belfast; but it is quite clear that if there is a single one in supreme command he is quite incapable of performing his plain duty. It lies with those who are responsible for the peace of the city to remedy this state of affairs, and to see to it that the policemen are not used as targets for mobs of cowardly ruffians, but as the punishers of lawless violence.

Take the situation of affairs on Tuesday. There was not a small boy in Belfast who did not anticipate a riot as the consequence of the inevitable march of the "Irishmen" on the Nationalist quarter of Carrick Hill. Yet when the precious employees of Messrs. Harland and Wolff appeared on the scene after six in the evening, armed with bars of iron and deadly bolts and nuts, they found four policemen stationed at the most dangerous points to resist the onslaught of some three thousand ammunitioned savages, who were quickly reinforced by hundreds of more of what the Unionist Northern Whig yesterday styled "the scum of Shankhill Road." A terrible riot followed. It was absolutely inevitable. Rather than allow their houses to be wrecked the Nationalists sallied forth, and a few hundreds of them drove the ruffians who provoked the row up the notorious Shankhill and right into their dens. It was a hideous and disgraceful scene, and nothing connected with it was more disgracefully reprehensible than the conduct of those responsible for the inaction of the police, who during the progress of a veritable battle, that lasted for half an hour were confined to their barracks five hundred yards away. We know the police are willing to brave all risks in doing their duty. They would soon own the "scum," but they must be led by a man of pluck and resolution.

Even the most malignant Orange organs have not had the hardihood to blame the Nationalists for the odious proceedings of the past few days. They have displayed a dignified patience, which all praise is due to them. The law and order have been the only

murder the police and indulging in the traditional Orange pastime of looting publichouses. We are nearing July days, and the out-look is black. Courage and energy are the two things necessary in official quarters. If they are not promptly displayed Belfast will pay dearly for the presence amongst its citizens of half-dressed fanatical bigots with a capacity for talking. For the Shankill rowdies are only translating the words of Orange orators into "kidneys" and iron bolts.

Gall and wormwood it is to teeth and the tongue of the untutored savages who swear by the blood of Papists and the pistol caps of the croppies, to see National Ireland celebrating a grand event in National history. A hundred years ago patriots were made martyrs of in open fight when Sassenach artillery proved too much for the home-made pike and the heart's blood of enemy and friend alike turned the delicate sword of Erin into a land planted with grass that dripped red, and every drop outbushes the sparkling dew of heaven that should have told of peace.

But they were troublous times in a way, times at all events when some men fought like men and others butchered. It is the heritage of the butchery that has fallen on the low browed, heavy haired, thick skulled, thin brained Orangemen of the North. And he uses the missile weapon in the shape of bolts and nuts stolen from his employers' shipyards.

Here is a pen picture by an eye witness:— About midday when the procession was out at Hannahstown, a number of roughs from the Shankhill quarter invaded North Howard street, drove away the few police on duty, seriously injured Constable Wilson, and assaulted a number of men, women, and children before they were driven back again into their own district. It is significant that in spite of the warning posted in Messrs. Harland and Wolff's shipbuilding yard that any man who absented himself to-day from work would be dismissed, it is stated that nearly 2,000 men did not report for work. A feeling of rage at the success of the demonstration appears to have made the Orangemen more than usually lawless, and about eight o'clock they had collected in threatening crowds in the Shankhill Road. Hundreds of police were hurried up to the Brown Square Barracks, and outside the barracks some fifty batonmen were drawn up in two lines, while at the corner of Carrick Hill single policemen moved about trying to persuade the spectators to leave the streets.

About half-past eight the excited surge back of a small crowd of people who had collected near Brown Square showed that the batonmen were under fire. The opposing mob had drawn closer. A stone, and now and again an iron nut, could have been seen whizzing through the air. Often the lad who threw it stepped out conspicuously from the ranks to do so. Sometimes a stone rang against a lamp-post, came with a thud on a door, clattered against the pavement or met its mark with the peculiar sound which such a missile makes against an able-bodied constable. The police moved uneasily about, holding their batons in hands, and occasionally a hurt man retired into the barracks, where two doctors were kept busy.

This went on for half an hour, and then there was a rattle of horses' hoofs and a jingling of accoutrements, accompanied by ringing cheers, as the Inniskilling Dragoons, with their burnished helmets and scarlet coats, lance in hand, dashed up from a side street. The air of ominous expectancy was changed into a storm of cheering from all parties. The military magistrate at the head of the cavalry received a shouted order from a police officer, and then the Inniskilling went at the charge up the road at the rioters, forming a most picturesque spectacle. The shouting cheering and clattering was still going on when the Staffordshire Regiment, with fixed bayonets swept up and rapidly followed the cavalry. The dispersed stone-throwers retired up the side streets while the charge passed, and they swarmed out again. It was a very fatal manoeuvre, for the police were at once let loose at them, and a desperate battle charge ensued. People fled in all directions, women shrieked, shops were rapidly closed and the shutters put up, and then the police came pouring into the barracks, every two holding a prisoner, and most of the prisoners having cracked heads. This, with the presence of the cavalry, has for the time being pacified Shankhill, and unless the rioters come out later on it is believed the riot is over. Interest is now centred in the Royal Hospital, where the ambulance is continually making visits.

The second day's proceedings were worse than the first, says the same writer. The handful of constables were utterly powerless, and for nearly twenty minutes a regular pitched battle, fiercer than any seen in Belfast for years, raged with unceasing fury. The Island ruffians assailed a woman standing at the corner of Boyd street and stoned her till she fell. An old man was mercilessly assailed. Many of the workers sustained most serious injuries. They were assailed with a hurricane of stones from Carrick Hill and Millfield at once, and were nonplussed under the flank attacks. Several times they were driven right up into the Shankhill locality, but returned to the charge only to be furiously repulsed by their opponents, whom they far outnumbered, and who stood in a goodly number in position. Near the very houses in Dowd street is dan-

aged. Messrs. McGlade's fine public house was practically wrecked. The windows in Mr. Connolly's on the other side of the street were demolished. Marvellous to relate, Brown Square Barracks is stationed only five hundred yards away from the scene of this formidable street battle, and it is alleged a force of policemen, ranging from one to two hundred, were stationed there at the time of the encounter.

Great dissatisfaction is expressed at the action of the local authorities, and it is feared if the police continue to be handicapped as in 1886 the city may be thrown into a state of prolonged disorder. For instance, on Monday night the police were 'withdrawn' from Shankhill road and concentrated around Peter's Hill barracks, where they were made a target for some stone-throwers, with the result that 103 of them were more or less severely injured. The responsibility for this withdrawal has not yet been fixed, and even Unionists denounce it strongly as a dangerous surrender to the mob.

In Unionist quarters of the city, outside Shankhill, the Catholic and Nationalist minority have next to no protection. The majority of the magistrates refused to draft in extra police through fear of offending the susceptibilities of the 'Lambe,' and today three hundred police were disbanded at Lisburn and sent back to their stations in different parts of Ireland. It is believed the gravity of the situation requires that the Government should step in and set aside the interference of the local authorities.

Crowds gathered on the Shankhill road, many Orange rowdies coming from Ballymacarrett and other districts.

Dragoons and companies of the North Staffordshire Regiment were ordered to the road, and were cheered by the mob. About nine o'clock an immense crowd marched from the Shankhill road to Perry street, shouting and singing. Amid yells they hurled stones at the windows and doors of publican named Toner, and did not cease till every window was completely shattered. Just before this, bodies of soldiers had been ordered from the Shankhill to the Falls road, and while the destruction of the property was being accomplished not a solitary constable or soldier was near. After demolishing all the windows the infuriated mob burst in and looted the premises. Throughout the evening a perfectly clear way was left to the roughs from outside quarters to reach the Shankhill road, thus adding to the strength of the riotous mobs as assembled there, with the result that at eight o'clock the thoroughfare was swarming with a floating crowd of the worst possible type. Now and again they came dangerously near the Nationalist district, but were regarded with silent indifference. Hordes of half-savage Orange women and children used party language of the foulest description.

In Dover street, leading from the Shankhill to the Falls road, at one time matters looked exceedingly critical. A large crowd attempted to make their way into the Falls district, but were driven back by the police, assisted by the Nationalists. Two houses inhabited by Protestant merchants suffered severely from stone-throwing, which was very fierce while it lasted.

I have just learned that the Orange mobs have wrecked and looted three other Catholic houses—the licensed premises of Mr. Kane, in Dover street, Mr. McEnteggar's, Percy street, and Mr. Kelester's, in Arnegast street, in addition to Mr. Toner's, in Perry street. This makes four houses wrecked in one night. Complaint is made of the remissness of the body of military while one house was being demolished. The police were powerless. In fact the police system was seemingly collapsed. In the Shankhill district the mob are masters of all they survey.

And all this happens in a city which objects to home rule, for fear the rest of Ireland should not sufficiently protect the lives and properties of these immaculate specimens of misnamed 'loyalty' and well-named Orangemen.

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

The members of St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society have about completed arrangements for their annual picnic and games to be held at St. Rose, Dominion Day, July 1st. At an adjourned meeting of the Society held on Tuesday evening the reports of the various committees were submitted, and judging from them, a very pleasant day's outing may be looked forward to by all who take in St. Rose on Dominion Day. A very attractive programme of games has been prepared and for which some valuable prizes are offered. Prof. Casey's orchestra has also been engaged and will cater to the wants of the lovers of the light fantastic.

On Sunday, June 26, the members will receive Holy Communion in a body at the 8 o'clock Mass, and in the afternoon will take part in the procession in honor of the '98 celebration.

The Heart of Jesus, in the Blessed Sacrament, is all inflamed with love for us; and shall we not be inflamed with love for Him in His presence?—St. Alphonsus Liguori.

O my soul! if thou knewest how sweet is the Heart of Jesus! Enter there, and when thou art within mayest thou close upon thyself the doors of His wounds, that it may be impossible for thee to come forth again.—St. Bonaventure.

ONTARIO'S GREETING TO QUEBEC FORESTERS.

Provincial Chief Ranger Lee Delivers It, at the Banquet at the Queen's Hotel.

The Future of the Organization Dwelt upon. The Prospects of an Increase in the Membership. Some Reference to the Approaching Convention at Burlington, Vt.

Mr. W. T. J. LEE, in response to the toast, "The Catholic Order of Foresters," said:

Chief Ranger, Rev'd Father and Gentlemen:—I might say that it indeed affords me a great deal of pleasure to be here to-day, to participate in the demonstration of the Catholic Order of Foresters of the Province of Quebec. I feel that the heart of the Province of Ontario goes out to the Foresters of the Province of Quebec on their demonstration here to-day; it throbs throughout all the Courts in the Province of Ontario in a unison which will certainly never be forgotten. I have listened to the eloquent words which have been uttered here to-day by the gentleman who has so ably preceded me and I feel, after listening to the eloquent words of my friends, brother Quinn and brother Guerin, and the other gentlemen who have preceded me, that in responding to the toast, "The Catholic Order of Foresters," there is very little, if anything, for me to say. By there is one thing I prize more than anything else in being present here to-day at your demonstration, and that is, to feel all the common fraternal nature of our Order throughout this Province, the Province of Ontario and the great United States. Well, we all may have national feelings and while we have a certain blood coursing through our veins, still we all are united with the same objects and the same feelings when we join the Catholic Order of Foresters (hear, hear.)

An Order that knows no nationality and no politics—an Order that if it is handled properly, as it has been in the past, will go on progressing through time, until, five years hence, we shall have not 61,000, as we have to-day, but at least 161,000 members (applause). The Reverend Father LePailleur thinks that I am exaggerating the numbers a little bit, but, gentlemen, I feel that gathered around this festive board before me is the pulse that moves the Province of Quebec to-day, and united in one grand whole, that in five years from now, I feel quite satisfied in saying that this Order will number 161,000 members.

We have heard a great deal this morning from our learned and reverend father upon the aims of the Catholic Order of Foresters. I do not think that I can trespass upon your time any more by telling them to you any better than you know them, but suffice it for me to say that the demonstration which I was present at this morning will send me back to the Province of Ontario and to the City of Toronto with renewed energy and greater efforts to make our number 5,000, which we have now, 10,000 in a year hence. (Hear, hear.) I happen to have had with me for a few moments this afternoon the only solid body guard of the Province of Ontario, the Chief Ranger of the London Court (Brother Bogue), and I can assure you that the welcome you have given me this afternoon will certainly, as long as I remain a Forester, and I hope it will be when you shall tarry me in the Province of Ontario or Quebec, that my heart will always be true to the Catholic Order of Foresters.

I feel that we are progressing at a rate which few Catholic Societies on this continent to-day can say they have progressed at. I feel that we have the right spirit engendered into our members and I feel that we have to go on with the same spirit coursing in our veins until we have arrived at the happy millennium when we have taken our departure from this world, and that our children's children will bring up this grand order until that millennium shall be reached.

Now, we have a great deal of hard work in the Province of Ontario to do as you have in the Province of Quebec, but I have to assure you that it has been no easy matter for us to increase in membership in the Province of Ontario in the last four years, but when I tell you that when our Provincial Court came into office some three years ago that we numbered then a little over two thousand members, and when I tell you to-day that we number close on to 5,000 members, I think that you will say 'these Provincial Courts have been of some use and of some material benefit to the high Court in carrying on their work.'

It is true, as I find in travelling through the Province of Ontario some times, that our brethren will often say, "What are you doing with the money that we give you, the three assessments a year of 25 cents?" I think we can point well to the fact that we have doubled our

membership in three years and to the fact that we have spent the money well and wisely, and I am sure that when I am saying that for the Province of Ontario—I do not desire to be egotistic in the matter, but I am sure that in watching your statements from this Province, that your Provincial Chief Ranger and your Board of Directors have spent your money and the money of the special assessments in a wise and god manner.

We have a convention coming on, and I am trespassing, but I do not think outside of the elements of property, in Burlington, Vermont, next year. I think it behooves us that whatever little differences—if there are any, I do not think they are of vast importance, but if there were any in the past between the jurisdiction of Ontario and the jurisdiction of Quebec, that from this day out and forever that those differences are healed, and we are united into a solid whole, and as Foresters we are Canadians through and through, and that when our delegation shall have gone to Burlington and when we shall have stood up against the solid phalanx of other State jurisdictions that we will say to ourselves, "Well done, Father LePailleur, we have come home victoriously."

We have reason to know of the kind heart and the kind feelings echoing within his breast when I tell you those sentiments are the sentiments of the true Christian and the solid Forester. We have faith in our order. We have faith in ourselves, indeed with the same Catholic charity which comes through the veins of every true Christian and every true Catholic Forester. We will go on in the future as we have done in the past. Let no national spirit ever separate or divide us; we are composed of all races, of all classes; united with the true bond of Christian charity in the Catholic Order of Foresters, we will go on as we have done in the past and in the future we will make our children and our children's children an ornament that when we are gone they will bless us for it.

HAPPENINGS IN NEW YORK.

Dangers of the Free Distribution of Patent Medicines.

The Big Programme of the Merchants' Associations--War Taxes and How They Affect Business Men--Trouble in Protestant Churches--Other Matters.

New York, June 22.

The bicycle is fast becoming as deadly as the trolley, the only difference being that the bicycle's danger is not near so careful as the motor man. George A. Schmeikert, overseer of the poor at Orange, N. Y., is the latest victim. He attempted to cross the street opposite his own door; a trolley car was coming for which he made room to pass. But coming in another direction were four bicyclists riding at a scorching pace. Schmeikert was hit by one of them. He was thrown on the car track, his head struck the rail and in a short time he was dead. Dwyer, the bicyclist who struck him, is only held in \$1,000 bail.

The Rev. James M. Mapis did a heroic act when he stopped a runaway horse on Second Avenue. Two hundred Sunday school children were returning from a picnic, when a tremendous clatter of hoofs was heard behind them on the pavement. The children were panic-stricken, and in a moment a runaway horse was in their midst. Rev. Mr. Mapis made a dash for the frantic animal, caught the reins as he dragged off his feet, but bravely held on till he had the horse under subjection. He was severely bruised, but owing to his bravery only one of the children was severely hurt.

The ways of some of the Protestant Churches in this city are passing strange. At an excursion to Rotou Point, the Methodist society insisted that there should be no dancing. The Congregationalist insisted that there should. The Rev. Mr. Sudders said: "These who have bought tickets are entitled to enjoy themselves." These are the same good Methodists who recently complained because some of their young men went to Pastor Sudders' church billiard room and played billiards. And in such things do these churches divide.

The danger that hangs in patent medicines was potentially instanced this week when Samuel Gutman, seven years old, suddenly became insane and developed locomotor ataxia. He with others was playing on the street when a peddler came along and gave the children envelopes containing harmless-looking tablets. Gutman swallowed his and a few hours after was a raving maniac. He saw strange creatures creeping on the bed clothes and flowers sprouting from the floor. The doctors at Bellevue took great interest in the case, as the disease is one which seldom attacks children. Some of the tablets given to other children were found and tasted. Dr. John L.

LEADING CENTRES IN ONTARIO.

Glimpses of Prosperous Irish Catholic Communities.

The Veteran Publisher of the Catholic Record and Mrs. Coffey Leave on a Visit to the Old Land.

On my tour westward I diverted my course after coming back from Niagara, and I touched at the "Ambitious City," which I found clean, well kept, and nicely situated, possessing, perhaps, all the favored features that its citizens claim for it. Its principal business streets present an air of push and commercial activity, and it has some fine parks and public buildings and hotels, and it is noteworthy for reason of its splendid newspaper offices, as also by the private residences of some of the owners of said journals. In respect of stately homes, however, the prize belongs to Hon. Senator Sanford, for he has a home here which rivals any of the palatial structures even in Sherbrooke street, Montreal. Burlington Beach is very nice, indeed, and so is the view from the natural bridge above it, and it is well that nature and Providence have bestowed their gifts, and in such measure as to stimulate the pride of the people of Hamilton in the marked beauty of its surroundings, but I suspect that tourists who have looked over Montreal from its famed Mount Royal, or have seen Quebec from its Citadel heights, will not exhaust their admiration on the sight alluded to above. Although my journey in the city was brief, I visited St. Mary's Cathedral, which is a creditable sacred edifice, and I learned enough to convince me that Catholic interests under the direction of the able and energetic Dr. Dowling are rapidly coming to the front. In the possession of Churches, Convents, schools and educational institutions, as well as those of charity, Hamilton diocese has reason to rejoice.

At a further stage of my journey I halted at Woodstock, a real Irish representative Ontario town, having all the signs of enterprise and prosperity that bespeak a good agricultural locality and a well managed municipality. I visited one noted mercantile house, that of Messrs. John White & Co., and if the other firms in Woodstock, as regards extent and prosperity, are on a par with it, the town is honored in its business men. The Catholic Church, under the pastoral care of Rev. Father McCormack, is situated near the Canadian Pacific Railway Station, and is a substantial structure, neat and fresh and cheerful in its interior decorations. I did not ascertain the extent of the congregation, but I learned that the religious and educational wants of the Catholic flock are scrupulously guarded by the quiet but zealous priest in charge.

To show that Irish Catholic hospitality is to be met with everywhere in Canada, I may mention that I enjoyed an evening's converse in the home of the charming family of Mr. Eugene Morphy, a veteran and prominent railroad official.

A pleasant run of some 30 miles by the great railway above-mentioned, brought me to the lovely city of London, called after the great overgrown British capital, but very unlike the great modern Babylon in size, as I am sure it is in cleanliness and moral purity. The "Forest City" is so London is aptly termed, struck me as being an admirable town to live in, and in conversation with some of its good citizens I soon discovered that they had realized and appreciated its merits to the fullest extent. And no wonder that they should be content with such an inheritance, for the city is extremely clean, well ordered, solid and prosperous. In its Richmond and Dundas and other streets you see bank buildings and commercial concerns that prove the financial strength and mercantile enterprise of the business community, and almost in the city's very centre is Victoria Park, a cool, refreshing, inviting and delightful breathing spot, beautified with fountains, flowers and shrubs and trees in profusion. To wearied and overheated citizens this charming place must seem a veritable retreat and garden of Eden. Within a stone's throw of this restful spot the Bishop's Palace and St. Peter's Cathedral are situated. The latter sacred edifice is grand and imposing in its proportions, and so is its magnificent high altar, its beautiful stained glass windows and fine stations of the cross. Taken together with the adjoining episcopal palace and the grounds, the cost must have run up to the hundreds of thousands. In conversation with a prominent member of the Irish Catholic element, I learned that the city and diocese were rich in their convent property. In London itself there are convents that have gained national reputations for their superiority in everything that pertains to the religious and educational culture of the young ladies that enter under their roofs, and these are not confined to Catholic girls alone, for wise parents all over the country and many from the United States, of various creeds, send their daughters to the safe keeping and care of the devoted nuns of London.

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

1848 * A GOLDEN JUBILEE * 1898

Fiftieth Anniversary of the Foundation of St. Mary's College

Celebrated by the Members of the Alumni Association and Friends of the Institution.

An Outline of the History of the College During Five Decades. A Three Days' Demonstration.

The Programme of the Different Events A Most Successful Reunion.

FIFTY years ago St. Mary's College was founded and this week the students, old and new, celebrated with great éclat the jubilee. Half a century has past and a noble institution can now look back with pride on the fruits of its work.

From the humble beginning in 1848 the College has now a teaching staff of 27 priests and 12 coadjutors, while the members of the Order in Canada number 2,081.

The Provincial Parliament, after adding to its programme a course of legal studies, incorporated the College by statute, under the title of St. Mary, in 1852.

For months past the Alumni Association had been actively preparing for the jubilee. Various committees were formed and everything was done in that methodical way which ensures success.

How well these gentlemen did their work can be judged from the results of the three days' jubilee. The programme was an elaborate one, which may be briefly summarized:—

TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

Forenoon—Pontifical High Mass in the Choir. Sermon by the Rev. Father Allard.

Afternoon—Grand military parade by the College Cadets; followed by a reception given by the Jesuit Fathers.

Evening—Benediction. Sermon by the Rev. Thos. Heffernan.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22.

Forenoon—Distribution of prizes and dinner offered to the students.

Afternoon—Convention of the Alumni. Evening—A play, 'The Son of Ganeion,' at the Queen's Theatre.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23.

Forenoon—Athletic sports on the Exhibition Grounds.

Afternoon—Excursion down the River. Evening—Banquet at the Windsor.

On May 13, 1842, at the invitation of the late Bishop Bourget six fathers and three brothers of the Society of Jesus arrived in Montreal and were heartily welcomed. In 1843 the Hon. Charles Seraphin Rodier gave a portion of his own mansion for a novitiate, which was occupied until 1851.

especially for the development of higher study in Canada a memorable date for it marked the beginning of a house of which Hon. Mr. Chauveau in 1875 in his report on public instruction chronicled in these words: "The Jesuits have returned, and they have at Montreal a college which recalls the splendor of their ancient college at Quebec."

Under the firm and vigilant direction of the director the college rapidly extended its work. His most gracious benefactor was Mr. Olivier Berthelot, who, after assisting Mgr. Vinet in erecting the novitiate at Sault au Recollet, gave the land for the site of the present Jesuit Church. Father Martin remained in charge until 1857, when he was transferred to Quebec before returning to France, where he assumed charge of colleges at Vannes, Poitiers and Rouen. He died at the age of eighty-two.

At St. Mary's he was assisted by a zealous staff which included Father Larcher, professor of Rhetoric, the teacher of men that have since won fame at the Bench, Bar, or in political life; Father G. Shea, the celebrated historian; Monsignor O'Reilly, author of many works, including a Life of Leo XIII.; Rev. Father Dealy, afterwards called to the rectorate of St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y.; Fathers Durthaler, Chopin, Schneider and Havez.

Father Vignon was rector of St. Mary's for two terms. He will be best remembered as an administrator, and as the founder of the Catholic Union in 1858. His successor in 1862 was Rev. Father Sèche, during whose administration the first stone of the Gym was laid May 22nd, 1861.

He was succeeded by Father Vignon, a former rector, who in turn gave way to Father Lapointe, a distinguished philosopher and theologian, now in retirement in a house of the order in Naples. The Rev. P. Fleck, an Alsatian, was summoned from France as his successor. He wrote a history of the order, and many of his musical compositions are favorites with church choirs. He returned to Alsace after the Franco-Prussian war to administer the property of the order there.

The next rector was the Rev. Father Cozau, the first Canadian priest to achieve this distinction. He died fifteen years ago. The next rector was Rev. A. D. Turgeon, a Canadian, who had been educated at the college in its earlier days. Under him, for seven years, the institution grew by leaps and bounds. He had a good preliminary training as prefect of discipline, and studies. A writer describes the characteristics that have endeared him to teachers and pupils. It was during his administration that the Jesuits' Estates Bill was passed by the Marcler Government. The other priests who have occupied the rectorship up to the present are Rev. Louis Drummond, 1890-92; Rev. Hyacinthe Hudon, 1892-96; and Rev. A. D. Turgeon, re-elected in the latter year.

From the humble beginning in 1848 the College has now a teaching staff of 27 priests and 12 coadjutors, while the members of the Order in Canada number 2,081.

The Provincial Parliament, after adding to its programme a course of legal studies, incorporated the College by statute, under the title of St. Mary, in 1852. In 1859 Pope Leo XIII. accorded it the privilege of conferring the degrees of Laval University.

A successful offshoot of the College is Loyola College, Drummond street, where an English course is given. It was founded in 1896, and already has an attendance of 176.

The course of studies, in which religious instruction holds the first rank, embraces a classical course, principally taught in French, and designed to impart a thorough knowledge of the Greek, Latin and English languages, and literature, pure and mixed mathematics, history and geography, philosophy and natural sciences, and whatever is necessary as a preparation for a professional career. It comprises ten classes, including Latin elements, syntax, method, versification, belles lettres, rhetoric, first and second year of philosophy. The commercial was abandoned in 1888, owing to the facilities afforded by Mount St. Louis College.

Below will be found a list of the Committees whose earnest work made the Jubilee of St. Mary's College such a remarkable success:—

GENERAL COMMITTEE—Honorary Presidents, Sir A. P. Caron; Judges L. O. Loranger, C.C. de Lorimier, C.J. Doherty, J. D. Purcell; Mgr. Ramsay; Canons Lesclerc and Descauries; Hon. Alfred Evanturel; Edouard J. Langevin, Clerk of the Senate.

President, Mr. Damase Masson; 1st vice-president, J. A. U. Beaudry; 2nd vice-president, Hy. Kavanagh; secretary, Gonzalve Desautels; asst. secretary, Paul Lacoste; treasurer, Alphonse David; asst. treasurer, J. C. Walsh.

CHAIRMAN—The presidents and vice presidents of the various committees.

CLERGY COMMITTEE—Hon. L. A. Jette, Lieutenant-Governor; Sir Alexander Lacoste, Judges Baby, Pagnuelo, Desnoyers, Hon. L. R. Masson, V. Prevost; Comte Gustave d'Orléans; Messrs. O. A. Richer, Charles Loupret, Wilfrid Chagnon, A. Germain, G. F. d'Eschambault, H. Vallière de Saint Real, P. Carreau, Isidre Quintal, Ramon Beaulieu, P. Beriault, C. Simard, A. Fontaine, Francois Guette, J. Elzear Poulot, Antoine Riendeau, A. Mackay, Gilbert Mireault, A. B. Brousseau, A. Bastien C. E. T. de Montigny, A. Seers, Stanislas Lefebvre, T. Rivard, Amateur Demers, Theophile Amyraut, P. L. T. de Montigny, H. Blake, Wright and Arthur MacMahon.

Montreal; Assistant Secretary, Rev. O. Duplatis; Grand Secretary, Treasurer, Rev. T. Heffernan, St. Gabriel; Assistant Treasurer, Rev. C. H. Raouon, Notre Dame Seminary.

Council—Rev. Messrs. Alph Desautels, curé of St. Lazare; Tel Descauries, St. Henry; Bernier, curé of Lotbinière; Jean Louis Gaudet, curé of Lacadie; Charles Colin, curé of St. Jean; Chas. Coallier, curé of St. Hermas; M. O'Hara, curé of Hochelaga; T. St. Pierre, curé of St. Sauveur; Alex. St. Jean, vicar of Hochelaga; Jos. Bruyere, vicar of St. Eusebe; A. Desnoyers, vicar of St. Canonge; Jean Tetreau, French Church, East 76th Street, New York.

INVITATION COMMITTEE. Hon. President, Mr. Jos. Hudon; President, Alphonse Lacoste; First Vice-President, J. C. Lacoste; Second Vice-President, A. C. Senecal; Secretary, J. L. D. Mignault; Assistant Secretary, J. A. Barolat; Treasurer, Tancred Terroux; Assistant Treasurer, O. Desmarais.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE. Hon. President, Hon. A. A. C. La Rivière; president, Dr. G. H. Merrill; 1st vice-president, Jos. Contant; 2nd vice-president, Ern. Pelissier; secretary, Arthur Varin; assistant secretary, Alph. Aumont; treasurer, Edwin Hurtubise; assistant-treasurer, J. W. Brunet.

FINANCE COMMITTEE. Hon. President, Hon. J. D. Rolland; president, Em. Saint Louis; 1st vice president, R. G. de Lorimier; 2nd vice president, P. G. Martineau; secretary, J. A. Lamarche; assistant secretary, L. de G. Baubien; treasurer, Hubert Desjardins; assistant-treasurer, Henri Lisonais.

PREES COMMITTEE. Council: Messrs. Henri Masson, L. T. Marchal, Albert Hebert, Isaac Rouillard, Ernest Favreau, Arm. Bellevue, Louis Demers, P. S. Sheridan, Chs. Bernard, Albert Bellevue, J. R. F. Beaudry, Louis Beaubien.

Hon. President, Hon. Jos. Royal; president, Mr. Alfred Lisonais; 1st vice-president, Dr. E. G. Asselin; 2nd vice-president, J. T. Cardinal; secretary, Dr. T. Barbeau; assistant secretary, Dr. A. Bernier; treasurer, Ed. Biron; assistant-treasurer, Albert Jeannotte.

Hon. President, Mayor Raymond Prefontaine; president, J. A. G. Madore; 1st vice-president, J. Z. Resher; 2nd vice-president, J. B. Vallee; secretary, Art. Desjardins; assistant secretary, Aime Georlin; treasurer, G. F. O'Halloran; assistant-treasurer, Eugène Mathieu.

Hon. President, Hon. J. E. Robitoux; president, Thos. Nelson; 1st vice-president, Gustave Labine; 2nd vice-president, Dr. A. N. Rivet; Secretary, Eugene Primeau; assistant secretary, L. R. de Lorimier; treasurer, C. P. Baubien; assistant-treasurer, Art. Laramee; registrar, C. P. Baubien.

Hon. President, Mr. Dominique Ducharme; president, H. A. Chalette; 1st vice-president, Donat Brodeur; 2nd vice-president, Damase Comte; secretary, Arthur Letondal; assistant secretary, Romain Pelletier; treasurer, M. Auguste Hubert; assistant treasurer, Raoul Masson; Director, Alex. M. Clerk.

Council—Messrs. Alfred Desève, Jos. Saucier, H. C. Saint Pierre, C. J. E. Charbonneau, Jos. Baubien, Dr. Fred Pelletier, Jos. Rivet, Edouard LeBel, Eug. Lecavallier, Tanc. Pagnuelo, Gustave Comte, Robert Clark, L. A. Ouimet, J. Meagher.

Hon. President, L. Col Hector Prevost; president, Major Alf LaRoque; 1st vice-president, Major L. J. Ethier; 2nd vice-president, Major Z. Hubert; secretary, Capt. Pierre Trudel; assistant secretary, Capt. L. de Tonnancour; treasurer, Capt. J. E. Pelletier; assistant treasurer, Armand Chapat.

Hon. President, E. Lef de Bellefeuille; President, J. Loranger; First Vice-President, Dr. J. H. Burdon; Second Vice-President, Damont Laviolette; Secretary, J. A. Mignault; Assistant Secretary, Hugh Sagné; Treasurer, L. E. Morin; Assistant-Treasurer, John M. Guerin.

lary, H. W. Prendergast; Assistant-Secretary, Emile Joseph; Treasurer, Paul Lupien; Assistant-Treasurer, P. B. Laviolette.

Council—Dr. Gust. Laviolette, H. Dase, L. E. Forrier, Arthur Mathieu, Emile Fortier, Alex. Pinet, Messrs. Ephrem Taillefer, René Gaucher, W. A. Baker, James Baxter, Rudolphe Beau dry.

SOUVENIR COMMITTEE. Hon. President—Mr. Wilfrid Grenier. President—J. B. Mignault; 1st vice-president, P. B. Doutre; 2nd vice-president, Dunstan Gray; secretary, Eugene Bastien; assistant secretary, Albert Casavant; treasurer, Jos. Comte; assistant-treasurer, George Dupont.

AMONG OUR SEPARATED BRETHREN. The Peculiar Attitude of the General Assembly of Presbyterians Towards Dr. McGiffert in Relation to His Recent Book—Trouble in the Anglican Church Over Ritualistic Practices.

ONE Dr. McGiffert, a shining light of the Union Theological Seminary, recently published a book, which the Pittsburg Presbytery described as "the most daring and thorough going attack on the New Testament that has ever been made by an accredited teacher of the Presbyterian Church in America."

It is an interesting little family-fight in which Catholics, as Catholics, take no stock, for however closely the Ritualist may approach, he is, visually, as far from the True Fold as the lowest churchman. None but those who have actually crossed the threshold and have come under the roof can obtain its protection.

NOTES ON CATHOLIC NEWS. THE death last month of Mother Mary Joseph, of the Convent of Mercy, Portland, Oregon, marked the close of a singularly devoted life, says the Ave Maria. She was seventy-two years of age, and had been a professed religious for more than half a century.

On Sunday, June 12 Rev. Edward T. McGinley, rector of the church of St. Rose of Lima, New York City, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination. A Solemn High Mass was celebrated by Very Rev. Dean Penny of Newburg, N.Y.

Two weeks ago, in the temporary church of the Redeemptorist Fathers, Belfast, Father McNamara, C.S.S.R., preached in Irish. This is the first occasion during the present century that an Irish sermon was heard in Belfast.

The English Church would appear to have exhausted its patience with its Ritualistic brethren, and there is every reason to believe that the irrepressible Mr. Kensit will score at least a partial triumph over His Grace of Canterbury and the Bench of Bishops.

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the fimo or tunic; 7, the manipule. Unlawful ornaments of the Church—8, a baldachin; 9, lighted candles when not required for giving light; 10, a stone altar; 11, a cross on or over or in apparent connection with the communion table; 12, crucifix; 13, stations of the cross. Unlawful ceremonies—14, bowing down before or addressing worship to the consecrated elements; 15, the attendance of acolytes; 16, tolling of bell at consecration; 17, making the sign of the cross over the people; 18, hiding the manual acts; 19, elevation of the elements; 20, the use of incense; 21, the ceremonial mixing of water with the wine during Divine service; 22, the use of wafers in lieu of bread; 23, to be eaten."

For all of these Mr. Kensit blames the Bishops who neglected to enforce the decisions of the courts. While condemning, in the strongest terms, the course and methods of the fanatical Kensit, the Archbishop of Canterbury admitted that there was substantial reason for the Bishops of the Church to take counsel in some of the matters brought to notice, and that in his opinion the difficulty should be dealt with, not by prosecution, but by enforcing the Bishop's authority.

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ROOFS FOR THE BARN. A good Barn is not a good Barn unless it has a good Roof. We would therefore press on you the importance of enquiring into the durability of our Steel Shingles before deciding on the covering of your barn. We guarantee all our Steel Products to be water, wind, and storm proof, and to last a life-time. We will give you the benefit of our 22 year's experience in roofing, our illustrated catalogues, and up-to-date information on those goods on receipt of a post card. THE Pedlar Metal Roofing Co., ONTARIO, ONT.

bers of the Gaelic League, have a great and noble work before you. Your aim is to raise up the old tongue of Ireland—the tongue in which St. Patrick preached the faith—to bring that tongue back once more among the people.

We take the following paragraphs of news, from St. Albert, from the Northwest Review: The Very Rev. Father Lestane, O.M.I., writes to us from St. Albert under date of June 4th:—His Lordship Bishop Grandin, O.M.I., is pretty well and can work a little every day. We are having a prolonged drought. The crops have not suffered as yet; but His Lordship has ordered prayers for rain.

The Mother General of the Grey Nuns has completed her visitation at Lac la Biche and Lac la Poudre. This very day she is leaving St. Albert to spend a few days at the Edmonton hospital, where she will take the cars on Thursday, the 7th, for Calgary, where she will remain a few days longer before returning by the main line to Winnipeg. The good Mother is in excellent health. She is never weary of expressing her astonishment at the progress made in this country since her first visit in 1888.

Count de Cozes, Indian Agent at Stoney Plain, is dying at the hospital in Edmonton; he has received the last sacraments. Pope Leo XIII., although he was not young when elected to the pontificate—for he was 67 at the time—has already held it for a longer time than the great majority of his long line of 257 predecessors. Only eleven popes in all have reigned more than twenty years, and Leo XIII. has already reigned twenty-one years. Longevity is traditional in his family. During his pontificate he has seen 121 cardinals die, and of the council which elected him in 1878 there are only two survivors—Cardinal Martel, born in 1806, and Cardinal Casassa, born in 1809.

Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, travelled to New York during the last hot spell to be present at the semi-annual meeting of the directors of the Catholic Missionary Union. Father Doyle, of the Paulists, read the reports of the five missionaries to non Catholics who are supported by this organization. The great problem now before the organization is the best method of supplying the missionaries with literature. The Missionary, the quarterly publication which is issued by the Catholic Missionary Union, is very attractive in its new dress.

The intelligence comes from Rome that Very Rev. John F. Cunningham, Vicar General of the diocese of Leavenworth, has been named as Bishop of the Diocese of Concordia, Kansas.

The last clergyman selected for the See of Concordia was Right Rev. Thaddeus J. Butler, who died in Rome on July 16, 1897, forty hours before the time for the ceremony of his formal consecration as a bishop, which was to have been performed by Cardinal Astolli.

The Sisters of the Precious Blood Monastery on St. Patrick street, Ottawa, have purchased the McKay homestead on the canal bank near the swing bridge, Bank street. The price paid was in the neighborhood of \$20,000.

The Rev. Doctor Edward Everett Hale believes the undergraduate conscience in our non-Catholic colleges needs tending up.

Bishop Foley, of Detroit, confirmed a class of 104 candidates of St. Augustine's Church, Kalamazoo, Mich., on a recent Sunday. Among the number were twenty-one adult converts from Protestantism.

A soldiers' monument in the Catholic Cemetery at North Cambridge, Mass., the gift of Archbishop Williams, was dedicated Memorial Day. The monument is of solid granite and is in the shape of a cross, standing about ten feet in height.

Gen. Coppinger, an Irish Catholic, is in chief command of the American land forces sent against Porto Rico.

FIRST CAPITAL PRIZE. Messrs. Alf. E. Merrill, Advocate, and P. E. Duhamel, 1709 Notre Dame street, have drawn the first capital prize at the drawing of June 15th of the Society of Arts of Canada, 1686 Notre Dame street.

FOR SALE FOR THE MILLION. Binding \$2.00; Out Map \$2.50; Tamara book \$1.75; Mill books, stone lengths, \$1.50. McFARLAND, Richmond Square, phone 8553.

The Song of the Cradle. Bye, bye! Hoopoes high: There's a sweet little cradle hanging in the sky; A dear little life that is coming to bliss; Two soft chubby hands that will pat and caress; A pure little soul winging down from above; A darling to care for, a baby to love. In the days when Eve sinned it was written that motherhood should hereafter be accompanied with pain and sorrow; but this curse upon our fore-parents has been lightened more and more as mankind have learned to rise superior to many of their sins and mistakes. One of the grandest agencies which enlightened Science has discovered to relieve motherhood from excessive suffering is the 'Favorite Prescription' devised by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. This wonderful 'Prescription' imbues the entire nervous system with natural, healthy vitality; gives elastic vigor to the delicate organism specially concerned in motherhood; renders the prospective mother strong and cheerful and makes the coming of baby entirely free from danger and almost free from pain. The delighted gratitude of Mrs. Pearl Walton of Alvo, Cass Co., Neb., will find an echo in the heart of every expectant mother. 'Previous to the birth of my child,' writes Mrs. Walton, 'I had no appetite, was sick at my stomach, had headache, could not rest at night, was completely worn out every way. I commenced to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and began to improve right away. I used two bottles of this great medicine and felt like a new person. At the time of confinement I was in labor but a little while and I owe it all to that great remedy—Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.' Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation.

All communications intended for publication or notice should be addressed to the Editor, and all business and other communications to the Managing Director True Witness P. & P. Co., Limited, P. O. Box 1138.

The subscription price of the TRUE WITNESS for city, Great Britain, Ireland and France is \$1.50; Belgium, Italy, Germany and Australia, \$2.00; Canada, United States and Newfoundland, \$1.00. Terms payable in advance.

EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....JUNE 25, 1898.

A NOBLE ACT OF SACRIFICE.

In addition to the subscriptions to the Catholic High School fund which we noted last week, it is our pleasant duty to chronicle this week a donation that deserves more than passing comment. It is from a working girl, whose identity is a secret to all except herself and Father Quinlivan; and it amounts to no less than \$1,000, representing perhaps the hard-earned savings of a lifetime. Words fail to do justice to the splendid and heroic self-sacrifice of which this gift in aid of the cause of religion and education is a signal proof. Nor are such noble acts rare amongst Irish working girls. The costly and beautiful embellishments of the interior of St. Patrick's Church constitute another instance. And it is to the same generous and self-sacrificing spirit amongst the Irish working girls in the United States that the maintenance of the national movement in Ireland for so many years is due. From the same source also has come the money which has paid for the construction of hundreds—nay, thousands—of churches and schools in Ireland, in the United States, in Canada, in far-off Australasia. What a lesson such boundless and whole-souled zeal in the cause of faith and education and patriotism is to the most exalted as well as to the humblest amongst us. The world does not know the name of these noble-hearted working girls, but they are assuredly inscribed in the Book of Life. Some people may feel inclined to think that \$1,000 is an extravagant sum for this Irish working girl to donate to the new High School fund. But these people cannot appreciate the spirit of self-sacrifice which motivates the giving up of everything for the love of God and for the love of our neighbors, especially those young men who are to come after us, who will reap the benefit of the High School, and on whom will devolve the duty of continuing and increasing the influence and the strength of the English speaking portion of the Catholics of Montreal.

TO-MORROW'S GREAT DAY.

What promises to be one of the grandest Irish demonstrations ever held in America will take place to-morrow, when the centenary of the rebellion of '98 will be celebrated, and when men with the love of the Old Land still burning in their hearts will assemble from all parts of the country to do honor to the memory of the heroes who shed their blood on battlefields and scaffolds in the sacred cause of freedom. Excursion trains from distant points will arrive today carrying crowds of patriotic Irishmen, who will swell the great procession, and help to make the grand demonstration on the Exhibition Grounds most impressive and one of which everybody may be justly proud.

For months past all the Irish and Catholic societies have been working hard in organizing and preparing for the great day. All the arrangements are as perfect as human foresight can make them. There will be a flood of oratory from some of the best speakers in the country, and there will be a hearty *caed m'ille faille* for the visitors, which will show that the proverbial spirit of Irish hospitality is still very much alive in the land.

To-morrow morning, Grand Mass will be celebrated in St. Patrick's Church and a sermon appropriate to the grand occasion will be preached. At one o'clock in the afternoon all the societies to take part in the procession will assemble at the Haymarket, William

and a procession up the head of the line will move, the route selected being along William to Colborne, to Wellington, to McCord, to Notre Dame, to St. Lawrence, to St. Catherine, to Park Avenue, and thence to the Exhibition Grounds. It is estimated that there will be between six and eight thousand men in line, and it behooves all societies to be at the rendezvous sharp on time, so that the marshals will have no difficulty in starting.

Arrived at the Exhibition Grounds, two immense platforms will be built specially for the occasion. It would be impossible to give the immense crowd an opportunity to hear the speakers otherwise. One of these platforms will be presided over by Mr. William Rawley, County President, A.O.H., and the other by Mr. Ed. Halley. Among the speakers will be Judge McMahon, of Brooklyn, His Worship Mayor Prefontaine, Hon. Dr. Guerin, M. J. F. Quinn, M.P., H. C. St. Pierre, F. J. Curran, B.C.L., J. G. Bergeron, M.P., J. H. Casgrain, M.P.

TWO NOTABLE DEMONSTRATIONS.

The Catholic Order of Foresters had their annual parade in this city on Sunday last, and it was in every respect, as the full and special report which we print elsewhere in this issue shows, a magnificent success. There must have been over three thousand people in the procession, in which Acting Mayor Daniel Gallery took a prominent part, and a large number of visiting brethren from the United States walked. The Catholic Order of Foresters, which is undoubtedly one of the strongest and most influential organizations in the Province of Quebec, and particularly in Montreal and the surrounding district, deserves the highest credit for the faultless manner in which all the details of Sunday's demonstration were carried out. The numerous bands played airs that stirred old and touching memories in the minds of many who heard them, especially that of "St. Patrick's Day," "Garryowen," "The Meeting of the Waters" and "Pat Molloy." But the most notable feature of the parade was the spectacle of thousands of English-speaking Catholics, more particularly Irish Catholics, marching in its side by side with their French-Canadian brethren in the faith, a fraternity of mutual benevolence, based upon a common religious belief, of which a graceful and fitting recognition was given in the circumstance that at the High Mass in the Cathedral, at which they all assisted, there were two sermons preached, one in English and the other in French. We sincerely wish that this fraternal intercourse could be extended to the social and commercial relations of the French-speaking and English-speaking Catholics of the city and province.

Another great Catholic demonstration was held yesterday. It was the annual parade of the St. Jean Baptiste Society. This year a novel and a happily chosen idea was put into execution in connection with it. It was the celebration of Mass at the foot of Mount Royal—a hill with which are associated many interesting historical recollections connected with the early days of the occupation of this country by the French. His Grace Archbishop Bruchet Pontificated at the High Mass, the beginning of which was announced by three cannon shots. The music of the Mass was furnished by a choir composed of four hundred voices and an appropriate sermon was preached. Nearly twenty districts in Montreal and the surrounding parishes were represented. It was a magnificent and an imposing spectacle, which will long linger in the minds of those who witnessed it. At the close of the religious ceremony the vast concourse went to the Exhibition grounds, where spirit addresses were delivered by a number of French-Canadian orators. The TRUE WITNESS extends its hearty congratulations to its French-Canadian fellow-citizens upon the success that has marked the celebration of their great national festival, upon the solidarity of which it was a striking proof, upon the marvelous progress which they have made in recent years, and upon the generous support which they accord to their thriving press, of which *La Presse*, with its largest circulation in Canada, and *La Patrie* of late years, are the leading representatives. A fact that ought to furnish food for serious reflection to our people, who are so indifferent about having one news paper enthusiastically in harmony with their aspirations.

One of the principal reasons why the St. Jean Baptiste celebration is always a great success is the active interest which the French Canadian clergy take in it. In last week's issue of *La Semaine Religieuse* there appeared the following note from the Very Rev. Father Racicot, Vicar-General: "The pastors of the city and district of Montreal are requested to invite their parishioners to join with the St. Jean Baptiste Society in worthily celebrating our national festival on June 24th. All French-Canadians

who are able to do so should take part in the procession and assist at the Mass which will be offered up at the foot of the Mountain."

THE JESUIT COLLEGE JUBILEE.

This week St. Mary's College, Montreal, has celebrated the golden jubilee of its foundation. The list of the committees having charge of the celebration, which we publish elsewhere, would almost be ample proof themselves of the striking results attained by this well-known educational institution, which has equipped with learning, and especially with a strong classical course, men who hold the highest positions in every walk of life throughout the city and province. Many of our own fellow-countrymen have been associated with St. Mary's College in the past, and some of them, we are proud to say, have been amongst its shining lights. To-day, too, a similar statement might be made. Their names are so numerous that it would be invidious to single out any for special mention. In the field of controversy, for example, they have rejoiced the hearts of English-speaking Catholics by their invincible prowess, demolishing opponents right and left with the mighty weapons of truth and logic. We sincerely congratulate the Very Rev. Father Turgeon and the other devoted priests associated with him upon the half century of un-interrupted good work which St. Mary's College has performed; and we hope, no less sincerely, that it may continue in the future the success which has marked its career in the past.

Messrs. Wm. Rawley (County President), T. N. Smith, (Provincial Secretary), and M. Kearns (Provincial Treasurer) of this city, together with Provincial President E. Reynolds and Mr. Gallagher, of Quebec, leave tomorrow evening by the D. & H. Road, to attend the A.O.H. Convention at Trenton, N.J.

SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS AT MONTREAL COLLEGE.

It is not many weeks since the TRUE WITNESS alluded to the fact that comparatively few Irish Catholic parents of Montreal encourage their sons to undertake the studies that are usually required of those who purpose entering the ecclesiastical state; that few fathers place within their children's reach the advantages derived from a complete and thorough classical education. Yet the remarkable success of many of our young men who have been so favored should encourage others to follow in the same path. This fact was most strikingly exemplified the other day at the closing exercises of Montreal College. In the graduating class at this old and far famed institution the names of Irish Catholic students from the city occupied the first and most distinguished places at the B.A. examinations in the classical department. Messrs. Walsh, McCrory and Polan appear amongst the successful candidates. Mr. Walsh, moreover, is honored in the prize list as the most brilliant student in an exceptionally numerous and clever class of students. The College is evidently proud of its distinguished alumnus, and we are happy to chronicle his rare success, which, with the laurels won by Messrs. McCrory and Polan, reflect so much honor upon their countrymen in Montreal.

The headquarters of visiting societies in connection with the Centenary celebration will be as follows:—

Portland, Me., Hibernian Knights will be quartered at the Grand Union Hotel; the Quebec and Sherbrooke contingent, together with the Young Irishmen's Society of Kingston, Ont., will make their headquarters at the Albion Hotel.

AN APPRECIATIVE CONGREGATION.

How the pastor may live in the affection of his flock, even while away, was well illustrated the other day, when Rev. Father Ronan, of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, Dorchester, Mass., returned to his charge after an absence of four months spent in travelling through Europe and the Holy Land. A grand reception had been prepared for him, and there was also a very substantial token of esteem by way of surprise awaiting him in the form of a purse of \$3,000. In accepting the gift, Father Ronan announced that the sum of money just placed in his hands would be used for the spiritual welfare of the parish. Here is a man who for twenty-five years has labored zealously. A short holiday was absolutely necessary to his health, and his parishioners, who fully appreciated his ministrations amongst them, thought no better time than his home-coming could be selected to show in some way their love and reverence. This action is one which might serve as an object lesson to many parishes nearer home, whose contributions are scantier than a due proportion to their means. If the laborer is worthy of his hire, surely the worker in the Lord's

vineyard should not be allowed to neglect the real truth of the matter, however unpalatable though it be to say it, and unwelcome though it be to hear it, is that the priests are seldom treated with anything like the liberality they deserve. How many people really think of the hardship a priest is subjected to. After a severe day's work in the parish, tired from his labors, his few short hours of slumber are broken by the call of the sick for consolation or the dying for shriving. In trouble and perplexity, who but the priest is looked to and whose but his unselfish advice is sought? And with all this, there are many Catholics who think their duty done when they have deposited a coin in the collection plate or contributed a small annual fee, the latter, by the way, frequently grudgingly parted with. More generosity would well become many of our well-to-do Catholics. The presentation to Father Ronan is a case in point. The money thus given is never used personally by the priest, as the personal needs of these self-sacrificing men are few, and the funds are invariably turned to either educational or spiritual purposes; so that, after all, it is not money given away, but rather invested in the best sort of security.

A call has been issued, in connection with the Centenary Celebration, by the various societies, to report at their respective halls on Sunday at one o'clock sharp, to proceed in a body to the place assigned to them on Haymarket Square.

CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT MISSIONS.

That Protestant missionary enterprise abroad is not all a success, notwithstanding all the money spent upon it, was recently made very clear by a remarkable address delivered by Cardinal Moran, of Sydney, New South Wales. The Cardinal was led to refer to the subject on account of an anonymous letter which had been published a few days before in a Sydney daily newspaper. The writer of the letter stated, in effect, "that the Protestant missionaries won their laurels in higher grades of society among the rich, while the Catholic Church was more successful among the poorer and humbler classes. The Cardinal thanked this Priarisee for his compendious statement. The difference between the Protestant and Catholic missionaries could hardly, he said, be more strikingly defined. Our Saviour says that "unless we become as little ones we shall not enter the kingdom of heaven." The mission of the Catholic Church embraces all mankind; none are shut out from her ample fold. Take the vast Indian empire, said his Eminence. During the past century all the wealth and the prestige of Great Britain has been given to strengthen the Protestant missionaries from England. What was the result? According to the last census, there were about forty-five different Protestant missions, and their followers numbered about 700,000. About half of these were Europeans or descendants of the old military settlers. How has the Catholic Church progressed, on the other hand? Including Ceylon, the Catholics numbered more than two millions. According to Sir William Hamilton, the Protestant missions received \$945,000 a year from the Government. The Government gives no aid to the Catholic Church as an establishment. All that was given by the Government in this direction was a few hundred pounds to priests for military chaplaincies and similar duties.

"It was proposed to appoint a commission to enquire into the Protestant missions in the East. Mr. Arnold White, who spent many years in the East, advocates the proposed commission. He says: 'What men of the world are the general fictions that in England represent the state of the mission field to be something quite different from what, in fact, it really is. The line that separates imposture from exaggeration may be imperceptible, but if the public are deceived, as I for one believe them to be deceived on the mission results as a whole, it is well that the facts should be established in the light of the day. We have spent \$350,000,000 in teaching to the heathen a lesson we have not begun to learn ourselves. It is necessary that the commission should take note of these contrasts. For, although we in England lose sight of the truth, Asiatics do not. We are not serious ourselves, and it would be a wonder if the intelligent Hindus and Chinese can take our Protestantism seriously. Indeed, we sometimes learn from the missionaries themselves that even they are not quite so much deeply earnest as we are given to understand by enthusiastic rhetoricians at missionary meetings.' Mr. White cites, from the Times of Dec. 4, 1895, a speech of Rev. C. T. Studd, who declares 'he could assure his hearers that the sport of preaching the Gospel to the heathen excelled the sport of cricket, football, shooting, or any other sport.' Mr. White concludes: 'At all events if all men could see what I have seen, the smug complacency about missions

after national reformation, I do not know myself that I have not done more to prevent it.' "It would thus be seen," said Cardinal Moran, "that the Protestant missionaries, with all their material resources, had sterility written on them." His Eminence went on to point out that although about \$200,000,000 has been spent during the present century in building Protestant colleges and schools in India the result was proportionately very small some time ago.

The A.O.H. Convention, which convenes on Monday next, will be a fitting tribute to the patriots of 1798, as on this occasion the two great Irish organizations, the Board of Erin and the A.O.H., will be united under one head.

A PROMINENT ADVERTISER SPEAKS.

THE TRUE WITNESS is not given to flattering itself in its own columns, as is the custom in some of the newspaper offices not a mile distant from its office of publication, although there is no doubt it reaches a large and profitable class of consumers in the city and district of Montreal, as well as elsewhere in Canada and the United States. But when such an unsolicited compliment as the following one is paid us, we feel we are justified in giving it publicity, especially when it comes from such a well known establishment:—

2343 St. Catherine Street,
MONTREAL, June 21, 1898.

We have pleasure in testifying to our appreciation of the value of THE TRUE WITNESS as an advertising medium among the section to which it more particularly appeals.

(Signed) JOHN MURPHY & CO.

THE CRISIS IN ITALY.

The Daily Witness could not possibly let any opportunity, however flimsy, pass in which it is possible to find any fresh antagonism to the Catholic Church. Hatred of the Church and everything Catholic is its meat and drink, and it is not to be wondered at that the present crisis in the Italian Cabinet should be seized upon as the excuse for a leader on Church and State in Italy. As usual it can only see through the blackened spectacles of bigotry, and in its anxiety to make a case, states absolutely the opposite to the true inwardness of the matter, and lays to the blame of internal cliques the present trouble. The Witness is naturally an admirer of Rudini, for Rudini is an enemy of the Church, and a man to whom even the thought of the temporal power is hateful. The Witness, after referring to the control of the charitable institutions having been placed in the hands of the communal authorities, says:—

It is easy to appreciate the discontent of the Clericals and their immediate following. This highly beneficial policy, so far as the public at large was concerned, has formed the base upon which has been built up a widely ramified system of agitation, which, aggravated by the support of Socialistic elements, culminated in the late armed outbreak. On the whole, however, it may be predicted with some safety that should the Marquis di Rudini fail for the present to carry out his proposed measures, it will not be due to any exaggerated tenderness for the clerical opponents of the Government, but to hostility to the restrictions proposed for the Socialistic press and clubs. In any event, there can be no doubt that the Italian Parliament is now face to face with a most perilous and critical situation, one that will require the exercise of much patriotism and statesmanship in order to evolve satisfactory and effective legislation in the premises.

There is one very glaring mistake in the above with a very transparent covering. It is the "exaggerated tenderness for the clerical opponents" that will cause the downfall of the Marquis di Rudini and his proposed methods for the suppression of the clerical element. And what a lesson there is in the whole jumbled history of United Italy since the Holy Father has been deprived of the States of the Church. What a melancholy spectacle does Italy now present to the rest of the world! Ruined financial institutions, a government so corrupt that an investigation showed the state of affairs to be simply appalling; an army ignominiously beaten by a barbaric sovereign in Africa; armed mobs crying for bread; all this in the face of what is being done by a beneficent and paternal government. On the other hand, as this United Italy gradually descends in the scale of political and financial influence, the prisoner of the Vatican is becoming a greater power. He has overcome the man of blood and iron, and Bismarck was beaten, notwithstanding all his tenacity, and the anti-Catholic laws in Germany failed in their purpose of oppression. He is the man most looked to in the settlements of great political disputes, and Nuncios are established where they never existed before. There is even a well marked feeling in the great mass of the Italian people that the restoration of a portion of the Papal territory is an event to be looked for in the not far distant future. It is the general recognition of this fact that points like the

the opening on the wall of each man as a kind of 'approaching disaster.' The danger is apparent, and how much it is created by the Italian Government may easily be discerned in the frantic efforts being made to suppress clerical agitation and clerical clubs.

SIR WILLIAM HINGSTON HONORED.

Just as we are going to press we learn that the Ottawa University conferred on Sir William Hingston the honorary degree of LL.D. Few men in America occupy a more prominent place in the world of medicine than Sir William Hingston, and in conferring the honor on him the Ottawa University honors itself. Sir William delivered an address on the occasion, which we will have very great pleasure in reproducing in our next issue.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE. LEADING CENTRES IN ONTARIO.

When one sees such evidences of Catholic progress and advance, he instinctively concludes that the early Catholic settlements here were carefully fostered, and that under its present distinguished head, Right Rev. Denis O'Connor, D.D., the great work of the diocese goes on with energetic zeal and exactitude. I called at the Episcopal residence and had the privilege of a pleasant talk with Rev. Fathers Tiernan and Brady. The latter is a former able and esteemed pastor of Woodstock, to the vigor of whose trenchant pen is due the acquiescing, at least in Canada, of that vile out-cast woman called Margaret L. Sheppard. The former is, I think, the Chancellor of the diocese, and is a worthy type of the Irish priest that sheds honor on the Church and race.

I was also fortunate in having an interview with Mr. Thomas Coffey, the veteran and staunch owner and publisher of the Catholic Record, a newspaper that has ever stood up unflinchingly in defence of Catholic rights and interests in the Dominion, and has besides lent its powerful influence in spreading the true principles of Catholic principle and morality among the Catholic reading public from Halifax to British Columbia. By the time these lines are written Mr. and Mrs. Coffey will be on their way to Ireland. This worthy pair would once more feast their eyes and hearts in seeing again the sacred soil and places which gave them birth. This is characteristic of the Irish race, for no matter what may be the distance of time and place, the true Celtic soul yearns for the land of its birth. Mr. Thomas Coffey, as I understand, left Ireland at an early age, and by sheer industry and native ability, regulated by the pure principles of honesty and sterling integrity, he rose to his present honorable position among the successful representative Irish Catholic men of Canada.

The readers of the TRUE WITNESS as well as Irishmen and women generally will wish Mr. and Mrs. Coffey a pleasant and safe visit to the land of their fathers.

Leaving London I penetrated into a rich agricultural district, Mooresville, Post Office, Middlesex County, McGillivray Township, not far from Lucan, Biddulph.

As far as the farmers' comforts and interests are concerned this may be called one of the favored portions of the Province, and correctly so, for the soil is first-class, wheat grows in abundance, and other grains as well, and hereabouts the agriculturalist's labors do not go for nothing.

It is pleasing to find here well to do Catholic farmers who bear truly Celtic Irish names. The hospitable roof under which I am here resting is owned by Mr. Joseph Kelly, and his brothers William and Thomas own properties on the same line. Then Mr. Patrick Curtin, a very prosperous and respected resident, is close by, and scores of other Catholic Celts are grouped not far away. The Rev. Father Traher, P. P. of Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church, Huron County, is also pastor of St. Peter's, McGillivray; the churches being about eight miles apart. Yesterday I attended Mass at St. Peter's and met the esteemed pastor, who spends himself in devotion to the spiritual and temporal well-being of his devoted flock. Here the feminine rivalries and frivolities in dress are not so acute as in the great cities and towns, but solid, chaste respectability is seen to perfection, and it is refreshing to find oneself in the midst of a devout, healthy and contented congregation who have carved out homes and positions by dint of honest labor and prudent management. It is an object lesson, as proving what Irish Catholics can do when they get a fair field and fair play.

Father Traher is counted a priest of large ability, and is noted for his methodical way of handling church affairs and all concerns of his joint parishes. The people are blessed in him, and he in his people.

WM. E. ELLISON.

The statistics for the last year of the order of the Brothers of the Christian Schools throughout the world have been completed, and a copy of the report was received recently at the novitiate, Ammendale, Md., the headquarters of the Baltimore province. The arrangement of the report for the year 1897 gives the following general resume: Number of schools or houses, 1,475; number of Brothers, 14,681; number of novices and aspirants, 5,227; number of pupils taught in the schools during the year, 324,875. A few weeks ago the community at Ammendale was augmented by eighteen young men who came from County Kilkenny, Ireland.

Readers of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

Note and Comment

To those Catholics whose natural sympathies go out to the United States in the present war some strange sounds may strike upon their ears from most unexpected quarters.

Let nobody imagine that in what is here written the good faith and good intent of the great majority of Americans is impugned.

"I stayed with God all day Saturday," he said. The Lord God is King in this business. The Pope was more powerful in New York city than in Rome.

"I'm ashamed of McKinley. He's had our soldiers loaded on ships and been afraid to send them on their mission because of phantom Spanish fleets.

"This is a good war. It is a religious war. I believe this country has the manhood needed for the hour and is now taking its stand for the future.

For complete unblushing blasphemy was there ever sight like this? How long can people with decent ears listen to it?

"We have now been at war forty days, and what have we found? We found that we had no army. We found we had no National Guard, that great reserve strength upon which we depended so much as the last resort.

These words were spoken by the Rev. Mr. Dixon, in a sermon in New York last Sunday. He also declared that there were traitors in Congress, men bought up by the attorneys of the Sugar Trust.

A prince, there is among them, and the fashionable of ultra-fashionable Newport bow their heads before him and in-

tionally bow their heads before the altar of God because a prince sets the example. Read this bit of special news published by the New York Herald:-

NEWPORT, R. I., Sunday.—Township and cottagers are manifesting the liveliest interest in the presence of Prince Albert of Belgium, who is being entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer.

JUNE BRIDES.

One of the prettiest weddings held in St. Anthony's Church for many years was that which took place on Tuesday morning, when Mr. William P. McVey, eldest son of Mr. John McVey, and confidential manager for Messrs. George R. Prosser & Co. of this city, and Miss Nora Kinella, only daughter of Ald. T. Kinella, one of the churchwardens of the parish, were the contracting parties.

The ceremony was performed by the pastor, Rev. John E. Donnelly, assisted by the Rev. William O'Meara, pastor of St. Gabriel's, and Rev. P. F. O'Donnell, pastor of St. Mary's. The nuptial mass was celebrated at the high altar, and the church was beautifully decorated by the lady friends of the bride and sisters of the groom, with palms and other potted plants and cut flowers.

The bride, who was escorted by her father, looked charming in her handsome Parisian costume of gray, and many there were who said a prettier bride had rarely been seen in the precincts of the sacred edifice.

After the ceremony at the church the happy couple left by the C.N.E. to spend their honeymoon in Albany, New York, Washington and Boston, where they have many relatives and friends.

The bride was made the recipient of numerous costly presents which come from relatives and friends in this city as well as other parts of Canada, and from the neighboring Republic, while the groom received magnificent souvenirs from the employees of the establishment with which he has been so long associated, as well as from a number of his most intimate friends.

It is the intention of Mr. and Mrs. McVey to take up their residence, on their return, on Greene Avenue, near St. Antoine street.

The church of St. Louis de France was the scene of a pretty wedding on Tuesday morning, when Mr. James Carmody, well known in the circles of the young men of St. Patrick's parish, and Miss Anna Louise (Daisy) Grace, were united in marriage.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Laroque, P.P., and the church was crowded with friends of both parties.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of Mrs. Grace, mother of the bride, and it was attended by a large number of friends and acquaintances.

The happy couple left in the afternoon for New York and Baltimore to spend their honeymoon.

THE CONVENT OF NOTRE DAME DES ANGES.

Closing Exercises and Rewards of Merit.

A Most Successful Entertainment, Miss Skelly Speaks Eloquent Words of Farewell.

The annual Commencement exercises of the Convent of Our Lady of Angels at St. Laurent, under the direction of Rev. Sisters of the Holy Cross, took place on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., at 9 a.m. It was the first time for several years that the parents of the pupils were admitted to this interesting ceremony, and that, added to the fact that an unusually brilliant examination had taken place, accounts for the large number present.

The opening of the exercises began with an overture entitled 'Concordantia', after which came the distribution of prizes.

Medals and diplomas were awarded to the following young ladies of the graduating class:—Misses A. Prevost, Miss M. Gahan, Miss M. Dineen, Miss A. Skelly, Miss C. Dausereau, Miss E. Hebert and Miss A. Michaud.

For general proficiency, a gold medal presented by His Holiness Leo XIII at the request of His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, was won by Miss A. Prevost.

A gold medal for good conduct was presented to Miss Dausereau.

Silver medals, for good conduct, were presented to Miss Mathieu and Miss Eva Jasmin. Misses Marchand and Dineen received medals for excellence in Catechism.

A gold medal, presented by Mr. W. Legault for instrumental music, was awarded to Miss Dausereau.

Miss Marie Louise Marion secured the gold medal presented by Mr. A. Desjardins for general excellence.

Silver medals, for vocal music, were awarded to Miss Emma Bonin.

Misses A. Audette and Jolicoeur were awarded gold medals for plain sewing and fancy work.

Miss Alma Recette, a silver medal for wax work.

Gold medal, for painting, to Miss M. Dineen.

Silver medal, for drawing, to Miss C. Vallincent.

Five diplomas were awarded for book-keeping, to Misses Gahan, Dineen, Skelly, Michaud and Hebert.

The audience were afterwards entertained by a very well trained chorus, with Miss Dineen and Miss Skelly as soloists, in a song entitled 'Moonlight Will Come Again,' which was heartily encored.

Miss M. A. Lebeau, in a declamation entitled 'Fifteen Years,' captivated her audience, as well as Miss A. Cuvieux, who recited a selection entitled, 'Jeanne de Burges.'

Then followed a musical selection, with piano, mandolin and violin, by seven of the pupils, entitled 'Song of the Nightingale.'

Miss Margaret Dineen and Miss Olive Panneuf gave two very interesting declamations, entitled 'The Empty Niche,' by J. B. O'Reilly, and 'Le Ciboire Sauve.'

A violin quartette, 'Vienna For Ever,' showed careful training on the part of the Sisters.

The valedictorian was Miss A. Skelly, and the manner in which she spoke the words of farewell reflected very great credit both upon the institution and upon herself.

those who, through many years, have labored to form our hearts to the love and practice of virtue, and to store our minds with the flowers of knowledge destined to embellish our future career.

To you, Rev. Fr. Chaplain, we owe a debt we can never repay; yet it is one we can never forget. Like unto those favored plants which retain their pristine freshness beneath the snows of cold December, so shall our gratitude live on to the verge of time, but to blossom with renewed beauty and vigor in the spring tide of a blessed eternity.

To you, Reverend Mother, we sadly say farewell. Often, in the course of coming years, shall we recall your words of kind advice. Ever shall we retain a souvenir of your kindly care. It is our earnest prayer that during long years to come you may continue to be the light and guide of our dear Alma Mater, the consolation of its inmates.

And to you, dear teachers, we sadly say farewell. Our frail bark which you have helped to equip will soon be afloat on the sea of the world, and although the Star of Hope is now brightly mirrored in its placid waters, still, we know that its smooth surface has seen the wreck of more noble vessels than ours.

And now, dear Alma Mater, fare thee well! Ever shall the hearts of thy children turn to thee as the guide of their existence. Memory shall ever revert with pleasure to the happy hours spent within thy walls. With every room is associated a souvenir of thy beloved inmates—a souvenir which shall remain in memory's store to form the brightest reminiscences of the past.

Rev. Canon Martin, in reply, delivered a very happy speech.

Miss Dausereau, of Nashua, N. H., delivered the valedictory address in French.

The proceedings were brought to a close by a cleverly rendered chorus.

HAPPENINGS IN NEW YORK.

Whitman said that one was a dose for an adult and one quarter of one a dose for a child. He believed that the drug had affected the boy's spinal column.

The Merchants' Association of New York which started out with such a flourish of trumpets, is not turning out to be the shining success that was looked for.

The proposed to look after the expansion of export business in manufactured products through the reform or the consular service; for the increased efficiency in the Post Office Department; for the improvement of internal waterways to meet the demands required by commerce; for deepening the harbor; for closer and reciprocal trade relations with Canada and other English colonies; for state ownership of our system of canals; for the proper representation of New York State at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha; for the proper representation of the manufactured products of Greater New York at the State Fair to be held at Syracuse; against discrimination of all kinds, whether in freight or passenger rates, in favor of any person, place or place; for proper legislation favorably affecting the business interests, and against improper legislation unfavorably affecting

Well Made Makes Well

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared by experienced pharmacists of today, who have brought to the production of this great medicine the best results of medical research. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a modern medicine, containing just those vegetable ingredients which were seemingly intended by Nature herself for the alleviation of human ills.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

Hood's Pills

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

BOYS' OVERALLS, BROWNIES. Overall are now in demand for Boys. They are very nice for seaside or holiday wear. You can get them in all sizes with bibs and straps attached. Only 50c per pair.

ALLAN'S, 2220 St. Catherine Street, and 601 Craig Street, MONTREAL.

GOLF HOSE TOPS. Turns an ordinary Tweed Suit into a Bicycle Suit, without having to buy a pair of Knickers or Golf Hose. Worn with the ordinary socks. Can be had in black grounds or heather mixtures. Only 50c per pair. Patented in Canada, and can only be had in Montreal at

ALLAN'S 661 Craig Street or 2299 St. Catherine Street.

those interests; for a broad and equitable system of taxation, and for New York City and State first, last and always.

Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Officers and Members of Divisions No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and Hibernian Knights, will assemble at Hibernia Hall, No. 212 Notre Dame Street, on Sunday, the 2nd inst. at 1:30 p.m. sharp and proceed to Haymarket Square to take part in parade and demonstration in honor of the memories of the heroes of 1798. JAMES MEYER, County Secretary.

parts of our trade with Canada demand that the Government shall stand, not upon the order of its doing, but to do at once.

Premature Burials.

Dr. Alex. Under, Professor of Physiology, New York—"In view of the evidence revealed in its pages and of my own experience, I am horrified at the evidence which are made to fill the public sense into a belief that interments of living persons never, or hardly ever, happen. Undertakers could tell stories that, if known, would compel conviction. Cataleptic trances is a source of deception too little understood, and several of the cases commonly employed, and even hydroptic injections, can produce the condition. Your work points out the perils, and the precautions suggested against the danger that will, if generally employed, prove successful. I should want much more than the average doctor's certificate to convince me of the fact of death."

FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE.

Discussing the subject of the Fast Atlantic Steamship service between Canada and England, the Liverpool Journal of Commerce says:—

Now, what do the repeated delays and failures to raise the capital for this fast line, which has been advocated since 1858, mean? Simply this, that in the opinion of the average investor the subsidy of £154,500 per annum is altogether inadequate. That is all! The public have latterly had presented to them an association of names which would, under more favourable circumstances, have at once begot the confidence which an investor must feel before he entrusts his monies in a scheme.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write today for a free copy of our interesting book 'Patents Help' and allow you are swindled. We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo for free advice. HARRISON & MARION, Experts, New York Life Building, Montreal, and Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

The Wants of the Family

IN BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS AND FOOTWEAR generally, are nowhere catered to as well as by us. From the tiny Infant to the aged Grandparent, we have just the shoes to impart Comfort, please the eye and suit the pocket. A trial, we are convinced, will add YOU to our long list of Contented Customers.

RONAYNE BROS., 2027 Notre Dame St., COR. CHABOLLEZ SQUARE.

THE PLUNGERS BY THE SEA.

A Short and Instructive Lesson to the Men and Women of Leisure.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis Says the World Would be Better if There were More Regard for Home-The Evil of Absentee Husbands and Wives and Its Consequences.

The writer was very much surprised and amused a few days ago in listening to the remarks of an able-bodied and talented young man to the effect that it was his intention to spend two months of the summer at a seaside resort.

Appropos of the latter day craze of a certain class of men and women to leave their homes and seek pastures new for months at a time, Mrs. Jefferson Davis, writing to the New York Herald, offers some mental food for thoughtful people.

To those who remember the stationary habits of the average American family of fifty years ago, this eternal search for another climate than that in which our families and our interests are situated is most indicative of the restlessness which is the characteristic of modern life.

Those were the times of small towns and suburban cottages. The growth of the city population, it seems to me, is fostered by the habit of summer flitting, for if custom and convenience did not invite to a villegiatura, fewer men and women would be willing to put themselves in this prison of brick and mortar for the term of their natural lives.

Certainly the converse proposition is true. The rank and file of summer boarders is recruited from the dwellers in great cities who have come, Antau-like, to renew their strength by touching Mother Earth for a little space when she is at her fairest.

To the very rich this flitting is but the translation of the family from one home to another, but in the average household it is a momentous question, involving a considerable pecuniary outlay and the necessary sacrifice of some one's convenience and happiness.

An invalid is ordered off for change of air by the doctor, that autocrat of the nineteenth century, and the family see to it that the commands are carried out in spite of protests and objections on the patient's part, and because this is needful for the restoration of impaired health it is right.

Of course the mother of a family who sees her children wilting around her in the city's heat like flowers deprived of dew, knows that there is no recourse for her but the sad choice between two contending duties, and perforce the family trunks are packed and the men of the household must be left to their lonely struggle with heat and the second maid's archaic efforts at cooking, alleviated by occasional trips to roof gardens and restaurant dinners, where it is not only "mau who is vile," it is a choice of evils, but American parents have a reputation to support for unselfish devotion to their children, and nobly they uphold it in the main; but there is another and a different class who flock to the summer watering places, a class who have only the motive of individual pleasure and rapid boredom as an excuse for neglected duty.

There are husbands who leave their wives at little country villages for economy, while they saunter on the parade of fashionable resorts whispering tender nothings to silly women whom they never expect to see again, or spending that which they have passed many weary hours to gain in the winter on a champagne supper for these smiling fair ones who will forget their very names before another week is over.

There are wives who revel in the easy part of grass widows while their money-makers toil uncomplainingly in the heat and dust of the town. These are not necessarily selfish or evil-minded women; they are simply in most cases gay-hearted "semi detached" women, who are bored by leisure and heat and want some change, or who, in the stupid pitiable phrase in use by some young wives in this day, "must be amused." They insist that no change has come over them, that their husbands are as dear to them as they were on their bridal day, "but, don't you know, one must have a change and he cannot go."

The best test of the barometer of their love is, how would they have received a decree of banishment from a husband a week after the wedding? Would not any climate, any quarters, have been welcome by his side? Daily association and unity of interest should have drawn the pair nearer since their wedding day, but has it done so?

The childless young wife separated from domestic cares and the companionship of her chosen and closest friend and counsellor is often betrayed into levity of demeanor which in no degree indicates laxity of morals, but places her in a false position before society, and there

is no escape from the record of one life's doings. It goes on uninterruptedly, and by it one must stand or fall before the public.

The society of any summer resort is sufficiently varied to include people whom we shall probably meet at some future day, and idle, reminiscence gossip, dealing with little imprudences long forgotten by the perpetrator, growing as it rolls, often crushes out the life of an innocent woman.

Woe to her if she has not cared to associate with other women. No woman is strong enough to ignore her own sex, but if she has been respectful to them, not "extreme to mark" their shortcomings and thus made friends among them, when she is even justly assailed by slander, the bread of kind words which she has cast upon the waters will stem the abuse of her enemies in her time of need.

If a young woman be ever so prudent, if she be the happy possessor of a home guarded by a kind husband, it cannot be necessary for her to leave it for three months and saunter about a hotel in an indiscriminate acquaintance and temporary association with such women and men as frequent all summer resorts.

She would be much better at home, waiting her husband's leisure to accompany her for a short visit to some healthful place. All of us who have been separated from our nearest relatives for a considerable time are conscious of a certain restraint, a change in our intercourse with them. We do not know exactly what to say, and wonder what has come over us; we do not love them less, but we do not feel at home with them—and husbands and wives are not exempt from this experience.

Propinquity is the cause of many marriages, and it certainly is the conservator of the happiness of many more. Nothing is more to be deprecated than the separation for a season between man and wife. If he can keep up the home expenses during his absence she may go with him for about the same expenditure, or at least very little more, or if he is working too hard to leave home, then unless the wife is an invalid, she can stay with and comfort him by her companionship in his short hours of leisure and wait patiently until they can take their holidays together.

Absentee husbands and wives are the growing social evil of our day and the woeful consequences every one sees. The happiest married people, so far as I have observed them in my long and varied life, are those who are as little absent from each other as possible. If marriage is found to be a heavy and grievous yoke the couple will cease to shrink from the weight when it is never taken off them—custom reconciles us to any condition. If, on the contrary, it has been a happy union, the needless separation of the pair is an entering wedge in their love, for in long absences begin the mental reservations from each other which are the death of a perfect union.

JACQUES CARTIER BANK.

Proceedings at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the Jacques Cartier Bank there were present: Hon. Alph. Desjardins, Messrs. A. S. Hamelin, Dumont Lavolette, G. N. Ducharme, L. J. O. Beauchemin, Alderman Laporte, D. O. Bourbeau, Achille Gagnon, Odilon David, J. P. Lebel, P. Caron, Hubert Desjardins, A. Larose, J. Ducloux, S. A. Larose, O. Martineau, Ugel Fauze, Dr. A. A. Bernard, and others.

Hon. Alph. Desjardins acted as chairman of the meeting, and Mr. Tancrede Bienvenu, as secretary. Messrs. D. O. Bourbeau, and Odilon David, were appointed scrutineers.

The Directors' report presented to the Shareholders at the annual meeting on the 15th June, 1898, was as follows: "The Board of Directors have the honor to present their report upon the operations of the bank during the past year, up to the 31st of May, 1898.

Balance at the credit of the account "Profit and Loss," at the 31st of May, 1897, \$11,292 79. Net profits during the past year, up to the 31st of May, 1898, managing expenses, interest on deposits and losses being deducted, \$45,397 45.

That amount has been distributed as follows: Dividend 2 1/2 per cent. paid on the 1st of December, 1897, \$12,500 00. Dividend 2 1/2 per cent. paid on the 1st of June, 1898, 12 500 00. Added to the Reserve Fund, 15 000 00. Balance at the credit of the account "Profit and Loss," 16 690 24.

The above figures, as well as those contained in your General Manager's report, show a most satisfactory state of affairs as a result of the financial year just ended. Anxious to close the liquidation which the present manager had undertaken, we have thought it our duty to ask your co-operation in reducing for this year the dividend to 5 per cent., but this sacrifice will only be temporary and we can already foresee that it will not be imposed upon you in the future.

The success of our work during the past year has been such that after attending to our overdue debts, not guaranteed, which in the last statement of affairs amounted to \$65,131 80, and paying a 5 per cent. dividend, we have been able to increase the reserve fund by \$15,000, which sum raises that fund to 50 per cent of the capital and makes our contingent \$16 000 00.

esces a considerable amount of assets in order to be able to meet any emergency. "Your directors wish to express their satisfaction with the work which has been done, and it is but fair to say that your general manager, aided by the acting officers of the different branches, has realized every advantage possible, under the state of affairs.

"Answering to reiterated solicitations, we have opened a branch in Ottawa, situated near the French-Canadian commercial centre of the capital, and destined to render important services to our French-speaking countrymen. The first operations of the branch show that the public appreciates its usefulness, and we have reason to hope for the best results for the bank as well as for the public.

"The head office and the different branches have been regularly inspected, and we can congratulate ourselves on the zeal and intelligence with which your manager and other officers of the bank have fulfilled their respective duties.

"Respectfully submitted, (Signed) ALPHONSE DESJARDINS, President.

After reading the report, the President made a few remarks upon the prosperous situation of the bank, and invited Mr. Bienvenu, the Manager, to read his report, which follows:— General statement of the affairs of the Jacques Cartier Bank, up to the 31st of May, 1898:—

LIABILITIES. Notes of the Bank in circulation \$ 446 665 00. Deposits of the Federal Government 24 827 40. Deposits of the Provincial Government 147 720 26. Deposits bearing interest 2 821 450 94. Deposits not bearing interest 633 229 45. Owed to correspondents of the Bank in foreign countries 50 922 27. Capital paid up \$4 124 815 32. Reserve fund 250 000 00. Reserve for deduction of discount on notes falling due 25 000 00. Profit and Loss—Disposable balance of profits 16 690 24. Total, capital and surplus \$ 7 91 090 24. Unclaimed dividends 530 52. N° 65 dividend, payable on the 1st of June, 1898 12 500 00. \$4 929 536 08.

ASSETS. Gold and silver coin \$ 26 560 22. Dominion notes 304 786 00. Deposit with the Federal Government to guarantee circulation 22 215 08. Notes of and cheques on other banks 179 841 02. Due by other banks in Canada 37 578 12. Due by other banks in Europe and the United States 42 029 64. Loans on demand upon stocks, shares and debentures 371 000 00. Loans to municipal corporations 367 600 00. Debentures of the federal Government and of municipal corporations 126 400 00. \$4 929 536 08.

Discounted notes, deduction being made of the interest on notes not due, \$25 000. Notes in suitance 18 153 16. Due by branches of the bank in daily exchange 26 099 20. Loans on mortgage 34 577 25. Real estate 23 636 56. Buildings of the bank, head and branch offices 110 000 00. Furniture, stationery, etc. 34 858 73. \$4 929 536 08.

(Signed) TANCREDE BIENVENU, General Manager.

Mr. Bienvenu made in substance the following remarks to the shareholders: Gentlemen,—The progress realized during the past year rises above that of the preceding year. On the 31st May, 1897, the assets of your bank were summed up in the following figures, \$3,902,000, and on the 31st of May, this year, they were \$4,929,000, i.e., an increase of over a million.

Circumstances, however, have been more favorable this year, especially during the last six months. Excessive competition has not ceased to reduce the profits of daily transactions, for all the banks are every day making new concessions to their patrons.

We have successfully passed through those difficulties, and our profits have been \$12,000 more than those of last year. We must add that our reserve fund of profits is more than \$291,000, i.e., nearly 60 per cent of the paid capital. This is certainly a fact of a nature to give you confidence in the future.

The situation of the Bank is actually such that we are able to derive benefit from any improvement in the general state of affairs.

We have perfected the branch service and, like more important institutions, we propose to suit our operations in the different cities, according to the situation in the localities, extending advances to the trade in places favored by a special activity, and all the branch officers become exclusively "saving banks." Our agents must be led by those principles, and after a time, we will obtain satisfactory results.

During the past financial year, we have competed with important commercial institutions in the tendering for federal Government 2 1/2 per cent. bonds, and have had for our share \$25 000 worth of those bonds on remunerative conditions. That kind of operation has become necessary as our business is increasing.

BUY Coleman's Salt THE BEST

creasing, and on account of the considerable reserve fund we always keep in hand.

Repairs in the bank building have become necessary, and will cost from \$10,000 to \$15,000. An elevator will be installed in the building, and the top floor, which has never been used, will be put into good condition. Our tenants desire those improvements, and they are willing to pay a higher rent.

Such has been, gentlemen, our situation during the past year, and we have had the advantage of zealous and persevering officers.

It was proposed by Hon. Mr. Desjardins, seconded by Mr. A. S. Hamelin, that the preceding report be adopted and published for the information of the shareholders. Carried.

Proposed by Mr. H. Laporte, seconded by Mr. H. Larose, that thanks be voted to the president, vice-president and directors for the services they have rendered to the bank during the past year. Carried.

Thanks were also voted to the general manager, to the inspector, and other officers of the bank for the zeal which they have shown in the fulfillment of their respective duties.

The following gentlemen were elected directors of the bank for the ensuing year:—Hon. Alph. Desjardins, Messrs. A. S. Hamelin, Dumont Lavolette, G. N. Ducharme, and L. J. O. Beauchemin. Thanks were voted to the scrutineers and the meeting was adjourned.

SUFFERED FOR YEARS.

Joints and Limbs Were Swollen Three Times Their Natural Size—The Sufferer in Bed for a Year and a Half.

From the Echo, Warrton, Ont. Mrs. Wm. Thew, who is well known in the town of Warrton, was a sufferer from heart trouble and articular rheumatism for a period of fifteen years. Lately her condition has so much improved that a reporter of the Echo called upon her to ascertain to what cause the change was due. Mrs. Thew, while not courting publicity, consented to give a brief statement of her case in hope that some other sufferer might be benefited. She said—"My joints were all swollen up to three times their natural size, and for a year and a half I was unable to leave my bed. I secured medical treatment and the doctors told me I would never be able to walk again. I took medicine they prescribed but it failed to give any relief. I took patent medicines but they did not help me. Having noticed an advertisement in a paper for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I concluded to give them a trial and they gave me relief from the time I commenced using them about the first of January last. I have taken ten boxes. I am now able to go around without assistance and do all my housework." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. 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.

NEW INVENTIONS.

Below will be found a list of patents recently granted through Messrs. Marion & Marion, Solicitors of Patents and Experts, New York Life Building, Montreal:

- ENGLISH PATENTS. 26 753—Oscar Legres, North Bay, Ont., fare box. 29 920—Marguerite Drolet, Montreal, pile fabric. 30 675—H. B. Fitzsimon, Wapella, Assa., non-refillable bottle. AMERICAN PATENTS. 602 484—E. B. Stevenson, Phillipsburg, P.Q., clothes tongs. 602 905—J. E. Kennedy, Montreal, improvements in shoes. 604 030—Eug. Godin, Three Rivers, P. Q., acetylene generator. 602 187—Thomas Benwick, Miami, Man., game apparatus. CANADIAN PATENTS. 60 144—Emilien Rousse, Easton, Oregon, fanning mill. 60 158—Wm. Maloney, McLeod, Man., wheel scraper. 60 166—Nap. L. Gobeille, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., drain ditching plow.

BUSINESS BE DASHED.

"Where are you going?" "To the recruiting office." "But I thought you said the other day that you couldn't afford to go to war—that your business would suffer if you did." "I've decided to let it suffer. My wife's mother writes that she is coming here to spend the summer."—Cleveland Leader.

When they put a man in jail, he cannot follow his natural inclinations. He cannot eat what he wants to—he is limited to a very frugal diet. Is it not equally true of a dyspeptic? For all of the real enjoyment he gets out of life, he might as well be in jail. He cannot eat what he likes, nor enough. He suffers much, gets little sympathy. At first, perhaps a little heaviness in the stomach, a little sourness, windy belchings and heartburn; headaches and biliousness and a foul taste in the mouth in the morning. Chronic constipation is almost inevitable, and means that the body is holding poisonous, impure matter that should be gotten rid of. The poison is being reabsorbed into the blood and the whole body. Impurity in the blood may lead to almost any disease. Constipation is the start of it all. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation, cure it so it stays cured. No other remedy in the world will do that.

Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 100's page COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, illustrated.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS OF CANADA, 1866 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Distributions every Wednesday. Value of prizes ranging from \$2.00 to \$20.00—Tickets 10 cents.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. June 25, 1898.

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WE BELIEVE IN REACHING OUT.

A perfect Mail Order system enables us to deal promptly and satisfactorily with any resident in Canada—no matter how far distant. It's only a question of knowing each other, and a Postal Card does that.

- SUMMER DRESS GOODS. There's a great deal more to be said about our great values in Dress Goods than it's possible to put in the space at disposal; the best way is to come and see them—here's a few prices. SUMMER CASHMERE in 60 different colors, light and dark, all wool, beautiful quality and splendid weaves, special price..... FIFTY CENTS. COVERT CLOTH, for traveling or street dresses, the best and most fashionable, new, light and summery, very durable, splendid value..... EIGHTY CENTS. NEW POPLIN, summer Dress Goods, rich and effective, striking smart and dignified, ideal shades of blue, heliotrope, navy, silver, green, etc., special price..... NINETY CENTS. THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

- BATHING TIGHTS AND SUITS. If you are going for a swim to-morrow get your Bathing Suit or Trunks at the Big Store; they are the best and cheapest. Boys' Light Ground Fancy Striped Bathing Tights, 6 cents a pair. Men's Fancy Striped Bathing Tights, 15 cents, 25 cents. Boys' Striped Bathing Suits, 33 cents. Men's Striped Bathing Suits, 41c, 68c. Men's two-piece Navy Bathing Suits trimmed white on neck and sleeves, and end, 85 cents. Men's Hardsome Striped Turkey Repp Bath Robes, \$3 55 up to \$4 60. THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

- MEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING. Men's Crash Vests.....\$0 89. Men's White Duck Pants..... 1 05. Men's Crash Pants..... 1 20. Men's Crash Suits..... 3 60. Men's Fine Crash Coat and Vest..... 4 00. Men's Navy Serge Suits..... 4 55. Men's Navy Tweed Suits..... 7 50. Men's English Serge Suits..... 8 50. Men's Worsted Suits..... 11 90. Men's Black Suits..... 12 00. THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

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Satisfies all these requirements. An extra large load of good wood at a cheap price—commands itself to every economical housekeeper.

- Kindling Wood, per load, \$1.50. Mixed " " " 1.75. Hard " " " 2.00. Maple " " " 2.25.

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IT IS THE BEST

Established 1848. STATE UNIVERSITY 1866. CREATED A Catholic University BY POPE LEO XIII 1889. TERMS \$160 Per Year.

Catholic University of Ottawa, Canada. Degrees in Arts, Philosophy and Theology. PREPARATORY CLASSICAL COURSE FOR JUNIOR STUDENTS. COMPLETE COMMERCIAL COURSE. Private Rooms for Senior Students. Fully Equipped Laboratories. Practical Business Department. SEND FOR CALENDAR.

HISPANO-AMERICAN STRUGGLE.

Some of the Dire Consequences of War.

More Warships to be Built—The Terrible Condition of the Families of Soldiers—Dr. Shradly Speaks of Modern Methods of Warfare.

A well known contributor to the New York Herald, under the title of "The Social Aftermath of War and its Worst Consequence," presents the following pen picture of the terrible results which follow in the wake of such conflicts as that now going on between Spain and the United States. He says:

The interesting and convincing exposition of facts in last Sunday's Herald, showing that the war has very materially reduced crime in New York, has as its corollary, if we can believe in the experience of the past, the certainty that the return of peace will find crime greatly increased and society generally demoralized. This was the case after the civil war, and the demoralization lasted for several years in an acute stage, and the whole generation which was arriving at maturity while that war was in progress was most seriously affected. Crime during war is reduced in the cities by reason of the fact that the most restless spirits in society go off to the front and are there restrained by military discipline, it would seem a natural sequence that this restraining discipline would have an abiding good result, and that those turbulent fellows who have been formed into more stability, and reformed out of habits of dissipation.

This may be the case to a great extent. It is very certain that military life in time of war is not calculated to do any harm to men who are already bad. But how about the tens of thousands of young fellows who go away from home and from their peaceful occupations just at the formative period of life, just when they are neither men nor boys? It is upon these that war has its greatest effect, and these constitute the bulk of the fellows who go into the camps.

It may be that so many scamps and rascals exist that when they have gone into camp police justices are not kept busy, but while one scamp puts on the uniform of his country and engages to fight under the flag, there are a hundred honest young chaps to whom good motives are native and with whom patriotism is so a matter of course that they go gladly to do whatever duty they may be called upon to perform.

Now these are the men who make up the army in times of war, and these are the men who must come back—that is, some of these men must come back—to resume the occupations of peace. In very many, no doubt, the native sturdiness of character will be developed into an even tougher strength. To learn to obey is to know, also, how to command. These will be benefited, these will be better citizens for their army experience.

But what of the small percentage of weaklings, men only half capable of taking care of themselves under the most favorable circumstances. From this small percentage will come those who will assist in a social and political demoralization that is sure to follow the war in which we are now engaged. They will represent to the end of the chapter the class of men who, having served brief periods in the civil war, have continued to wear military hats to this time, while living in great measure from the too generous pension fund of the country.

With the weaklings and the incapable military discipline is most excellent while it lasts. But in the quieter times of peace, when the volunteers have been mustered out of service, there are no officers to keep these men up to the mark; there are no articles of war which may not be disobeyed. They are left to their own flabby resources and I can well recall what sad havoc they made of both society and politics when the armies were disbanded in 1865.

The social condition was bad even in the South, where the men returned to ruined homes and to poverty not far removed from starvation. The definite restraints having been removed, the repressed human nature which could only express itself in action and in battle, spoke in lawless words and still more lawless deeds, and when the acts of some of these returned warriors is recalled it is impossible to subscribe with entire heartiness to the old sentiment:—

The bravest are the tenderest, The loving are the daring.

I trust I will not be misunderstood in what I have said. Crime has been reduced in the cities because so many of the disorderly members of society have gone into the war. But such persons do not constitute one per cent of the army. Some ten per cent of those who come back will come back spoiled by camp life for the walks of peace. These are those who are likely to play the mischief when the battle flags shall again be put away in the armories. The great bulk of the soldiers will come back better men and better citizens for the experience which will work such grave harm to the small minority. This small minority will, however, be great enough, and years will pass before their influence will have passed away.

During the civil war and just after it scant attention was paid to the education of either boys or girls. They grew to manhood and womanhood not nearly so well equipped as they should have been. A man or a woman without those resources which come from cultivation is an easy prey for the tempter, that ingenious and often very pleasant gentleman who finds work for idle hands to do. This war probably will not last long enough seriously to affect our institutions of learning, but, as all of us know, all the colleges have sent young men out and of them probably few will return to complete their course. In most instances this interruption of scholastic study for the training of the camp will

do no harm, but in the cases of the types I have described the chance is likely to be most serious. War is awful while it lasts, though great present and future good may come of it; but the demoralization which follows in its wake is utterly and hopelessly bad.

More War Ships.

The report comes from Washington that the Navy Department issued advertisements on Saturday last, calling for proposals for building the great battle-ships authorized by the last naval appropriation bill. These bids will be opened at the department Sept. 1, and thirty-three months will be allowed for the completion of the ships after contract. Bidders are invited to specify the time within which they can complete the construction, which indicates the purpose of the department to regard speedy construction as one of the determining factors in awarding the contract. The time allowed is about three months less than the period fixed in preceding contracts.

Grasping Landlords.

The agents of the New York Soldiers' Families' Protective Association are finding scenes of wretched poverty as the result of the war. Entire incomes were cut off from the families when husbands, fathers and sons went to the front. Nobody can tell of the wearing anxiety of those families in waiting for the soldiers' pay which does not come. Besides, the agents of the association find many instances in which landlords are pushing those sufferers to the wall, compelling them to sell furniture to keep a roof over their heads, and finally throwing them into the streets. One agent told yesterday of a case in which a landlord had told a tenant who had not paid her rent that she could be arrested if she removed a piece of furniture from her rooms until the rent was paid.

An exchange, in referring to the action of these landlords, says:—The landlords can do no better or more patriotic service at this time than to wait until the soldiers have received their pay from the Government before making final and pre-emptory demands for their rent.

The work of the association grows each day. The mails bring more letters asking for assistance, however small, and the office of the organization is visited by many wives and mothers who have reached the limit of distress and hunger. One woman, who lives in West Thirty-second street, writing to the Secretary, says:—

"My husband is off with the Ninth Regiment. I have three children, and am left without one penny in the house. My husband has not been paid. I owe \$9.50 rent, and that has not been paid. I don't know what I am going to do. I have not a cent of money to buy food. I would be very thankful to you if you could relieve me."

Another pitiful story was written by a soldier's wife on Willis avenue:— "I write to let you know that my husband has gone with the Sixty-ninth Regiment. I am sick and in want of medical attendance. I have not a cent to buy anything. I have sold all of the furniture that I could sell. I did not want to be a burden on anybody but I cannot help it now."

"My rent is due and I don't know what I can do if you won't be kind enough to help me till I get money from my husband. I have been sick all winter, and have not been able to work."

Dr. Shradly Speaks of Modern Methods.

In an interview with a reporter of an American journal Dr. George F. Shradly, President of the Red Cross Society and editor of the Medical Record, in speaking of the modern methods of warfare, said that they have eliminated the element of personal bravery. "The puniest of men may stand behind a cannon, take his range, touch a button and destroy a thousand lives."

"In the civil war methods were different. Except as obscured by the smoke of battle, soldiers could see their foes and their weapons. There were no giant machines for hurling tons of death dealing iron and steel through the air from points miles and miles away. When the 'Swamp Angel' came into existence we all thought it was a marvel, and yet it was nothing compared with modern engines of war."

"In those times, as my own experience taught me, in observing the men who fought, the number of dead and wounded often depended largely upon the personal conduct of the soldiers themselves. There was no machine for dealing out bullets by wholesale, and therefore, the effect was regulated infinitely more by circumstances than it is today."

Slaughter by Machine.

"The soldier who goes into battle in our present war with Spain must face a storm of bullets which are as apt to come from half a dozen machine guns as from a regiment of soldiers. These bullets cover so wide a range that it is almost like a cross fire at times. The soldiers are unable to protect themselves as they did in the old days when there was a bullet for every gun and no more. In spite of all this, however, I am inclined to think that our modern methods are more merciful, for a man's chance to be hit by a bullet and live are better than they were."

AN EXPLANATION.

The reason for the great popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla lies in the fact that this medicine positively cures. It is America's Greatest Medicine, and the American people have an abiding confidence in its merits. They buy and take it for simple as well as serious ailments, confident that it will do them good.

Hood's PILLS cure all liver ills. Mailed for 25c, by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

A schoolmistress last week offered a prize to the scholar who came to the school with the cleanest face. We are assured that she did not know half her pupils next day.

TOOTHACHE STOPPED IN TWO MINUTES, with Dr. Adams' Toothache Gum. 10c.

The Brigand's God-Child.

By a Subscriber to The "True Witness."

AT some distance from the city of Seville, in Spain, once dwelt an honest and religious peasant who was blessed with a family of twelve healthy children, and, at the date of our story, was in expectation of the thirteenth. As the support of this numerous family depended entirely upon the scanty earnings of the peasant, it may be readily understood that they were not encumbered with many of the luxuries of life. Unlike most of his neighbours he had not a piece of land to cultivate, but procured bread, such as it was, for his wife and children by working on the public roads. The small pay he got in this occupation was sufficient only to supply his family with the barest necessities, and as he had been lately discharged, for some unknown reason, by his employer, it was feared that the advent of No. thirteen would not be attended with very joyful demonstrations. The poor man saw his family almost starving, and unable to render them the least assistance. Since he could find no employment, he wandered forth from his cottage into a dense forest which lay not far from his home.

The excess of his grief rendered him almost unconscious of what he was doing, and in this state of mind he strayed on till, late in the evening, he found himself entering some dark place that had the appearance of a cave. The sudden change from light to darkness had the effect of restoring him to a proper sense of his situation, and turning quickly around, he was about to retrace his steps when he felt himself roughly seized by a powerful arm, and before he had time to make any resistance was thrown violently on the ground.

This sudden shock almost frightened the poor peasant out of his senses, but having become by this time somewhat accustomed to the partial obscurity of the cave, he saw, to his horror, a fierce looking man standing over his prostrate body with a gleaming sabre in his hand. It was unnecessary to say that the peasant now wished that he was once more sitting within his own humble cottage, although poverty did reign there.

Considering, however, that he must make the best of his situation, he did not offer the slightest resistance, well knowing how rash would be the attempt, and that without doubt, if he did so, his life would pay the penalty. He therefore feebly supplicated the robber, or such he evidently was—to spare his life; that he had no bad intention, and that it was unconsciously he had entered the cave. Upon hearing this the bandit allowed him to rise and the trembling peasant soon made known to him his sorrowful story. During the time that the conversation was going on many others of the bandits, who had been out of the cave, and after saluting the person whom the peasant was addressing, they stood around listening to his story.

The brigand captain was much moved by the lamentable tale, and commiserated his prisoner on the mistreatment that oppressed him. Though he was a robber, and the captain of the desperate gang, his heart sympathized with the poverty-stricken creature before him, and in order to remove his present difficulties, and procure food for his starving family he gave him a purse of gold, requesting at the same time that he would be allowed to stand as godfather for the expected child of the peasant. This was, of course, readily granted, and the poor man set out for home with a heart overflowing with gladness and gratitude. He reverently thanked Heaven for the timely assistance that he had so unexpectedly received, and soon reached his cabin, which he entered just in time to welcome the new-comer. As may be readily supposed, the news brought by the father created not a little joy in the hearts of the children, who gathered around him to hear his dangerous but fortunate adventure. As so it was the good man had obtained food and other necessities for his family, he immediately returned to the cave to acquaint the brigand with the birth of his intended god-child. In a few days after the baptismal ceremony took place in the neighboring church, and the robber captain, according to promise, became godfather to the infant son of the worthy peasant.

When the christening was over the captain accompanied the poor man and his wife to their humble cottage, where he partook of a very comfortable dinner with his friends, and remained a great part of the day. Before leaving in the evening he presented the father with a bag of gold for his god child, and left another for the use of the whole family. The peasant and his wife could scarcely believe that this good fortune was not all a dream, but heartily thanked again and again the kind-hearted robber for his generous liberality. The young stranger, who had brought so much good luck with him to his needy parents, did not remain long with them, for he died when little more than a month old. But now we must follow the little cherub to the portals of Paradise, where, borne by a bright angel, he soon arrived. On reaching the gate, which swung round on its 'golden hinges' to receive him, and near which St. Peter was standing to bid him welcome, he refused to enter till the Saint would grant him permission to return and bring with him his god-father. At this proposal the celestial porter smiled sadly, and told the little petitioner that as the person he alluded to was leading a very wicked life, his request could not be granted, telling him at the same time to come in himself, and leave such a sinful man to God.

'Yes,' answered the earnest suppliant, 'but I know that if you intercede for

ECONOMY in taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, because "100 doses one dollar" is peculiar to and true only of the One True BLOOD Purifier.

EASY QUICK WORK SNOWY WHITE CLOTHES. SURPRISE SOAP MAKES CHILD'S PLAY OF WASH DAY

him, God will allow him to come here with me, for he has been so kind and good to my dear father. Just at this moment the Blessed Virgin chanced to pass that way, and, seeing the stranger, enquired why he did not come in. 'Oh,' said the little angel, with tears in his eyes, 'I want to bring my kind god-father with me, for I know well that if I don't he can never get in.' Then, falling on his tiny knees and clasping his little hands, he beseechingly implored the Queen of Heaven to grant his request.

'My dear child,' said the ever merciful Mar. 'I cannot remain dead to your earnest appeal, stay where you are a moment till I return.' In a short time she came back bearing in her hand a golden chalice. This she presented, with a benignant smile, to the little cherub, saying, 'take this to your god father, and when he shall have filled it with tears of repentance, you may bring him with you to Heaven.' The little fellow, after returning his sincerest thanks, spread forth his shining wings, and sped back again to earth for his god-father. He found the brigand captain fast asleep upon a rock, and dreaming of the child whom he used to love so tenderly, and whose memory he still cherished though passed away from earth. Suddenly he felt a gentle tap on the shoulder, and opening his eyes he beheld, to his fear and astonishment, a bright angel leaning over him, in whose hand was a beautiful chalice, so bright that he could hardly bear to look at it. Starting up, he was about to run away when the bright spirit thus addressed him: 'Fear not, I am your godchild who am come to bring you to Heaven, but before you will be permitted to enter, this cup must be filled with repentant tears.' He then, morned the robber of the kindness shown him by the Blessed Virgin, of Her promise to admit him to Paradise on the condition mentioned, and also of his entreaty with St. Peter.

The account of the unbounded love of Mary, and the extreme kindness of his godchild, so overcome the heart of the brigand, that he burst into a flood of tears for his ingratitude to so loving a Mother, and his unworthiness in being the godfather of such a child. The golden chalice was soon filled to overflowing with tears of bitter repentance, and ere long the brigand captain was transformed into a beautiful spirit, when, in company with his angelic intercessor he winged his way to the heavenly kingdom. Soon the cup, filled to its brim, was laid at the feet of the celestial Queen, and both entered the bright regions of never-ending bliss.

Coughs and colds need not be endured; they can be cured, and that quickly. Many mixtures are temporary in effect, but Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites is a permanent remedy. The oil feeds the blood and warms the body; the hypophosphites tone up the nerves; the glycerine soothes the inflamed throat and lungs. The combination cures. This may prevent serious lung troubles.

SPECIALTIES OF GRAY'S PHARMACY FOR THE HAIR: CASTOR FLUID. FOR THE TEETH: SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. FOR THE SKIN: WHITE ROSFLANOLIN CREAM.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM The Quickest, Most Direct and Popular Route to the KLONDYKE -AND- YUKON GOLD FIELDS.

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

TO SAVE TIME. During the great strike a few years ago among the employes of the North British Railway much difficulty was experienced in finding qualified engine drivers. Upon one occasion a young fellow was put upon a section in Fife. One day he ran some distance past a station, and upon putting back he went as far the other way. The station master, seeing him preparing for another attempt, to the great amusement of the passengers on the platform, shouted:— "Just hide whaur ye are, Tommas. We'll shift the station."—Fid-Tit.

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C. O'BRIEN House, Sign and Decorative Painter. Plain and Decorative Paper Hanger: Whitewashing and Tinting. All orders promptly attended to. Terms moderate.

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HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN TOURS. Allain, Dominion and Beaver Lines, Quebec Steamship Co.; ALL LINES FROM NEW YORK To Europe, Bermuda, West Indies, Florida, etc. COOK'S TOURS. W. H. CLANCY, AGENT.

Society Meetings. Young Men's Societies. Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association. Organized April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875.

St. Ann's Young Men's Society. Organized 1885. Meets in its hall, 15 Ottawa Street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 8 P.M.

Ancient Order of Hibernians. DIVISION No. 2. Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church, corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at 8 P.M.

A.O.H.—Division No. 3. Meets in the hall, 4th Monday of each month, at 8 P.M. in the hall, 15 Ottawa Street.

A.O.H.—Division No. 4. Meets in the hall, 15 Ottawa Street, on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 P.M.

C. M. B. A. of Canada. C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 74, Meets in the hall, 15 Ottawa Street, on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month, at 8 P.M.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 26. Meets in the hall, 15 Ottawa Street, on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month, at 8 P.M.

C. M. B. A. of Quebec. GRAND COUNCIL OF QUEBEC. Meets in the hall, 15 Ottawa Street, on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month, at 8 P.M.

Catholic Benevolent Legion. Shamrock Council, No. 320, C.B.L. Meets in St. Ann's Young Men's Hall, 15 Ottawa Street, on the 1st and 4th Tuesdays of each month, at 8 P.M.

Catholic Order of Foresters. St. Gabriel's Court, 185. Meets every alternate Monday, commencing Jan. 1st, in St. Gabriel's Hall, corner Centre and Laprairie streets.

St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, C.O.F. Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 15 Ottawa Street, every first and third Monday, at 8 P.M.

Total Abstinence Societies. ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. Established 1846. The hall belongs to the members and their friends every Tuesday evening.

St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society. Established 1868. Meets in St. Ann's Young Men's Hall, 15 Ottawa Street, on the 1st and 4th Tuesdays of each month, at 8 P.M.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS J. ALCIDÉ CHASSE, ARCHITECT. 153-157 Shaw St., Montreal. Plans and Estimates furnished for all kinds of buildings. MONTREAL TELEPHONE 1455. C. A. McDONNELL Accountant and Trustee, 180 ST. JAMES STREET. Telephone 1182. MONTREAL. Personal interviews given to all business. Real Estate, Estates administered and Book audits.

THE CRAZE FOR SPECULATION.

A Few Notes on the "Policy Game" in Vogue in Montreal.

Leiter's Big Deal in Wheat--Some Idea of the Millions it Involved.

The Methods of Two English Plungers Commented Upon.

A system of gambling which has taken a great hold upon the speculative people of Montreal, irrespective of class, age or sex, is what is commonly known among the sporting fraternity as the Policy Game.

The machinations of the "Policy Game" are quite simple. In each of the schools, as they are called, a class is held at a fixed hour, once or twice a day. Tickets numbered from 1 to 78, inclusive, are placed in a wheel, or other suitable receptacle, shaken up, and twelve drawn therefrom.

We can place our money on any three numbers from 1 to 78, or our own choosing, receiving a ticket made out accordingly, and if our three numbers are included in the twelve drawn from the wheel we are paid two hundred times the amount we invested.

Take a combination of any three numbers in the wheel, it makes no difference which. There are seventy-eight numbers in all, from which twelve are drawn. We have, therefore, twelve chances at an average of 3 in 72, that one of our numbers will come out.

Suppose we are in luck, that the fourth number drawn is one of ours, we have then eight chances remaining at the average odds of 2 in 70; that one of the others will come out. Let the eighth be our ticket, and there are four chances left at an average of one in 68; that our third number will also be drawn.

By this system of calculation the chances of each of our three numbers being drawn are four of 3 in 72, four of 2 in 70, and four of 1 in 68. These figures do not look so overwhelmingly bad, but a closer study of the case discloses the fact that they give (without lying, of course) a mistaken idea of the size of the odds against the player.

In figuring out the real chances of winning at the Policy Game we must take into consideration not only the odds against any one of our numbers coming out, but also the fact that this number is of no use unless associated with other numbers of our own selection, each of which, besides having the same odds against it individually, is of itself valueless without the others. In short, it takes a triple combination of luck to be a winner, and just here the great odds against us develop.

Few people know the number of different combinations of three numbers each which may be formed from seventy-eight numbers. When you have a little leisure take a pencil and paper and do some figuring. If you know how to go about it properly it will not take you very long to find that one number may be used in 2,926 sets, and that the total number of combinations possible is just 76,076!

This sounds big, but it is an absolute fact, and gives the precise number of combinations contained in the wheel from which we so hopefully await the withdrawal of our little 13 37 63, or 4 11 44. There are 76,075 other triple combinations in there, each with as much, or as little, chance of being drawn as the one we have put our money on.

But, you say, there are twelve numbers drawn, nearly a sixth of the total number, therefore a sixth of the total combinations must come out. Not at all. No twelve numbers can form more than 220 combinations of three. While we have 76,076 trios from which to choose in placing our money, the banker's responsibility after the drawing cannot extend to more than 220.

We have now a better idea of the immense margin for profits on the part of the gentlemen who conduct the classes, and an explanation why generous commissions can be paid to agents and an inducement of 200 to 1 offered to cajole the pupils into parting with their money.

That there is a fascination about the Policy Game, as about all species of gambling, is indisputable; that the local classes are fairly conducted seems probable; but that the thousands of people, in all sorts of circumstances, who daily venture their dimes or dollars, as the case may be, in hope of a sudden, great multiplication of their wealth, can realize the immensity of the odds against them seems unreasonable.

short of victims. If you have fallen under the spell of its fascinating temptation, just sit down and think quietly over the fact that you have been running up against a formidable antagonist, and that if you do not withdraw from such an uneven contest now, when you can do so without any great effort or sacrifice, you will ultimately be compelled to retire from the field vanquished and, possibly, dishonored.

THE LETTER WHEAT DEAL.

Mr. Leiter, the daring young wheat speculator of Chicago who has obtained such wide-world celebrity and who apparently came to such an inglorious end, begun his operations in the last great deal about a year ago. It is said that he made a few investments in April, 1897, but prices went against him. He bought more on the decline and kept on in this way until the market turned in his favor and he sold out at a handsome profit.

But, to the surprise of everyone, instead of forcing the deal to a culmination, which might have been disastrous to many, Leiter generously transferred his purchase to December. He claimed that he was prompted to do this rather than become liable to the charge of running a corner. He claimed that he was buying wheat only from the standpoint of a merchant, and because it was ridiculously cheap in view of the scarcity which prevailed the world over, and which would force Europe to come to America for the great bulk of her breadstuffs; so he would as soon have his wheat in December as in August or September.

He went on buying and the crowd went on selling, the stocks in the mean time getting very low, and as December approached the shorts began to show increasing alarm, and prices began to soar. Armour was perhaps the largest short, but all the big elevator interests were also caught, and as Leiter had in the meantime secured all the cash wheat in store it began to look as if he would have fully 5,000,000 bushels more bought than could be delivered to him, and that there would be no limit to the price.

But Armour and the other big shorts then began to scour the North West, the mixing houses were set to work, and when delivery day arrived it was found that all the wheat Leiter had bought was delivered.

At this time Leiter found himself in possession of 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 bushels of wheat, which he had to pay for in cash, some of it as high as \$1.00. By this time L. Z. Leiter had become interested in his son's big deal, and was freely backing him with his millions, so that no difficulty was found in paying for the wheat. Then Leiter began to market his cash wheat and to buy May. This time he extended into the North-west and bought practically all the cash wheat at Duluth and Minneapolis, so that it should not be used to his detriment, as it had been in December. At the same time he bought about everything that came to Chicago and all that he could get for May delivery.

It is supposed that his holdings at one time must have been 20,000,000 bushels or more, and again the shorts became panic-stricken. In their efforts to secure wheat they bid it up to \$1.35 for May, leaving the great bull leader's paper profits variously estimated at \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000. But when delivery day came it was found that he had again miscalculated, and there were no defaults on delivery. This left Mr. Leiter in a difficult position. It was dangerously near a new and promising harvest, and all future deliveries of wheat were greatly below the price he paid for his cash. So he found it necessary to support the price of futures in order to protect his cash property, and to put in motion every device in order to find a market for his cash wheat. It is currently believed that

he might heavily in all the European "markets" in order to get control there, and at the same time kept on buying futures here. But the promise of such an abundant crop in this country, the big shipments from India and Argentina Republic, and the outlook of 100,000,000 bushels more in France than last year, proved too much. Leiter found that his cash wheat could not be profitably sold, and that the world was against him. Thus, after a year's struggle, with varying success, the end came.

All in all, notwithstanding its inglorious end, it was the most spectacular deal ever carried on in grain in the history of the world; more money was involved and the transactions were of greater magnitude. Mr. Leiter has probably handled fully 80,000,000 bushels of cash wheat, and at times all transportation facilities have been taxed to their utmost.

A few weeks ago his profits on his deals were thought to have been many million dollars, but old traders said: "Wait until he gets rid of his cash wheat." The results show how well they calculated, for the inability to find a market for it without great loss was the chief cause of the disaster. He also appears to have made a fatal mistake in trying to bolster up the new crop futures, in order to give value to his cash, as it only resulted in constantly accumulating losses.

SHORT CUTS TO RICHES.

Wild cat speculation, says the Catholic Mirror of Baltimore, seems even more common in England than in this country. Men like the late Barney Barnato and others flourish, and not only acquire riches for themselves, but help others to acquire them; in the end, however, generally bringing all concerned to grief. There is quite as intense a greediness in England to obtain wealth as we find here, nor are the methods adopted any the less scrupulous. If there is any difference it is in the fact that the English are more easily gulled by the adventurers and promoters who appear in the field. The American public is shrewder and more cautious, although every now and then we hear of some clever swindle or bucket-shop firm taking in a lot of money from innocent and confiding clients and making off.

The latest illustration of the rise and fall of a financial charlatan and of the ruin of a number of persons who had confidence in him is in the case of Mr. Ernest Leach Hooley, who a short time ago was declared to be the greatest money maker in the world. His methods were simple; they were to buy a business for half a million dollars and turn it into a stock company at five millions. Mr. Hooley did this in a number of instances and his wealth was supposed to be enormous.

Mr. Hooley found plenty of people, not only willing, but anxious to have shares in the various enterprises with which he was concerned, and for a while his financial affairs went on in the most prosperous manner. But then suddenly came the collapse and not only were the clients ruined, but also the great finan-

cier himself. His enormous wealth proved to be imaginary; he had nothing but certain personal belongings. It turns out that he robbing others, was also robbed in turn. He was the victim of all sorts of blackmailers, chiefly the most intrepid and remorseless, those connected with the press, particularly financial newspapers, and, under threats of exposure, he was bled unmercifully. Thus it was again—The big seas had little seas to bite 'em. And so on, ad infinitum.

It was, in truth, the old story throughout—that of the South Sea bubble and many others; the craze to quickly get rich, the readiness to swallow any bait, the inevitable awakening to the discovery of humbug and delusion.

What Causes Sunstroke.

From the important researches of Dr. Luigi Sambon on the etiology of sunstroke, recently published in the British Medical Journal, it would appear, says The Review of St. Louis that after all the sun is not the culprit in bringing on this malady, but that it is due to the presence in some soils of a specific organism, which, however, has not yet been detected, and which is probably conveyed to the alimentary canal and lungs by dust. Dr. Sambon has brought forward some very strong evidence to support his somewhat startling theory. For instance, exposure to very high temperatures in the case of ironworkers, stokers, etc., who are exposed to temperatures higher than that of any known climate, has never been known to cause the disease. The Assam tea planters, and the closely-shaven Chinese, it is pointed out, are constantly exposed to the hottest sun, and are equally exempt. One of the most curious features about the disease is the occurrence of epidemics, which have been known to decimate hospital wards. In such instances the generally-accepted belief that the malady has its origin from exposure to the excessive heat of the sun seems very improbable, but the theory of Dr. Sambon that it is an infectious disease, due to a specific organism, fits in with the observed facts.

Sometimes it seems to weary woman that she must certainly give up. The simplest and easiest work becomes an almost insurmountable task. Nervousness, sleeplessness and pain harass her and life seems hardly worth the living.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was made for her. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery was made for her. The former is for the distinctly feminine, the other for her general system. Together they supply a scientific and successful course of treatment. The "Favorite Prescription" restores healthy, regular action to the organs distinctly feminine. It forces out all impurities, strengthens the tissues, allays inflammation. The "Golden Medical Discovery" makes appetite, helps digestion, promotes assimilation, fills out the hollows in cheeks and neck with good solid flesh, and brings back the glad smile of girlhood. Send 3 cents in one cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER illustrated.

more binding than any possible political one; it is an alliance between American beauty and dollars and English titles and estates.

War may foster temporary political sympathies; love binds the lasting alliance. It is really this that explains the present movement to bring the two peoples more closely together politically. The great influence of America in English politics has been through the American women who have married Englishmen, rather than through American and English diplomats.

Many American women have married Englishmen of political position. It may be roughly estimated that at least 2,000,000 acres of the most valuable real estate in the United Kingdom have come under American influence, about one-half of which is entailed. The Duke of Marlborough alone is master of 25,000 acres. Lord Craven, whose wife was Miss Martin, is master of 30,000 acres. The amount of money which American brides brought to their English husbands has been estimated at as high as \$150,000,000.

The list of English-American marriages of note is a long one. Those most conspicuous are given in the following table, which contains also the approximate fortunes which have gone across the pond:

THE PART WOMEN PLAY

In the Proposed Anglo-Saxon Alliance.

An Interesting Summary of the Financial Bargains Made Between American Heiresses and Lords-Knights and Distinguished Commoners.

The American journals are ever on the alert for something new and novel to illustrate a subject which is by one cause or another brought to the notice of the masses. Within the past few weeks the theme for a great many people has been the proposed Anglo-Saxon Alliance. Here is the novel way in which the New York World accounts for the sudden manner in which the proposed alliance was re-galvanized into life. It says:—

There is an alliance between the United States and England deeper and

Table with columns: FORTUNE, NAME, HUSBAND. Lists names and fortunes of American heiresses and their English husbands.

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE. Increased Business and Profits.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the bank was held at the head office on Wednesday last.

Mr. W. Weir the president, having taken the chair, requested Mr. F. Lemieux, the chief accountant, to act as secretary, and read the report of the directors as follows:—

The Directors have the honor to submit the following report, showing the result of the business of the year ending 31st May, 1898:

Table showing financial results: Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss account, 31st May, 1897, \$5,558.33. Expenses of management, interest on deposits, and amount written off to cover bad and doubtful debts, \$6,220.27. Making \$1,778.60.

Appropriated as under:— Dividend 3 per cent. 1st December, 1897, \$14,388.40. Dividend 3 per cent. 1st June, 1898, 14,388.60. Carried to Contingent Account, 7,000.00. Balance to Profit and Loss, 6,001.40. \$1,778.60.

The General Statement herewith submitted shows the condition of the Bank at the close of the financial year.

It will be seen that the business of the Bank as well as the net profits are considerably in excess of those of the previous year, and there is every reason to believe that the progress made last year will be continued in the future.

During the year the Bank has taken over the Chabouille Square branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and has every reason to be satisfied with the results.

The Branches have, as usual, been inspected from time to time and the Directors have pleasure in again bearing testimony to the faithful and intelligent manner in which the Managers and assistants continue to discharge their respective duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted. W. WEIR, President. Montreal, June 17, 1898.

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31st MAY, 1898.

Table showing assets: ASSETS. Societe, \$10,775.87. Dominion Notes, \$80,165.00. Deposit with Dominion Government to secure circulation, 18,000.00. Notes of, and Cheques on other Banks, 123,558.79. Due by other Banks in Canada, 7,917.48. Due by other Banks in Foreign Countries, 8,241.25. Due by other Banks in United Kingdom, 1,883.91. Canadian Municipal Securities, 20,000.00. Call Loans and Advances on Bonds and Stocks, 199,237.60. Immediately available, \$475,780.90. Current Loans and Discounts, 1,213,418.42. Loans and discounts overdue, secured and unsecured, 59,363.42. Real Estate, other than Bank premises, 38,005.40. Mortgages on properties sold by the Bank, 25,977.13. Bank premises, 31,209.79. Office fixtures, safes, stationery, etc., 20,245.44. Other assets, including Bank Stock, owned by the Bank, 290,563.76. 406,001.52. \$2,154,586.26.

Table showing liabilities: LIABILITIES. Capital paid up, 479,620.00. Reserves, 10,000.00. Profit and Loss, 6,001.40. Dividend, June 1st, 1898, 11,388.60. Due to Shareholders, 510,001.00. Notes in circulation, 279,180.00. Deposits not bearing interest, 304,590.86. Deposits bearing interest, 1,059,784.68. Other Liabilities, 1,020.72. 1,644,576.26. \$2,154,586.26.

F. LEMIEUX, Accountant. Montreal, 21st May, 1898.

In moving the adoption of the report the president drew the attention of the shareholders to the increased business and earnings of the bank, consequent upon the improvement in trade generally, and expressed the opinion that the coming year would show a still further improvement. While much of the increased profits was due to the abundant crop of last year and the

advance in price, the reduction in the rate of interest paid on deposits had also been an important factor. The president thought that the reduction of the rate of interest to three percent, on the part of the Government, and the banks last year had been a desirable step, but the president expressed the opinion that the Minister of Finance had acted wisely in deciding to postpone the proposed further reduction to two and half percent, on post office savings deposits.

The advance in the price of cereals had largely benefited the farming community, but the president regretted that many in this province are still depending greatly upon the hay crop, and the poor crop and low price of that commodity last year pressed heavily upon them. He wished strongly to urge the importance of ploughing up old meadows and their utilization for purposes of mixed farming, so that less dependence would be placed on the one article and the productions of the farms be increased at the same time.

Mr. E. Lichtenhein, vice-president, seconded the adoption of the report, and it was carried unanimously. After the usual votes of thanks were passed to the president and directors, and staff, the directors were balloted for, resulting in the election of Messrs. W. Weir, A. Lichtenhein, A. S. C. Wurtelle, F. W. Smith and Godfrey Weir. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. W. Weir was re-elected president, and Mr. E. Lichtenhein vice-president.

The Liquor and Drug Habits.

MONTEAL, July 14th, 1898.

Dear Sir—Since using your treatment all desire for liquor has gone. I have now not the least craving. I was run down so that my family were in despair of me. I had often tried hard to stop drinking of my own accord, but could not do it. I thought I could never get over the craving for liquor. But when I took your treatment it was the most surprising man I ever saw. Even with all your strong testimonials and all I was told by friends about your cure I could not believe it possible that anything could have the power to effect such a change in me as it has done. I now feel just as I did when I was a boy.

And the change in my home is worth ten years of my life. Instead of heart-broken and anxious faces there are now smiles and gladness. It is a joy you can paint the picture of, as to show the difference.

I know there are hundreds of victims who want to stop drinking and who have squarely tried many times, as I did, without success. To all such I would say, "Use the Saxon Cure," for it is only by using it faithfully that anyone can be made to believe what wonderful good it will do. For any of my family will be glad to answer any interested enquirers. Wishing you God-speed in your good work.

Yours very truly, Mr. A. HUTTON DIXON.

Rev. Father Strubbe, Vicar of St. Ann's, Vouches for the Above: I have been acquainted with the case described in the foregoing letter and I testify sincerely to the contents. E. STRUBBE, C.S.B.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS' ADVERTISEMENT.

.. JUNE .. ARGUMENTS.

Dull times in a store are expensive to the store-keeper, expensive to his customers. We long ago determined to skip this sort of expense. While there always are, and if we make it profitable to forestall your wants, we are then kept busy. For example we offer

Two Leaders in Hosiery

Ladies' All Wool Summer Weight English Black Cashmere Stockings, 19c pair or 3 pairs 50c. Men's Fine Warranted Fast Black Cotton Socks, no seams, Double Heels, Toes and Cuffs, 10c pair or 3 pairs for 50c.

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