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HARRINGTON FOR UNITY.

A Public Appeal to Irishmen to Stand by the Principles of Parnell.

THE REDMOND FORWARD MOVEMENT AND ITS AIMS

Declared to be an Attempt to Suppress the National League.

The Cause of Ireland a Nation—Some Spirited Remarks on Party Factions.

Another stage in the sad conflict which is being waged in the ranks of the Irish Parliamentary Party has been reached. Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., whom it will be remembered withdrew from the recent conference of the Redmond section of the Party, held in Dublin, some few weeks ago, has issued a public appeal, calling on his fellow-countrymen to stand by the principles of Parnell, and declaring that the new organization recently entered into by Mr. Redmond and his friends is only calculated to discredit and cast aside these principles.

We give the circular in full, which appeared in a recent issue of the United Ireland:

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN.—It is now close upon fifteen years since the Irish National League was established by Charles Stewart Parnell, at a public Convention in the Antient Concert Rooms. Surrounded by men who had borne the brunt of the Land League struggle, and who had faced eviction, dragging, and imprisonment in the assertion of popular rights, he gave to the country a new policy and a new programme to replace that which the Government had suppressed. To the new organization thus established by the free voice of the people he and his colleagues again devoted that energy, fearlessness, and enthusiasm which in a few brief years had crippled landlord tyranny in Ireland and extorted the Land Act of '81 from a hostile British Parliament. The Irish National League was met at the very threshold of its existence with

PROCLAMATIONS, COERCION, PROSECUTIONS, and the other machinery with which we are made familiar in the suppression of popular liberty in this country. Since then successive Governments, backed by the resources of Dublin Castle, have tried their strength against it in vain. It grew and flourished in the midst of coercion and proclamations, until, by the exercise of both courage and caution, it became the most powerful political organization which any country in the world could boast of. For the Irish farmer it obtained the Land Acts of '87 and '91, as well as generous reductions in rent every year upon thousands of estates, even where the rents had been fixed by legal tribunals. The tenants who had been evicted in the struggle received from its generous support, the encouraging sympathy of their fellow-countrymen, and the assurance that none of their neighbors would consent to take the farms from which they had been driven forth. The General Election of 1885, following immediately on the extension of the franchise, found the country so well organized that every constituency in three of the provinces and a clear majority of the fourth returned a Nationalist representative to Parliament. The spirit which the organization called forth in Ireland was imitated in every land where our people had found a home, until the Irish race all the world over were united as one man in pushing forward the claim of their country to National Self-Government. To break down the organization of the National League seemed to be the only hope which the Unionist Party had of stemming the progress Home Rule was making in the constituencies of Great Britain, and

EVERY DEVICE THAT MALICE AND HATRED could invent was employed to weaken or discredit the organization. But out of every such ordeal it came unscathed, and you who remember the prolonged inquiry of the Times Special Commission will not judge highly of the services which it rendered to the National cause. When the fatal division of November, 1890, came, and the Irish ranks were severed and broken, one of the first duties of the Irish leader was to safeguard the organization which had so proudly borne the banner to the very threshold of victory. In July, '91, at one of the most representative conventions

held during the whole National struggle the amended constitution of the Irish National League was put forward by him, clause after clause, for discussion and amendment, and formally approved of. In commending it to the Irish people on the occasion, he used these memorable words:

"We shall have in that organization all the earnestness and courage of the country—of men who believe in the future of the Irish nation—of all those who believe in the right of Ireland's representatives and the Irish people to independence and to independent judgment. That organization, as this convention shows, will constitute an overwhelming and conquering body which, though it may not win to-day, will live until it does win."

That is the organization which a small assemblage of gentlemen, gathered in the Oak Room of the Mansion House a few days ago, took upon themselves to suppress without consultation with the country, and without any reference to the men on whose shoulders fell the chief burden of maintaining it during the long period of the struggle.

NOT ONLY ARE THE BURNING WORDS with which Parnell commended it to his fellow-countrymen forgotten, but his policy is openly discredited and his organization cast aside. Deeply as it pains me to raise my voice in protest against a course so foolishly and so hastily entered upon by the majority of my colleagues, I deem it my duty, nevertheless, to warn you against the invasion of all popular and constitutional rights involved in the course that has been taken. Popular political organizations are not made that leaders may put them on and take them off like gloves. One of their chief uses is to keep leaders up to the duties they have undertaken to discharge; and the Irish people would prove themselves utterly unfit for the exercise of those great rights they are struggling for if they tamely allowed any political leaders, however worthy or however tried, to suppress or change the popular organization without first consulting the voice of the nation. The right of any man or body of men to start a new political organization I do not for a moment call in question—much as I deplore the frequency with which such experiments have been tried upon the Irish people. But when gentlemen who have been delegated with no authority, and who have had no opportunities of consulting the people, take upon themselves to suppress the National organization, then, in my judgment, such a decision, to use a memorable phrase, "goes forth without authority and comes back without respect."

To the officers and members of the National League branches throughout the country I

APPEAL TO STAND FIRMLY BY PARNELL'S PRINCIPLES and Parnell's organization. Offer no factious opposition to anyone who may be disposed to try the new organization, but work up and reorganize your own. Now is not the time to limit or narrow the boundary lines of the popular organization, in Ireland. Slowly, perhaps, but surely, the mind of the country is realizing the frightful mistakes that have been committed in the recent past. Men are learning to concern themselves more deeply with the future of their country and its cause than with the incidents which led to disruption and severance of the National forces. The noble policy of union and combination upon lines of independence and self-respect is gaining in popularity every day. By encouraging and fostering that spirit you may rely upon one who knew Parnell well that you are pursuing the policy which he would pursue if he were amongst us to-day. Vengeance or reprisals on any section of his fellow-countrymen he would never commit himself to. The strength of his great movement was gathered from the solid combination which he effected of the Irish race, not alone in Ireland but all over the world. Be it your duty at this

SUPREME CRISIS IN YOUR COUNTRY'S HISTORY to profit by the lesson he taught and to imitate his example in patriotism. Instead of abandoning the organization which he established, and which with his leadership brought the Irish cause almost to the very pinnacle of success, take immediate steps to strengthen and solidify it. Open your doors to all the old colleagues and comrades who fought side by side with you in the heroic struggle of the recent past. The same issues are still before the country, and the same combination of forces in Irish politics can carry them to final triumph. The position of the evicted tenants, amnesty to our imprisoned fellow-countrymen, justice and the fruits of his labor to the Irish farmer, the encouragement and development of industry in our country, and, above all, the future of our National cause, speak eloquently to us of the vital necessity for hearty co-operation upon the old lines. Avoid recriminations and fruitless discussions of the past. Turn your talents and your energies to combine the people as Parnell combined them; to push to the front not the cause of this party or that party, this leader or that leader, but the cause

of Ireland a Nation. With such a policy you will win for yourself and your cause the respect of your opponents, the hearty support of the masses of Irishmen at home, and the proud admiration of the men of your race in every land and in every clime.

THE DUBLIN "NATION" ANSWERED.

MR. C. R. DEVLIN ARRIVES IN IRELAND.

His Reply to the Criticism of Irish Papers in Regard to the Condition of Affairs in Manitoba.

Mr. Charles R. Devlin, ex-M.P., and recently appointed emigration agent to Ireland, has arrived in Dublin. He has written the following letter to the *Nation* in regard to his mission, and promises to answer fully the accusations made against Canada:

To the Editor of the *Nation*.
DUBLIN, May 1st, 1897.—SIR—No time has been lost by you in denouncing my mission and creating in regard to Canada a most unfavourable impression. You have given a warning note to the clergy and to the people of Ireland; it is your right, and I do not propose disputing it. But perhaps when I shall have had an opportunity of explaining my mission, your language will not be so severe, your assertions less sweeping, your information more accurate as to the conditions prevailing in Canada. Let me say at once that my mission is not a secret one. It is not my intention or part of my mission to go from door to door "deluding intending emigrants." I fear not the closest scrutiny in regard to everything connected with my work, or with the country whose representative in Ireland I have the honour to be. I will be most happy to receive you in my office, and I am sure when we become better acquainted, you will hardly accuse me of being the perpetrator of "a monstrous scheme, &c." I may mention that, in all fairness to Canada, I will answer shortly the accusations made in your paper of this date, and if I fail in making good my boast that Canada—far from being what you represent it—is, on the contrary, one of the freest, most fertile lands in the world, my mission will be at an end. With my best wishes, believe me, yours faithfully,
C. R. DEVLIN.

LADIES' AUXILIARY

Division No. 1 Ancient Order of Hibernians—First Social Meeting a Splendid Success.

The Ladies' Auxiliary Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, held their first annual dramatic and literary entertainment last evening, in St. Patrick's hall, Alexander street. Mr. George Clarke, County president, presided. Long before eight o'clock the hall was crowded to the doors and standing room was at a premium.

After the opening remarks by County President Clarke, Miss Kathleen Brennan played a selection of Irish airs on the piano. The honors of the evening were divided between little Miss May Logan and Master Willie Polan; both baby performers received ovations and enthusiastic accolades. Miss Ethel McDermott, a little maid of Erin, sang "The Lass from the County Mayo" in a very acceptable manner. The Independent Choir and the following Ladies and gentlemen assisted: Messrs. J. McDonnell, J. S. McCarrey, M. Corcoran, Mines Bros., N. Murphy, Lawrence C. O'Brien, J. D. Cotter and L. Parizeau. Miss Rubenstein, Miss Annie Egan, Little Miss Kathleen Logan recited "Erin's Flag" in a manner which brought down the house.

The address, by that good friend of the Auxiliary, Rev. Father McCalen, S.S., of St. Patrick's, was listened to with rapt attention. In eloquent words he outlined the aims and objects of the Association, dwelling earnestly on the good the society could accomplish, and concluded his eloquent and witty address by an earnest appeal to Irish Catholic women to help and encourage the good work by becoming members of the Auxiliary.

A vote of thanks to the Rev. Lecturer was moved by Dr. Guerin in his well known happy style, and was ably seconded by Mr. M. Sharkey, of St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society.

A pleasant feature of the evening was the rendering on the Irish bagpipes, by Mr. N. Murphy, of Chicago, an Irish air entitled "The Blackbird," which was composed over five hundred years ago by one of Erin's famous bards.

The presentation of a one act farce, "The Limerick Boy" by the dramatic section of the Young Irishmen's L. & B. A., was very much appreciated.

The hall and stage were beautifully decorated in the Irish national colors, and reflect great credit on the taste and skill of Mrs. C. O'Brien, an earnest and enthusiastic member of the Auxiliary. Too much praise cannot be given Miss F. J. Traynor, secretary of the organization, for the able manner in which she worked to make the entertainment a success. Miss E. Watson, president of the Literary Committee, assisted by Misses Mack and Smith, also deserve special mention.

To Miss S. Sutherland, the official head of the Ladies' Auxiliary, is certainly due a large share of the credit for the splendid triumph achieved by the organization at its initial social gathering.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

Of the Diocese of Nashville, Tenn.

Their Exhibit at the Interstate Exhibition—Twenty Establishments Represented and Occupying 1750 Square Feet of Space—A Splendid Display

From Nashville American.

After the Directors of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition had issued their invitation to the world to prepare for an interstate and national Exposition, Rt. Rev. Bishop T. S. Byrne, D.D., of Nashville, sent out an order to all Catholic institutions of the diocese to prepare an educational exhibit. The reverend clergy and the teaching orders displayed much zeal and energy, with the result of an attractive and meritorious collection of normal, school and art work from twenty Catholic educational institutions of the diocese.

A diocese board was organized with Very Rev. P. J. Gleason, chairman; Rev. J. B. Morris, secretary and treasurer, and Brother Maurilian, of the Christian Brothers' College of Memphis, manager. The exhibits are located in the Educational Building, where about 1750 square feet of floor space was allotted. On this a series of booths were erected according to plans furnished by A. A. Chighizola, architect, of Memphis. The booths are very attractive and worthy of the cause for which they were constructed.

The Christian Brothers' College, of Memphis, presents an exhibit of solid school work from all its departments. Much of the work is enhanced by illustrations bearing upon the branches. Raymond Manogue's Prize Essay, "Why Tennessee needs a new Constitution," and Bernhard's (a former student of the college) "Prize Tennessee Centennial March," are here found on exhibition. Work in English and American literature, essays, analytical geometry and calculus, surveying, political economy, evidence of religion and all the other branches are to be found in the excellently written volumes of class work. Nor have the Latin and Greek authors, nor bookkeeping, typewriting, etc., been forgotten. Excellent crayon and mechanical drawings contribute to beautify the alcove. Some rare books, a mosaic from Rome, a set of imitation precious stones, and valuable autographs will likewise interest the visitor.

St. Cecilia and St. Bernard Academies, of Nashville, and St. Agnes Academy, of Memphis, have large, attractive and very meritorious exhibits. St. Bernard Academy displays a large and beautiful pastel portrait of Bishop Byrne, besides other normal work in painting, crayon drawings and artistic penwork; also hand-painted china, embroidery, lace and fancy needlework. The class work includes some very excellent charts in astronomy and physics. The written work in Christian doctrine, Latin, arithmetic, bookkeeping, maps, drawings, etc., is all very good and will bear critical inspection.

The interior of the St. Cecilia booth is very beautifully decorated; and the arrangement is quite artistic. There will be found very superior work in wax and paper flowers, shell work, fish scale work, hand-painted china, embroidery, lace work, knitting, etc. There are some very good oil paintings, pastels and crayon work, as also classwork through all the grades. That from the advanced pupils is especially deserving of notice and worthy of the reputation of this institution.

St. Agnes, of Memphis, has an exceedingly large and attractive exhibit. A portrait in oil of Archbishop Grace, the founder of the academy, is the centre of the art collection. The oil paintings, crayon and pastel work are all worthy of attention. The Album of Kindergarten is about as complete and as beautiful as can be devised. There are likewise specimens of block, clay and mosaic work and charts of nature work. The needlework, embroidery, firecreens, relief maps, hand-painted china, etc., are all calculated to excite favorable comment. Several albums of music are also very artistically prepared. The written work of St. Agnes Academy, with its beautiful illustrations, is fully up to the standard. Literature, mathematics and the natural sciences are all thoroughly treated. Original poems by a Sister of the academy on the Tennessee Centennial and other subjects are of great interest.

The parochial schools of Nashville make a grand showing. The Cathedral school, Assumption school, St. Joseph's school, St. Patrick's school and St. Columba's school are all represented by complete collections of well written, neat classwork of their pupils through all the grades.

The Cathedral, St. Joseph's and St. Patrick's schools also present beautiful collections of needlework, embroidery, maps, relief work, and drawings. A set of embroidered vestments from the Sisters of Mercy of St. Patrick's school and a beautiful large silk map of Tennessee, a historical map and a map of the ocean currents from St. Joseph's school deserve special mention. Of the parochial schools of Nashville St. Joseph's school has the most extensive exhibit, while the Cathedral school also makes an extraordinary showing with its large, varied and excellent collection.

The Sisters of the Precious Blood, from the Assumption School, exhibit

very artistic needlework, embroidery, lace, wax and hair work and also a beautiful statue of St. Theres—all normal work of the sisters. The classwork, drawings, pastels, music, etc., from the pupils, are indeed very creditable alike to the teachers and children.

St. Mary's Orphanage, of Nashville, displays a richly embroidered quilt, valued at \$100, the work of the sisters. The pupils' work is shown in written exercises, needle kindergarten and clay work, as also a model of the orphan asylum with furniture all made by the pupils.

The parochial schools of Memphis are not wanting in magnificent displays. St. Bridget's, St. Joseph's, St. Mary's and St. Patrick's Schools have very excellent written and illustrated work, from all the grades of their schools. They have likewise much needlework and embroidery, of which St. Patrick's and St. Mary's Schools have the richest and largest collections.

From St. Patrick's School there are some remarkable charts in American and English literature, the President of the United States, bookkeeping, geometry, etc. The relief maps and maps of natural history are also deserving of notice. The albums of music and of the Ballard synthetic system are very interesting. The fancy work of St. Mary's School attracts much attention. The cross, fruit, flowers and combicrafts are all made of wax. The embroidered suits, hand-painted star lace hand-painted Easter eggs, etc., are worthy of all praise. The botanical specimens are perfectly preserved and well arranged.

The Good Shepherd Convent, of Memphis exhibits a child's set of hand-made Spanish lace valued at \$100. There also are exquisite specimens of embroidery, hand-painted parchment and celluloid cards, Ayuda's caputis and pincushions, which delight the artistic eye.

Ballard's synthetic charts, from St. Joseph's School, and the album of botanical specimens, clay work and natural history charts from St. Bridget's, are special features. St. Peter's Orphanage, of Memphis, is the surprise of all in the extent, variety and excellence of its exhibit. Besides a large amount of excellent written and illustrated classwork, relief work, beautiful maps, and superior kindergarten work, it displays a large quantity of needlework and embroidery, a silk embroidered quilt, suits of clothes for boys and girls, charts of shorthand and typewriting and other features, which would require description in a special article.

Notre Dame Academy of Lourdes, from Chattanooga, does itself honor in its display of an elaborate literary chart, a map of Tennessee, with portraits of all the Governors, besides a number of maps of natural history and charts. The kindergarten and lace work is much admired. Its large collection of classwork is very thorough, and elicits much favorable comment.

St. Mary's School, of Jackson, exhibits a relief map of Tennessee, ten feet long by three feet wide. It has a portrait of General Jackson. For accuracy in detail and finish it is doubtful whether anything better will be found in the Exposition. The classwork, crayon drawings, etc., from the school, are very creditable.

St. Mary's School, of Clarksville, contributes four volumes of written work. St. Mary's School, of Knoxville, exhibits a collection of maps, drawings and copy-books of class work.

The Catholic educational exhibit is indeed very meritorious and attractive. The decorations, the United States flags, etc., all contribute their share in beautifying the exhibit. People who say have any doubt as to the efficiency of Catholic schools need but to inspect the school work which is here placed before the world and judge it for themselves.

Bishop Byrne, the Catholic clergy and Catholic teachers deserve well of Tennessee for their patriotism in aiding to make the Tennessee Centennial Exposition a success. They have done their full share in this display, and they must surely feel gratified and encouraged by the success which has attended their efforts. Brother Maurilian expresses himself well satisfied and declares the exhibit fully up to the standard. In fact, he says his expectations have been surpassed.

Of Director General Lewis, Chief of Affairs Dudley, Secretary Currey, Mr. Blodgett, Messrs. Bruce, Brooks and other officials, Brother Maurilian speaks very kindly and affectionately and asserts that his treatment and that of the interests in his hands has been most courteous and attentive.

He requests mention to be made of his grateful acknowledgments to the Tennessee Centennial officials for their kindness and courtesy.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY AT WASHINGTON

To Receive \$150,000 from the Estate of Mr. O'Brien of New Orleans.

A dispatch from Baltimore says—It is stated here that the Catholic University at Washington has received a legacy of \$150,000 from the estate of Mr. O'Brien of New Orleans.

The money will be used to endow three chairs to be selected by the authorities of the university.

CUBA'S SAD CONDITION.

Famine and Disease Said to be Prevalent in Many Districts.

The War Still in Progress—The Terrible Plight of the Disease-Stricken Inhabitants—Without the Aid of Medical Assistance

The correspondent of the New York Sun at Havana, in referring to the sad condition of affairs in Cuba, says:—

The Spanish gunboat Diego Velazquez entered on Wednesday morning the Bay of Cienfuegos carrying twenty-four families of pacifics from the province of Santa Clara. The families were found near the shore, starving and were sent to the outskirts at Cienfuegos with the other famine-stricken non-combatants by orders of Gen. Weyler. At Pozo Lunar, in Santa Clara province, the Spanish battalion of Zaragoza found seventy-four families staying in huts instead of giving them any relief, the Spaniards treated them brutally. Women, old men and children were brought to a place near the Spanish fort and obliged to stay there, within sight of the guard, without shelter or food. At Guines, in Havana province, several Spanish physicians were detailed to inspect the place and report on the sanitary measures that should be taken to check the smallpox. They were so much impressed by the situation that, even at the risk of being persecuted, they presented a few days ago to the Sanitary Department of the town a report denouncing the carelessness of the Spanish authorities. In the suburbs of the town they found a room full of smallpox, without any medical assistance and medicine, and crowded into small huts. They found a father and two children, the children dying of the disease and the father of hunger. The reservoir which provides drinking water for the town was terribly polluted. More than a foot of decaying organic matter coats the bottom. The physicians found in an hospital 48 sick in 43 beds, three of the beds had two sick persons each, and in another one three persons were lying, one having been dead more than five hours.

NO PHYSICIANS WERE IN ATTENDANCE.

In the square La Villa, inside of the town, there were 200 huts of pacifics gathered in by the Spanish columns. In each hut there were at least two persons ill of smallpox. In each of several four or five sick men and women were found. The people had no money, even for coffins for their dead. For fifty cents, paid to the cemetery guard, a family might secure an old coffin in which a body might be sent out for burial. Later the coffin would be returned for further use.

After this report was presented, the Sanitary Department ordered that a new hospital be erected immediately. But the sick who were transferred to that new building were abandoned there, and after thirty-six hours, without any assistance, the majority died of hunger. At El Limonar, near Matanzas, the Spanish guerrillas, in attempting to reconnoitre the neighboring hills, fell into an ambush prepared by the insurgents. Forty out of the 100 guerrillas were killed. The rest fled to the town of Limonar. There they avenged themselves on the unarmed and starving pacifics, attacking them with machetes and killing women and children. Sixty pacifics were killed. In Santa Clara province FIVE HUNDRED PERSONS DIED OF HUNGER last week. The American Consulate is surrounded by men spying on those who bring in news about the situation. A conference was held with influential persons about Mr. Calhoun's visit and the measure that could be taken by the American Government in behalf of the American victims of the famine. The general opinion is that Mr. Calhoun will find the situation worse than has been reported, though the Spanish authorities will make all possible efforts to thwart his investigations. The famine is but a consequence of the devastation of the country by General Weyler and of his barbarous warfare upon non-combatants, whom he has obliged to crowd the towns without giving them means of subsistence. Weyler and Spain are the only authors of these horrors. A sensible man here, a Spaniard by birth, said yesterday:

"If the United States would like to do something for their citizens and for humanity here the first step to take is to remove the cause." And pointing to the Spanish flag waving over Morro Castle, he added, "There is the cause."

The war is going on as usual. The Spanish forces under Col. Alfau, on their way from Corral Nuevo to Canasi, Matanzas province, heard the firing of Spaniards and insurgents in conflict at Vista Hermosa. Alfau turned off to help the Spaniards. His vanguard, led by Lieut. Guardia, fell into a trap, and was destroyed by the Cubans, Guardia himself being killed. The battalion retired in haste, leaving more than eighty killed on the field.

Near Cobre, Santiago de Cuba province, the Spanish forces of Buenavista were routed by the insurgents under Carlos Garcia, son of Gen. Calixto Garcia. They left on the field twelve killed and fifteen wounded.

On and after the first of June we will charge regular line rates for publishing resolutions of condolences and notices of meetings of societies.

MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

Interesting Sketch of His Splendid Career.

His Patriotic Endeavors in Journalism and in Parliament.—Some of the Products of His Literary Work.

From the Boston Republic.

The announcement made last week that the veteran Irish parliamentarian, Justin McCarthy, was approaching the end of his earthly career, was heard with great sorrow by his hosts of admirers the whole civilized world over; and this sorrow was not confined alone to men who sympathize with the cause to which the best years of Mr. McCarthy's life and the best efforts of his great abilities were devoted.

It will be 67 years the coming November that Justin McCarthy first saw the light of day in rebel Cork. His father, from whom the son would seem to have inherited his literary tastes, was a splendid classical scholar, but in that he could claim no special distinction over his fellow-townsmen, for Cork has always had a reputation for erudite sons.

INCLINED TO JOURNALISM, and as the road to that avocation opened through the door of a reporter's room, he studied shorthand, in order the better to qualify himself for reportorial work. Then he secured a place on the Cork Examiner, and one of his first assignments was to report the proceedings at the trial of Smith O'Brien and his colleagues. Two other important incidents in his early journalistic career were his presence, says T. P. O'Connor, "at the meeting in Cork at which the late Judge Keogh swore that oath which played so tragic a part in Irish history; and he was also present at the famous dinner at which the present Lord Fitzgerald, then a rising young lawyer, in the ardor and virulence of his patriotism, bearded a lord lieutenant and scandalized an audience of Cork's choicest Whigs."

THAT MECCA OF IRISH LITERARY TOILERS—and thought to secure employment there. He was not successful, however, and had to go back to Cork. While acting as official shorthand reporter there to a royal commission, the excellence of his work attracted the attention of one of the members of the commission; and that individual gave him letters of introduction to influential Londoners. Through these letters Mr. McCarthy, in 1852, obtained an appointment in the Northern Times, a new daily that was then started at Liverpool, with which he remained connected until its death eight years later. Then, although several other Liverpool papers wanted him, he went to London, and secured a place on the Morning Star as parliamentary reporter. Once established in London, McCarthy's abilities and industry speedily won him promotion. In a few months he was made the Star's foreign editor, and in 1856 he became its editor in chief, and retained that position for the three years following.

Of this period of his life Mr. O'Connor, a competent authority, says: "Those who remember the journal and the times in which it lived will know what splendid service it did to the cause of Ireland, which at that period seemed terribly hopeless indeed; and its tone of energetic and even fierce advocacy of Irish National claims was, of course, largely due to the inspiration of the ardent Irishman who was then at its head. It was while he was in this position that Mr. McCarthy became intimately acquainted with Mr. John Bright. In those days the ex-minister was still the great tribune in the eyes of his admirers, and the mere blatant demagogue in the mouths of his opponents. He was fond of spending some hours in the office of the Star, in which his sister—the widow of Samuel Lucas, who was brother of the Frederick Lucas of Irish history—had some shares; and many an hour did the editor and the politician spend together in discussing the oratorical exploits of Mr. Gladstone, the thing that did duty for a conscience in Mr. Disraeli, or the comparative merits of Shakespeare and Milton." When Mr. Bright sold out his interest in the Star, Mr. McCarthy severed his connection with it, and then may be said to have begun

A NEW PERIOD IN HIS LITERARY LIFE, and one which, while it entailed a large amount of labor upon him, brought its recompense, though the money which Mr. McCarthy's pen brought him—and he was always afterwards well paid—appears to have taken wings to itself, either in charitable bequests, unfortunate investments, for patriotic purposes, or otherwise; since it was announced last week that he was practically penniless. Even in the days when he was a reporter, Mr. McCarthy knew that he was capable of better work than he was then doing, and he contributed articles to the magazines. His first novel, since suppressed, was "Paul Massey" which came out in 1866. His second, which

was published in 1867, was "The Waterdale Neighbors" and then followed "My Enemy's Daughter," 1869; "Lady Judith," 1871; "A Fair Saxon," 1873; "Linley Rochford," 1874; "Dear Lady Dredain," 1875; "Miss Misanthrope," 1877; "Donna Quixote," 1879; "The Comet of a Season," 1881; "Maid of Athens," 1883 and "Camilla," which appeared, by special arrangement, at the time in the columns of The Republic, 1885. In addition to these novels Mr. McCarthy, during the years mentioned, contributed frequently to such publications as the London, Westminster, Fortnightly and Contemporary Reviews, the Galaxy, the Nineteenth Century, and did much other literary work. The Galaxy, an American publication, secured a series of stories from him, and in 1868 he came to this country in response to many invitations to lecture, and remained here, with the exception of brief visits to London, nearly three years. In 1871 he went back to England and resumed his place among the literary workers of London. Shortly afterwards he undertook what may be called his most important historical work, "A History of Our Own Times," a comprehensive survey of contemporaneous British history, the profits upon which would have been far greater for him—though he is said to have realized a large sum from its sales—if some American publishers had not pirated the work. Other historical productions of his pen are "The History of the Four Georges" and "The Epoch of Reform." A series of papers, largely historical, though bearing the name of "The Life of Mr. Gladstone," is now running in the Outlook; and of late years Mr. McCarthy has written political leaders for many of the London and Irish dailies.

HIS POLITICAL CAREER may be said to have begun in 1879, when he was returned, in March, from Longford, which sent him back to Westminster the following year, after the dissolution of 1880. In both these contests he was returned without opposition. He won a practical victory for the Irish national cause in 1885, when he contested Derry, an Orange stronghold, and came within twenty-nine votes of carrying the constituency. During Mr. Parnell's life Mr. McCarthy was vice-president of the Irish parliamentary party, and came to this country to appeal for funds for the furtherance of the home rule cause. When Mr. Parnell died the presidency of the party came to him, and his subsequent political career, which would have been productive of far greater results for his native land were it not for the unfortunate dissensions that have divided the Irish parliamentarians and people, is sufficiently well known to the reader. Mr. McCarthy's devotion to Ireland cost him not a little in a pecuniary line. It interfered with his literary labors necessarily, and many an hour and day when he might have added to his own resources were given uncomplainingly and without hope or expectation of reward to his country's service. His purse, too, was at the disposal of his native land; and were the whole truth known, it would doubtless be learned that his patriotic contributions were both frequent and generous.

HIS DOMESTIC LIFE. While still young and struggling for a place in which he could show his capabilities to the world, Mr. McCarthy chose for his wife a woman who was destined to be, while she lived, a helpmate to him in the truest sense of the word. This was Miss Charlotte Allman, a Munster girl; and we will let Mr. O'Connor tell the story of their wedded life. "The two young people," says he, "resolved to marry in spite of the strong opposition of relatives and in the face of the frowning fortunes of a young, badly paid and as yet unknown journalist; and in 1855 they were married in the town of Macleodfield. The folly of these young people was more truly wise than the sagacity of their elders, for their marriage was to both the best and the most beneficent event in their lives. To those who knew Mrs. McCarthy there was no need to dilate on the resistless charm of her truly beautiful nature. To her husband she was the mainspring of his life. She never wrote a line; she did not even pretend to any literary power; but she had the keen intelligence of sympathy; she had faith in her husband, and she had indomitable courage. It was she who induced Mr. McCarthy to refuse all the Liverpool offers, and who turned his face steadily to the larger hopes of London; and how much hopefulness it required to urge this course will be seen from the fact that the joint capital of the young couple when they landed in London was £10. Of that they spent more than £1 in buying an olive or some other sprout, which was planted with lofty hopes in the garden of

THEIR NEW HOUSE AT BATTERSEA, and which, of course, perished after a short and sickly existence." Of this union was born Mr. Justin Huntley McCarthy, his father's namesake and the inheritor of much of his literary abilities. A writer of recognized repute and the author of several successful works and plays, Mr. McCarthy, Jr., attained a new distinction as the husband of Cissy Loftus, whose beauty and art have frequently been witnessed on the American stage. She came here first a few years ago, in company with her husband, to act under Mr. Daly's management; and her histrionic ability comes to her from her mother, Marie Loftus. She is a convent girl, carefully educated, speaking French fluently, and possessed of remarkable musical gifts. If there was considerable romance attached to the marriage of the elder McCarthy, that feature was not lacking in the marriage of his son, for he and Cissy eloped, to come back to London later on and ask for forgiveness. A portrait of her in one of her characters, by the way, appears in Godey's Magazine of this month. Justin McCarthy's wife died several years ago, and her death was a great grief to him who owed so much to her loving watchfulness and inspiration.

LAST YEAR'S IMMIGRATION. The annual report of the Interior Department has been published and distributed. It includes two months of 1895 in addition to covering 1896. The total immigrants who arrived in 1896 were 25,478, as compared with 25,783 for

1895, a decrease of 310. The number of homestead entries was 1,857, representing 5,556 souls, as compared with 2,394, representing 7,054 souls in 1895, a falling off in entries of 537 and in settlers of 1,496. The Canadians who returned from the United States numbered 48, as against 106 in 1895. There were 142 Americans who took up land during the year, as against 452 in 1895.

AMERICAN CATHOLICS.

Their Position in the United States in Public Affairs.

An Opinion Regarding the Attitude of Newspapers Conducted in Their Interest.

The Catholics of the United States are justly accused of lack of patriotism, if patriotism consists in contributing an actual share towards the legislation of the country and the executive upholding of its laws. Comparing the proportion of our Catholic population with that of our legislators and judges, we are compelled to admit still Tertullian's statement of eighteen centuries ago: "We fill your fields, your mines, your armies and your public places; all we leave you is your legislative palaces." As only excuse, Catholics might venture to plead good-enough will, connected with physical impossibility of its realization. Another and more plausible proof of the indifference of Catholics towards the welfare of the country, is the actual parsimony of the

CATHOLIC PRESS IN TREATING OF POLITICAL ISSUES.

and, in several cases, its boasting total abstinence from politics, altogether. In fact, it is universally both known and confessed, that Catholic newspapers hardly ever assume positive pretensions in our country's recurring political contests, or ever trespass upon the limits of purely defensive grounds.

Nor could we comprehend why so-called patriotic publications should find fault with Catholics, for their very natural plea, intended to save a semblance of the rights of a considerable portion of the nation, and to place themselves under the venerable aegis of the country's Magna Charta. We know, on the contrary, that many of both their friends and foes, with apparently better reasons, blame their public writers, for not entering upon offensive grounds and setting forth claims which the fair American sense of distributive justice could hardly fail to sanction. Being acquainted with Catholic sentiment, in regard to the actual, not to say partisan, politics of our country, we are aware that a number of arguments are set forth, to legitimate this kind of so-called cowardly attitude of the Catholic press; but, protesting against any participation in the judgment of a certain political critic, we here allow ourselves to report his definition of practical politics; and again, we protest against any application of his stern sentence to any of our respected political leaders. But, he crudely said,—and he must be a foreigner for saying so: "What, said he,

IS POLITICS IN THE UNITED STATES?

"I'll tell you, said he: "In the Union, in every state, in every county, in every city, district and hamlet, there is just so much money that can be stolen every year. Now politics is: Who will be the lucky man to be the thief?" We protest against such an unjust definition of our politics; but, the fact is that that many a Catholic is deceived by that slander, and does not want to have a finger in the pie, as the slang phrase expresses it.

After all, should slang be truth, who could justly blame Catholics who admit: "Thou shalt not steal," for restricting their political warfare to the defense of their breastworks?

This lenient judgment of the Catholics' behavior is far from being generally admitted. Only a few months ago their patriotism was found wanting, and another society, whose first and foremost claim was patriotism and patriotism again, and which—let it be said in passing by—

DIED OF EXCESSIVE PATRIOTISM.

set the Catholics an illustrious and over-successful example of patriotism. This association put its finger and its whole fist into the pie. It stuffed the boxes of the preliminaries, and the result was that the Catholics and honest voters were left to choose between one patriot and another; or, while members of that association almost filled the lists of our leading political party, others of them formed an obnoxious incubus on the roll of aspirants of the other partisan denominations; in such a manner, that non-patriotic but country-loving citizens had the option only between the frying pan and the fire. Many abstained from choosing between either mode of getting burnt; while it was evident, that through the sly, timely action of the patriotic association, all voters and abstainers, would eventually concur in light gases of legislation and heavy ashes of usual taxation, for the principal benefit of the favorite few of the patriotic fraternity.

We grant that the protective association had ably planned and has successfully executed its schemes. But are its victories worthy of a triumphal celebration? What good did they procure the country?

THE SLOW, NON PATRIOTIC CATHOLICS

were threatened with the renewal of Spanish inquisition, and the most accomplished of their daughters with obligatory wearing of the Puritan costume. And what did the patriots, themselves, obtain? Much, indeed. Before the election, their ignorant, un-American prejudice and hatred were flattered and incensed from the press, the pulpit and the stump, at the rate of one dollar a head, payable in advance, and the promise of supporting, through thick and thin, the favorite self-appointed candidates from among their ranks. The faithful members of the patriotic association, led on to assail the Catholic windmill, obtained an easy, we would say, an unavoidable victory—for whom? Not for themselves; for, after paying

their initiation dollar, they yet shall pay the crushing taxes, to which they all object; for confiding their political affairs to men, who justly relied on their religious hatred and bigotry, to promote their own private interested ambition.

When we consider all these recent political facts and events, have not the Catholics a right to be slow and lazy politicians? and are not the patriots to be pitied, after all their liberality and zeal? History should be prophecy.

The foregoing remarks are, we think, self-intruding upon the question of actual, partisan-politics. Another time, we may make some observations on politics of a higher order; and on the true, Catholic principle of all civilized government, resting upon justice and sincere love of country.—P.D.R., in the Catholic Sentinel.

ST. THERESE COLLEGE.

A MILITARY DEPARTMENT ORGANIZED.

From Our Own Correspondent. The military department of St. Thérèse College is now fully organized and a large body of students is indulging in the daily systematized exercises.

The Militia authorities of St. Johns and Montreal, always anxious of the physical development of colliques, have this year sent us a first-class instructor in the person of Sergeant Clooney, of Montreal.

At present the exercises consist of the usual military movements coupled with "Free gymnastics and Physical Drill." For the industrious and assiduous student who daily penetrates in the mystic paths of research, nothing is more available or advantageous and practical, than these gymnastic exercises whereby the muscular part of the human frame is developed and expanded.

Sergeant Clooney, who has visited other colleges in the province, has given a new impetus to physical development among the students. He possesses in an admirable degree that rare faculty of winning and retaining the respect and attention of each and every volunteer. Already the students have acquired that grace of movement and quickness of action which betokens a successful season.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

CONFERENCE OF ST. ANN'S PASS RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a meeting of St. Vincent de Paul Society, St. Ann's Conference, held on Sunday, 25th April, 1897:

Whereas: It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from this life our much respected president, Mr. Thomas Lyman;

Resolved.—That the members of this Conference extend to the sorrowing widow their most sincere sympathy in her sad bereavement, and pray that God may give her grace and strength to bear her loss with Christian fortitude and in resignation to His Divine Will. It was further

Resolved.—That the resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting and a copy be sent to the widow of our late president, and also be published in the TRUE WITNESS and Star.

A CLOCK GARDEN.

ONE TO BE MADE ON THE UNIVERSITY GROUNDS IN CALIFORNIA.

BERKELEY, Cal., May 4.—A clock garden, whose flowers will tell the time of day, is being planned by Instructor H. A. Ousterhout of the botanical division of the University of California. He proposes to cultivate such a garden on the University grounds, arranging the plants in dial form. The hours and half hours are to be indicated by the successive opening and closing of buds. The work of producing a clock garden will be a long task, as it has never been attempted in California before, and a great deal of experimenting will be necessary to find out just what flowers should be put around the circle to indicate time. The garden will be the only one of the kind in the United States.

"By getting the right varieties of flowers we can mark all the hours and some of the half hours throughout the day," said Mr. Ousterhout, in describing the projected botanical curiosity. "The flowers would be arranged like a clock, and in the early morning they would begin to bloom, the different varieties at different periods according to the light and heat. Gradually the opening of flowers would extend around the circle, until at night the circle would be all in bloom. The first garden of the kind was made at Upsala, Sweden, by the botanist Linnaeus. There is also one in Paris, and efforts have been made to cultivate them in the Eastern States, but owing to the elements they have not been very successful. I think the California climate is suitable for such an experiment."

"The questions that remain to be solved are as to what flowers are best here, and at what time of day the different varieties will bloom here."

THE PROSPECTS OF WHEAT GROWING.

A recent English authority estimates the wheat crop of the world for 1896 at 2,368,000,000 bushels, against 2,447,000,000 in 1895, and 2,567,000,000 in 1894. The decline in production has been mainly in the new countries to which the unprofitable character of wheat farming has checked the flow of capital and emigration. Of the world's crop grown outside of Europe, the amount reached in 1894 1,023,000,000 bushels, in 1895 1,000,000,000, and in 1896 only 873,000,000. In the United States of late years there has been a steady decline of the acreage under wheat. It was about 40,000,000 acres in 1891, and it was but little over 34,000,000 acres last year. The product has declined from 611,780,000 bushels, constituting the exceptional crop of 1891, to 427,664,000, being the average crop of 1896. In the wheat growing countries competing with the European markets with our own there has been a similar shrinkage of production. The average of the Indian crop of 1894 and 1895 was 258,000,000 bushels, while that of last year, largely owing to climatic considerations, how-

ever, was reduced to 204,000,000 bushels. In Australia the wheat crop of 1894 was 88,000,000 bushels, that of 1895 25,800,000 bushels, and that of 1896 only 23,100,000 bushels. In the Argentine Republic the same process of shrinkage is apparent, the crop of 1895 being 45,700,000 bushels, against only 31,600,000 in 1896.—Boston Herald.

REV. FATHER MCGUCKIN'S FEAST.

A SPECIAL ENTERTAINMENT AT THE OTTAWA UNIVERSITY IN HONOR OF THE EVENT—STUDENTS ON THE STAGE—THEY PRESENT AN EXCELLENT PROGRAMME.—MR. ANSON HOWARD SCORES A GREAT SUCCESS.

The Ottawa University hall was crowded to the doors last week on the occasion of the celebration by the students of the feast of Rev. J. M. McGuckin, rector of the University. The chief interest centered in the production of the farce, "Wanted a Husband," which was a decidedly clever performance. It exceeded all expectations, and the audience was more than delighted with the performance. The members of the cast acted like professionals, they were not the least nervous, and more than that they spoke their lines distinctly.

The farce by Messrs. W. Sullivan, J. Foley and Ed. Gleeson merited the applause which it received. Mr. Sullivan is well known throughout the city as an actor of great ability. The programme consisted of a chorus, "Soldiers' Song," by the Glee Club; cornet solo, "Il Trovatore," by Mr. T. Dionne; chorus "Les Maitres," by the Glee Club; flute solo, "Footsteps Light," by Mr. A. St. Aubin; "Scene Comique," by Messrs. L. Payment, E. Doyle and G. Cote; sign language of the deaf and dumb, Mr. R. O'Meara, and another chorus by the Glee Club. A recitation, "The Crest of Sarsfield," by Master Anson Howard, son of Mr. John P. Howard, of the Post Office department, aroused the enthusiasm of the house. Master Howard, who is only eight years of age, possesses a voice of rare power and beauty over which he has perfect control. His accent is something wonderful for a child of his years.

Archbishop Dubamel, Rev. Father McGuckin and Rev. Fathers Labelle, of Aylmer, Groulx, Murphy, Howe, Fallon, Gohier, Gauvreau, Nellis and Antoine were among those present. This was the final entertainment of the season by the students.

The College will close this year on the 16th of June to give the boys time to get home for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee on the 22nd prox.

PRINCE OF WALES HOSPITAL FUND

SUBSCRIPTIONS COMING IN SLOWLY—PRESENT PROSPECTS NOT VERY ENCOURAGING.

The London correspondent of the New York Sun says that an inglorious and embarrassing collapse is certain in the royal appeals to the charity and generosity of England in celebration of the Jubilee reign. The India famine fund did succeed in breaking all records in England, for the total this week passed the highest previous mark of a trifle more than \$2,250,000. This, however, is not a jubilee fund and is not under royal auspices.

The Prince of Wales's hospital fund was expected to eclipse this and all other charities in history. It was confidently anticipated to reach the magnificent total of \$3,000,000, which would just cover, in the income it would produce, the annual deficit of the London hospitals.

No figures have yet been printed, but there is no longer any talk of millions. There is doubt if \$250,000 will be raised, and the Prince is so discomfited that he is presently going to the city to make a personal appeal for funds. It is hoped that some \$500,000 will be gained from the sale of the jubilee stamps, which will be ready in a few days. The issue is limited to 800,000. They will be sold in two sizes for a half crown and a shilling. Booksellers will distribute them to the public, since the Post Office declines to do so. Thanks largely to the Duke of York, the philantelists have decided to recognize the newcomer, though the first impulse was to treat it as not a stamp, but a token.

PATENT REPORT.

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

- 582,175—Jean Canelopoulos, automatic gas-lighting device.
582,386—Jackson Deneal, propelling mechanism for bicycles.
582,605—Morgan Donne, type writer.
582,347—Charles Dubois, vice.
582,501—Jules Frydman, copying machine.
582,585—Albert L. Greene, spectacles.
582,278—François H. Gagnereux, device for hanging and adjusting picture frames.
582,535—George N. Le Compte, bridle bit.
582,212—Fred. A. Lenox, bouteille.
582,240—Oliver T. Springer, folding door.
581,498—George A. J. Teige, Electric motor.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is known to be an honest medicine, and it actually cures when all others fail. Take it now.

"I bet that girl's always borrowing trouble. She has such a sad face!" "Yes, she's probably looking for a sorrow to match."—Detroit Journal.

"What's his reputation for truth and veracity?" asked the lawyer.

"Wal, now, he's a friend o' mine, an' I don't like to go on record on that there subject," protested the witness.

"Answer the question," said the judge. The witness pondered the subject for a minute or two before replying, says the Chicago Post.

"I wouldn't say nuthin' against him," he said at last, "but I can't deny that he told more good snake, poker and fish stories than anyone else in the county." Thus it happened that the jury refused to believe the man in question under oath.

Sales Talk

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than accorded any other proprietary medicine. This is simply because it possesses greater merit and produces greater cures than any other. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. All advertisements of Hood's Sarsaparilla, like Hood's Sarsaparilla itself, are honest. We have never deceived the public, and this with its superlative medicinal merit, is why the people have abiding confidence in it, and buy

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Almost to the exclusion of all others. Try it. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

To Cure RHEUMATISM TAKE

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IT IS PROMPT RELIABLE AND NEVER FAILS.

IT WILL MAKE YOU WELL

Ask your Druggist or Dealer for it

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

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GOLD and PORCELAIN Crowns fitted on old roots Aluminum and Rubber Plates made by the latest process. Teeth extracted without pain, by electricity and local anaesthesia.

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Your impression in the morning. Teeth in the afternoon. Elegant full gum sets. Rose Pearl (flesh colored). Weighted lower sets for shallow jaws. Upper sets for wasted faces. Gold crown plates and bridge work, patients extracting without chafes if sets are inserted. Teeth filed; teeth repaired in 30 minutes; sets in three hours if required.

Relief for Lung Troubles The D.P. EMULSION

IN CONSUMPTION and all LUNG DISEASES, SPITTING OF BLOOD, COUGH, LOSS OF APPETITE, DEBILITY, the benefits of this article are most manifest. By the use of the "D. P." Emulsion, I have got rid of a hacking cough which had troubled me for over a year, and have gained considerably in weight. I liked this Emulsion so well I was glad when the time came to take it.

THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING CHURCH BELLS & PEALS. PUREST BELL METAL (COPPER AND TIN). Send for Price and Catalogue. MORRIS BELL FOUNDRY, BALTIMORE, MD.

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WANTED TO BORROW \$5000 ON REAL Estate, valued at \$8000. Rental over \$500 per annum. Address: R. 387, True Witness Office.

WANTED TO BORROW \$25,000 ON REAL Estate, on real estate, valued at \$40,000. Address: B. 729, True Witness Office.

CATHOLICS IN ENGLAND.

Their Organization to Secure Equal Rights in Public Offices in Manchester.

The Registration Association—Its Aim and Scope—An Interesting Statement Made by the Secretary of the Society in Regard to the Successes Achieved.

Some idea may be obtained how Catholics look after their interests in public affairs in England from the following report of an interview which a representative of the Catholic Times, Eng., recently held with Mr. H. Timony, the secretary of the Manchester Catholic Registration Association.

The circumstance which gave rise to the institution of the Registration Association, said Mr. Timony, was the Catholic defeat at the School Board election of 1891.

"And how was this accomplished?" "His Lordship Bishop Vaughan called a meeting of delegates from every parish in Manchester, each of which had to send one priest and two laymen to the conference.

"The only alteration which had been made in them is that while previously the executive consisted of 12 members and officers, it now includes one priest and one layman from every mission, the officers of the Association, the Catholic J. P.'s, and every Catholic member of a public body in Manchester."

"That will make the executive an unusually large body."

"It certainly makes the committee unwieldy, but at the same time it greatly increases its representative character."

"How are the delegates elected?" "In January of each year parochial meetings are held to elect one clerical and six lay delegates.

"Who are the officers of the Association?" "The Bishop of Salford is, of course, president, the chairman is the Very Rev. Canon Richardson, Mr. T. Q. Ruddin, P. L. G., is the treasurer, and Mr. R. J. Daly and myself are the hon. secs.

"Would you tell me their names?" "They are Councillors D. McCabe, J. P., D. Boyle, and C. O'Doherty; the Rev. P. Lynch, M. R.; Mr. T. Freeman Kelly and Mr. James Hackforth, of the Manchester School Board; Mrs. Rose Hyland, P. L. G., Mr. Jos. O'Neil, P. L. G., Mr. T. Q. Ruddin, P. L. G., and Mr. Jas. Nolan, P. L. G., of the Manchester Union; Mrs. Sale, P. L. G., Miss Cle g, P. L. G., Dr. Nolan, P. L. G., and Dr. O'Doherty, P. L. G., of the Chorlton Union; the Rev. J. Hennessey, P. L. G., and the Rev. W. Sassen, P. L. G., of the Prestwich Union; and Councillors E. Scully and M. Bushell, of the Gordon District Council.

"Does the Association confine its influence to Manchester?" "It extends its influence all over the greater Manchester, and wherever in the adjacent districts its help is needed it gives its assistance.

"All this necessarily means money?" "Of course a considerable amount of money is necessary to do all this work, but nothing in comparison with the

magnitude of the result, for it has been found by experience at the Association's disposal we can do as much for £20 as the political organizations can accomplish for £500.

"Do you come into conflict with those bodies?" "We find we can work pretty well with both the principal parties, though the Independent Labor party gives us considerable trouble."

"What has been your most striking success?" "Perhaps our greatest victory has been in Prestwich, where previous to the founding of the Association there had not been a Catholic Guardian of the Poor for forty years.

"The name of the Association appears to be a very important one." "Well, what I have mentioned is undoubtedly a great work, but that to which most of our labor is devoted is the work of registration.

"Are there any associations of the same kind outside Manchester?" "There is a similar association in Salford, and Warrington has asked for and received full particulars of the organization.

"What is your work for this year?" "First and foremost there is the work of registration, and particular attention will have to be devoted to this in view of the School Board elections, which take place in November and will be fought on the new register, and also important elections of Guardians of the Poor."

"Would the Association interest itself in the formation of similar organizations outside its own district?" "Any place desirous of forming a Catholic Registration Association would be supplied with all necessary information upon application being made to the Central Office, St. Augustine's, Granby-row, and the officers of the Association would be only too glad, if the distance were not too great, to arrange to send some of their representatives to the place where its inauguration was desired.

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NEWFOUNDLAND'S SCHOOLS.

An Interesting Outline of the System in Vogue.

The Principle of Denominational Schools Recognized—Some of the Results Attained—A Tribute to the Christian Brothers—The Enthusiasm They Have Awakened in the General Work of Education.

Mr. P. J. McGrath, editor of the Evening Herald of St. John's, N.F., contributes an article to the current number of the Canadian Magazine, in which he deals with the School system of the island. In opening he says:—

"At a time when Canadian people are struggling with the most dangerous political problem that has faced them since confederation, and when the permanence of the Dominion is threatened by the introduction of racial and religious elements into the arena of general politics, it may not be amiss to explain how Newfoundland has escaped the pitfalls that endanger the feet of one of Canada's most promising provinces.

Of what may be termed two evils (though many will doubtless join issue with me there) she chose the lesser; between State schools, with their secularism that frequently degenerates into godlessness, and denominational schools, with their waste of energy and effort, she adopted the latter, thereby promoting peace and concord throughout the land.

"The system in operation in this colony is denominational in its widest and completest sense. Last year, only the one public school remaining—the Harbor Grace Grammar School—was abolished, and its appropriation included in the general educational vote. From the early '50's, when the concession of Home Rule or Responsible Government was wrung from a reluctant British

Ministry, the principle of denominational schools has always been recognized, and until 1876 there were

CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT SCHOOLS IN EVERY SETTLEMENT.

For a period anterior to the latter differences had been arising between the two leading Protestant bodies, the Anglican and the Methodist, which resulted in the subdivision of the system by maintaining schools for every denomination. By this means the disputes and jealousies of sectaries and the evil purposes of unscrupulous politicians are avoided and the systems loyally upheld by every class and creed in the island.

The total population of the island at the last census, in 1891, was 197,934, and the denominations totalled as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Denomination, Number. Catholic: 72,342; Anglican: 48,075; Methodist: 52,672.

The financial features of the policy are taken up by the writer in the following manner: "The States provides an annual appropriation or grant for educational purposes, which is based upon the number of each denomination, and divided among them on a per capita basis. At present the grant is \$144,000, or roughly, 75 cents per head of the entire population."

The control of the expenditure is dwelt upon, and it is in a great degree somewhat similar to the system in vogue in this Province.

is a question which Mr. McGrath treats at some length. In part he says:—

"Each of the three denominations has a superintendent for its schools who inspects and examines them and supervises the educational affairs of that body. Each receives a salary of \$1,620 and has an assistant at \$400. The stipend for the colleges is fixed by law, and grants in aid of the support and training of teachers are provided, at these colleges and at the Catholic convents an allowance of \$100 yearly for males and \$80 for females being made to those desirous of pursuing the profession of teaching. The salary of the teachers is fixed by the means of the Board employing him or her, as the case may be, but within the past few years, they having represented the need of further help in this direction, \$20,000 is voted yearly to be disbursed by the superintendents to the teachers as a supplement to the Board salary, at the rate of \$64 for the first, \$48 for the second, and \$32 for the third grade teachers. In addition to this the vote of \$5,237 is awarded by the superintendents to successful teachers as a bonus in the proportions of \$20, \$12 and \$6 respectively, according to grade. School fees rating from \$1 to \$3 are also to be paid by each

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pupil yearly, which are either the property of the Board (for school purposes) or may be divided with the teacher, as is agreed between them, and in the better localities this helps to augment the teacher's salary considerably; but in the poorer settlements it is inevitable that the people cannot pay these fees, and the teachers are consequently of the lowest grade and but poorly paid. It is impossible to quote the average salaries, because they vary so much with the different districts, but male teachers get from \$250 to \$400 according to grade, and females from \$200 to \$400.

were inaugurated in 1894, says Mr. McGrath, throughout the island, in which every school of any importance took part.

The element of denominationalism was not recognized at all, and Catholic, Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregationalist each plunged into the struggle, doing its best to show the finest results. The papers had been prepared in England and sent out in sealed packets; they were distributed to the candidates as these sat in the examination rooms, before "watchers" representing each faith; the pupils were known by numbers, which they affixed to their papers, and when these were finished they were gathered up, resealed and returned to England to be gone through and awarded marks by a body of examiners incorporated there for the purpose of conducting such examinations in Great Britain and the colonies. Our examinations were held simultaneously all over the island, and the pupils were divided into two grades, junior and senior, the former embracing children from 11 to 15 the latter from 15 to 17. The junior syllabus includes English Grammar, Spelling, Writing, Literature (Macaulay's "Armada" and Tennyson's "Lady of Chalcot"), Geography and History, Arithmetic and Algebra, Geometry (Book 1), Mensuration, Latin, French, Book keeping, Chemistry, Physics, Drawing, Domestic Economy, Scripture, History, Shorthand, music and school management. The senior grade consisted of a more advanced stage of all these subjects, with the addition of land surveying, mechanics, Greek, German, magnetism and electricity, geometrical drawing, and typewriting. The results of the first year (1894) were: 713 entered, of whom 353, or 50 per cent., passed, 23 juniors and 60 seniors. Denominationally they stood thus:

Table with 4 columns: Denomination, Junior, Senior, Total, Percentage of whole. Catholic: 146, 17, 163, 23; Anglican: 59, 22, 81, 11; Methodist: 91, 21, 112, 16.

Out of four senior scholarships of \$80 each, the Catholics won three and the Methodists one, while the six junior scholarships, of \$60 each, went to the former denomination.

In 1895 the entries numbered 982, and the passes 528, some 54 per cent., 412 being juniors and 116 seniors:

Table with 4 columns: Denomination, Junior, Senior, Total, Percentage of whole. Catholic: 229, 37, 266, 27; Anglican: 70, 27, 97, 10; Methodist: 111, 37, 148, 15.

The Catholics had two senior and five junior scholarships, and the Methodists two senior and three juniors.

This year, 1896, a higher grade, "Associate in Arts," was instituted, details of which will be found below. In all 971 pupils wrote, of whom 614, or 63 per cent., passed, 473 junior, 123 senior and 18 "A.A.":

Table with 4 columns: Denomination, Jun., Sen., "A.A.", Total, Percentage of whole. Catholic: 220, 47, 13, 280, 29; Anglican: 59, 27, 6, 92, 10; Methodist: 113, 48, 7, 168, 17.

The Catholics had the one associate, one senior and four junior scholarships, the Anglicans one senior and one junior and the Methodists two senior and one junior.

That these local examinations are not simple may be understood from the fact that 13 of those who entered for the "A.A." also went in for the matriculation at London University, and 10 passed: 7 Methodist, 2 Catholic, and 1 Anglican. These 10 from Newfoundland were more than from all the other dependencies of the British Empire.

This higher education movement may be said to be only in its infancy yet, and the benefits of these three years' operations will not be realized fully until the generation of teachers produced by its means shall have had a chance to transplant their fruits to the minds of the children they are set over. The next most marked effect to day is the

LEVELLING UP OF EDUCATIONAL WORK, the widening of the aims and scope of the different schools, the tolerance and

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White Covers, 50c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Dark Morocco Covers, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and upwards. Cloth Books at 90c, \$1.20, \$1.50, \$1.80 per doz. Sanctuary Oil, Best Quality. INCENSE, CHARCOAL, GAS LIGHTERS. Headquarters for the best grades of candles in pure Wax, Stearine and Paraffine.

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mutual respect engendered, and the healthy rivalry caused by the efforts of each denomination to make the best possible showing. The advance in the educational status is largely due to the introduction of the Irish Christian Brothers to teach the Catholic boys' schools in St. John's, some 18 years ago. These gentlemen have effected quite a revolution in school improvement, and none recognize and admit their ability more readily than the other denominations, which have profited largely by the spur they have given all round. The educational future of the colony is regarded by those interested as most hopeful, and certainly every atom of influence that churchmen and statesmen can exert in behalf of the betterment of our people in this respect is being applied to that end. We hold that, while there is much to be done to reach an ideal standard, we may not unreasonably claim for our present system that its results warrant the annual expenditure.

NOTE—Roughly, the Catholics number 36 out of every 100 of the population; Anglicans, 24; Methodists, 26, and minor Protestants, 4.

A RAILWAY DISASTER.

NEARLY ONE HUNDRED RUSSIAN SOLDIERS LOSE THEIR LIVES AND MANY OTHERS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

St. Petersburg, May 17.—Patricians of the disaster which befell a military train last week between Bukefob and Bliva on the Valdi Jurje line, show it to have been due to the cars crossing a low embankment, which had been submerged and undermined by the recent floods in that district.

The train conveying the Kraenojansk infantry was derailed. The engine tumbled over, dragging with it fifteen covered trucks filled with soldiers, and two second class carriages. All the cars were shattered and now lie in heaps of ruins, covering the track for a distance of ninety yards. In the panic which followed the accident many of the soldiers jumped into the water and were drowned. Special trains were sent to the scene of the disaster from the nearest towns, and ninety-three injured men were conveyed to the hospitals at Dorpat and Yurief. Twenty-four bodies have already been recovered, and the remains of sixty additional victims are beneath the debris.

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About Hood's Sarsaparilla and advised me to try it—This is the kind of advertising which gives Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world. Friend tells friend that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures; that it gives strength, health, vitality and vigor, and whole neighborhoods use it as a family medicine.

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Smith—Is young Flywedge practising law? William—I think not. He was called to the bar, but I think he is practicing economy.—Illustrated Bits.

When a pretty girl and a homely girl get into a crowded car together, and a seat is offered to the pretty girl, she ought to tell the homely girl to take it. She is reasonably sure of getting another seat herself.—Somerville Journal.

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RESPONSIBILITY OF HACKMEN. Judge Doherty on Friday morning delivered judgment in a case which is of interest to hackmen and the general public. The facts are as follows: Herbert Ben Olien, an Oriental lecturer, took an action for \$900 against Louis Durocher, carter, for the loss of a trunk which plaintiff claimed defendant had lost. The evidence showed that defendant had taken the trunk to one of the railway stations in the city, where it had been lost. Defendant pleaded that his control of the trunk expired the moment he delivered it at the station, where plaintiff should have been waiting to receive it. This view of the case was concurred in by the judge, who dismissed plaintiff's action.

The True Witness

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WEDNESDAY.....MAY 19, 1897.

Publisher's Notice.

Considerable annoyance is sometimes caused by the irregular delivery of the paper. There is no way of remedying this unless the non-delivery is reported at the office, and we shall be obliged to our subscribers if they will notify us when this occurs.

Subscribers changing residences will please send word to this office at once, sending old as well as new address.

THE GREEKS AND TURKS.

The world worships success. If Mr. Washington had failed, like Smith O'Brien, who would ever have heard of the cherry tree? Had the Boyne battle had another issue, the Orange drum would have a muffled sound. Had the rebellion of '98 succeeded, a whole century of British history would have been reversed. All this is so commonplace that we ought to apologize for repeating it. Nevertheless, all that is heroic in the world's history does not belong to the victors. Right and truth and courage and deathless faith have their place on the brightest pages of the earth's annals without regard to defeat or success. No brave deed, inspired by love of truth and right, altar and hearth, has ever perished, like a rotten seed in unwholesome soil, without bearing fruit. Some of Christianity's grandest victories some of civilization's proudest triumphs were won by forces that had been fostered and ripened for use by the seeming failures of generation after generation of God's chosen soldiers and servants. If it were not for the memory of the heroes and heroines who fell baffled and beaten, with glorious wounds in front, the hearts of those who loved the right would have failed them and the field would have been left to the champions of wrong and falsehood. For ages before the assurance of triumph was emblazoned in divine heraldry on the vault of heaven for the first Christian Emperor, that same assurance had been visible to thousands of witnesses for the truth from Saint Stephen to the last victim of the Decian persecution. In the lands where Christianity had its blessed birth, the age of persecution is not yet ended. The story of the Armenians, even when reduced to its accredited facts, more than proves this. There were many, therefore, who hailed Greece's intervention on behalf of the Christians of Crete as the first blow from the armed hand of Christendom, which was to herald the downfall of the Moslem usurpation. Others looked upon the patriotic ferment in the Hellenic kingdom as ill-timed and ill-judged, preventing the Cretans from accepting the pledges of the Powers and tending to provoke a struggle in which much blood would be shed and which might even eventuate in a general European war.

The agitation in Greece was echoed abroad, and the Greeks, taking the expressions of sympathy of a large portion of the press as a promise of substantial help, persevered in opposing the will of the Powers, landed a force in Crete and resisted the banded might of Europe. Of course, in spite of their policy, the Powers did not wish to crush the kingdom that they had created. An armament could quickly have been formed which could compel submission had the concerted governments been so disposed. Suddenly, a body of irregular Greeks crossed the frontier into Turkey, and while the King and his ministers hesitated to desavow the act, the Porte declared war. For a while enthusiasm seemed to carry the day and some were vain to hope that the arms of Greece would ultimately prevail. The forecast was not fulfilled, and at last, reluctantly, the Greek King and Government had to

seek the intervention of the Powers that they had defied. It is the duty of the Powers to protect errant Greece from further humiliation and loss, but the task is not easy. The Porte's demands are exorbitant.

Meanwhile there is a somewhat unworthy reaction on the part of some of those who at first encouraged Greece to strike at the Moslem foe. Some of our Irish contemporaries are among these reactionists. Not to speak of some organs of Irish Catholic opinion in the States, it is a little of a surprise to us to find the Dublin Nation substituting reproach for sympathy in this day of Greece's humiliation. "It is impossible," says that journal, "to say much in behalf of a people who appear to be essentially timorous and who are apparently governed by lunatics." The Nation is of opinion that the mountaineers of Kerry or Mayo would make a sturdier stand against the Turks than did those who claim descent from the heroes of Thermopylae! Quid gloriaris? The best army that ever was is not guaranteed throughout and always from unaccountable fits of panic, nor is the ablest commander at all times in the same condition of high-strung nerve. Besides, the Greeks, on the whole, made a fair—in some instances—a gallant, and in a few cases, a remarkable fight. The night of terror, described so vividly by correspondents, has its precedents in many wars. The Nation is right, however, in holding that now is the time for the Powers to show the Turks that, whatever be the rights or wrongs of their quarrel with Greece, they have now to deal with united Christendom, and that no acre of Christian territory will be alienated on their behalf. Even if Greece provoked the recent conflict, it was the Turks who were the original aggressors—not in Crete merely, nor even in Armenia, but since ever they found a foothold on the soil of Palestine, Asia Minor and the Balkan Peninsula.

MR. ANDREW THOMPSON, of Point St. Charles, a well known member of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society, has been appointed to collect and solicit subscriptions for the TRUE WITNESS. We earnestly bespeak for Mr. Thompson the co-operation of all our subscribers.

MR. DEVLIN AND THE "NATION."

The Nation has receded a little from its former position since it heard from Mr. Devlin. That gentleman had not as yet been able to write a full defence of his Government's policy and until he has had time to do so, the Nation has some excuse for not yielding completely. Mr. Devlin has promised a full exposition of his mission and will show that it is compatible with the best welfare of his Irish kinsmen. The instalment of apology that Mr. Devlin first sent to the Nation office the editor of that paper characterizes as "idle declamation relative to the condition of Canada as a whole." The editor of the Nation claims to know enough about Canada not to require Mr. Devlin's instructions as to the portions of it that are habitable. Still it is a bad thing to be too stiff on a question of this kind. Mr. Devlin, who, though proud of his Irish origin, to which he owes his humor and general temper, has lived all his life in Canada and must know a little more about it—especially the Ottawa district—than his clever, but rash Irish critic. Besides it is his business to know as much about Canada as will make it even with the Government, and we may be sure that when he studies up his reply it will leave the Nation at least less bellicose. Of course, when Mr. Devlin meets his Dublin critic and brings to bear upon him the sunny wisdom of his chief, there will be an end to all opposition. Meanwhile it is pleasant to observe that the Nation has assumed a milder and more reasonable attitude with regard to Canada, though it heads its article with "Exile in Manitoba"—a description which is more applicable to the Red River of thirty years ago than to the actual province. Although the editor's studies on Canada are thus belated, he makes a point when he arrests Mr. Devlin in the midst of his hifalutin on Canadian freedom and asks him for a certificate on that point from the Catholics of Manitoba. The fact is that it was very ill-judged on the part of the envoys from Ottawa to put Manitoba so prominently forward. They probably thought that the news of the "settlement" would remove any scruples that Irish Catholics had hitherto entertained against the policy of the Liberals. In this he was mistaken. Indeed we cannot help wondering why, knowing the fidelity of his Irish kinsmen to the faith, Mr. Devlin should have expected them to be satisfied with an arrangement to which he was in his own heart opposed. Nevertheless we are glad that the Nation is coming round.

RECENT reports in the Boston Republic disclose a flourishing condition of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Of especial interest was an eloquent address delivered in Grand Army Hall, South Framingham, on the services of Irishmen, their sons and descendants in the cause of the Union during the Civil War, 1861-

65. The orator was the Hon. E. J. Slattery, State president of the Order, and the address was delivered under the auspices of Post 168 G.A.R. Mr. Slattery did justice to the myriads of brave Irishmen who shed their blood on behalf of the integrity of their adopted country, and paid a noble tribute to the memory of two Irishmen whose names are revered wherever the Irish name is known—Daniel O'Connell and John Boyle O'Reilly. The growth of the organization is giving much satisfaction to its friends.

THE HON. FELIX G. MARCHAND.

The new Premier-elect of Quebec can claim to represent both sections of our population, being Gael as well as Gaul by descent. An able journalist, a litterateur of distinction, he has had many years of experience of public life, his connection with the local legislature dating back to the first year of the federal regime. Mr. Marchand is a member of the Catholic Church and is connected by marriage with a late reverend bishop of this Province. That he will do anything revolutionary against the interests of religion in his native Province we would find it hard to believe. There have, however, been rumors of an intended revision of our school system on a somewhat extended scale, and it is the duty of all Catholics, whatever political opinions they may profess, to take a decisive stand on this question.

The election of June last was in some quarters interpreted as disclosing on the part of the Catholic majority in this Province an indifference to the interests of their oppressed brethren in Manitoba which, if real, would not certainly be creditable. For our own part we have never given in to those who assigned so unworthy a cause for the sweeping defeat of the Conservative policy last summer. Had the leader who championed the cause of separate schools in the Northwest been of the race and creed of the Quebec majority and the Liberal leader a member of the English-speaking section of our population, we are inclined to believe that the figures of the returns in this Province would have been reversed. As for the land-slide of last week it is simply a sequel of that of June last. The ups and downs of party do not always correspond with the relative importance of the interests at stake and the manner or degree in which the success of this or that party may effect them. With the ballot in the hands of the people, no prophet is wise enough to foresee to what side it will give the predominance even in a single average constituency. All men are slow to take action where the question at issue does not immediately concern them, and when ordinary working men have been listening for months or years to arguments of equal ability or earnestness on a question that does not directly concern them, so far as they can see, they are likely to get confused and in the last resort to take on grounds that they would find it hard to explain. This school question has, we fear, become a sort of puzzle to a good many simple people from hearing educated and, in many cases, estimable men, take opposite sides regarding it. To us it is a marvel that Catholics should hold any conviction but one on such a question. But there are thousands of voters who trust to those who, as they believe, know more than themselves, thinking that they cannot be far wrong (notwithstanding the Church's disapproval) in accepting the views of Mr. Laurier or Mr. Tarte or Mr. Marchand or any of their glib-tongued supporters.

But if the question was brought home to them by the threat of robbing their own children of their rights, they would begin to realize what the Manitoba controversy meant. And if the threat were pushed towards fulfilment, and all who prized the hard-won rights of having their children brought up as Catholics began to raise their voices against the aggressors, they would then have an opportunity of reflecting how mistaken they were to have encouraged the Manitoba usurpation—which was all the more cowardly because it was an assault in cold blood on a handful of people who had hitherto lived in peace and good will among a majority of different origin and faith. That the mass of the electorate in this Province will ultimately awaken to a full sense of the blunder and the wrong that they committed when they abandoned their kinsmen in Manitoba we sincerely believe. And they will do so all the sooner if the new Government attempts to tamper with the Catholic schools.

The Montreal Daily Star evidently believes in the principle of sectional representation, as in a recent issue it stoutly maintained that the position of Provincial Treasurer of this Province should be occupied by an English Protestant. The secular papers never hesitate to urge their views whenever there is a question of the right of Protestantism, but when English-speaking Catholics claim to be under consideration they are wonderfully sentimental and highly patriotic on the lines of Canada for the Canadians.

THE PAPAL DELEGATE.

Wherever Mgr. Merry del Val has appeared since his arrival in Canada, His Excellency has been accorded a reception that reflected honor both on himself and the community that was proud to entertain a guest so distinguished. His Excellency's debut in Montreal won him favor with our population. His combined suavity, candor and discretion revealed a diplomatist that had obtained his training where the admonition of Christ to His Apostles was not forgotten.

At Montreal, Three Rivers, Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto, and lastly at Winnipeg, the Catholics, without regard to political views, spared no pains, no expense, to manifest their homage for the envoy of the Supreme Pontiff. If there were no other reason for pronouncing it groundless, this uniform desire and effort to show respect to the representative of the Holy See would be sufficient to contradict the statement of Mr. Goldwin Smith and others that recent political developments signify "a revolt against the dominion of the priesthood."

Those who talk so glibly of what they call a revolt against the priesthood can hardly realize what such language means, or what, if it expressed a fact, it would signify, not for the Church only, but for society at large. If they did, instead of writing so self-complacently about it, they would go on their knees (if they had not abandoned that posture) and pray God to avert such a calamity from this Christian land. Happily such fanatics are in the minority.

The Papal Ablegate has received so many courtesies from the Protestants of Canada that His Excellency will be able to assure His Holiness that, so far from there being any defection among Catholics from their allegiance to the Church, the utmost veneration is entertained among the best classes of Protestants for the Supreme Pontiff and the Episcopate and Clergy who are the guardians of the Faith in this great Dominion, while here as elsewhere the Irish Catholics are among the most faithful members of the Church.

Every subscriber to the TRUE WITNESS should make an effort to forward us the name of at least one subscriber during the month of June.

A REFORM NEEDED.

That blunders should continue to be committed by deputy returning officers is too serious a matter to be lightly ignored. The law, both for Dominion and Provincial elections, ought to be explained in advance to those employed for such responsible duties, and if the persons selected for the purpose are too dense-skulled to comprehend what they have to do or lack the ability to do it, would it not be advisable to substitute for them more capable men? Elections to-day are in most respects a great improvement on those of past generations. The general sense of the more respectable portion of the electorate looks for a strict enforcement of the law against corrupt practices, and it may be taken for granted that, although both parties desire to win and may use all legitimate means to defeat their opponents, the leaders of opinion are against any return to the methods that were once deemed venial, but which improved morality has condemned. It is not the principals, as a rule, that violate the law. Apart from conscientious scruples, those who have given the subject most attention have come to the conclusion that in political conflicts, as in the other affairs of life, honesty is really in the end the best policy. The risk of detection, the disgrace and expense thence ensuing to those whom the culprit wished to serve, the reproach thus cast on the system of popular government, and other inconveniences and annoyances, such as waste of time, the loss of confidence on the part of the people and the suffering caused to innocent persons through false friends, have convinced most public men that purity of election is the safest course for all and that a temporary gain by wrong means is in the end a doubtful advantage at the best. That, at least, is the principle universally professed.

But to apply this principle intelligently on the part of officials is absolutely necessary. There have been cases in which a blunder was said to be worse than a crime, and although morality will not accept this smart saying as true, there is no doubt that blunders may have consequences quite as serious as deliberate wrongs. However that be, the public has a right to insist on accuracy of returns from its paid servants. When the popular mind is in a tense state of expectancy as to the results of an electoral struggle, to receive statements that are incorrect and misleading is a trial of its patience to which it ought not to be subjected.

THE VERY REV. DEAN HARRIS, of St. Catherine's, delivered an admirable address on "Art and Literature," at the 15th annual banquet of the Canadian Club of the City of Hamilton. The dinner was one of the most successful in the annals of the society. The intel-

lectual *de resistance* was the address of Dean Harris, who may be said to have even surpassed himself in his desire to satisfy the enthusiastic expectations of the assembled guests. Dean Harris showed how a true priest and scholar can serve the cause of the higher culture and the most devoted patriotism without departing in the least degree from the clearly marked path of Catholic orthodoxy. He was rapturously applauded.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S EXPERIENCE.

An article contributed to the May number of the Canadian Magazine by Mr. P. T. McGrath, Editor of the Evening Herald of St. John's, Newfoundland, has a bearing on the controversy that has for some years been raging in Canada. The system in operation in Newfoundland is, Mr. McGrath tells us, "denominational in its widest and completest sense." What, it may be asked, does this mean? It means that our insular neighbors have actually adopted the principle of separate schools, not one for Catholics and Protestants, the sole distinction recognized in our Canadian separate schools system, but for Anglicans, Methodists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists and so on, each denomination receiving support in proportion to its numerical strength. Practically there are only three religious communities in the island—Catholic, Methodist and Anglican, though the Presbyterians are strong enough to keep a school in St. John's and "the Salvation Army has lately effected a lodgment in one or two villages."

The following was the religious census of Newfoundland in 1891: Catholic, 72,342; Anglican, 68,075; Methodist, 52,672. There was still a balance of 4,845 to be partitioned among the other denominations. The grant to education is \$144,000, which is distributed among the denominations on a per capita basis. There are three superintendents who receive \$1620 each. There are Catholic, Anglican and Methodist colleges to which are allotted respectively \$3,465, \$3,332 and \$2,537. The Presbyterian and Congregational schools receive \$1017. For general educational purposes the sum of \$80,736 is proportionately divided. Destitute districts receive special allowances amounting to \$5,526. Outpost districts are granted \$8,133. The sum of \$5,610 is devoted to the training of teachers, and \$3,000 in like manner for the improvement of schools. A supplementary vote for teachers of \$20,000 brings the outlay up to \$143,513. Each of the chief denominations has its superintendent who supervises the education of his own people. Each of them has an assistant, who receive \$400. The Boards that employ them pay the teachers—males receiving from \$250 to \$600 females, from \$200 to \$400. The supplementary vote of \$20,000 is disbursed by the superintendents to the most deserving teachers. The fees go to the board or are shared with the teachers according to the agreement made. The members of the boards (generally the best men in their districts) give their services gratuitously.

The result of the system was not really known until the establishment, four years ago, of a Council of Higher Education, which is non-sectarian. It consists of 23 members; 17 nominated by the Government, according to the strength of the denominations, the three superintendents and the three college principals. The Council has a special grant of \$4000, which it distributes for the encouragement of higher education—the tests being examinations conducted with extraordinary care, and held simultaneously all over the colony. There are two standards, senior and junior. In these examinations the element of denominationalism is not recognized. The examination papers are prepared in England, come out sealed and are returned sealed, the pupils using numbers instead of names, and in every way the utmost pains are taken to avoid unfairness. For the first year of their experiment (1894) 713 entered, and of these 353 passed, 293 juniors and 60 seniors. Of the former 146, of the latter 17 were Catholics, a percentage of 46 of the whole. Out of four senior scholarships of \$80 the Catholics won three, the Methodists one, while all the six junior scholarships of \$60 each went to Catholics. In 1895 the Catholics had two senior and five junior scholarships, the Methodists two senior and three juniors. In 1896 a higher grade, Associate in Arts, was instituted. The Catholics won the only Associate in Arts scholarship, one senior scholarship and four junior scholarships; the Anglicans, one senior and one junior and the Methodists two senior and one junior. Of the 18 who entered for the A. A., 13 presented themselves for matriculation at London University, of whom 10 passed—7 Methodist, 2 Catholic and 1 Anglican.

This excellence of the Catholic schools of Newfoundland, like that of the Irish Catholic schools to which we called attention last summer, is largely due, says Mr. McGrath, to the introduction of the Christian Brothers from Ireland. These gentlemen, who first took charge of the Catholic Board schools in St. John's some-

18 years ago, have, we are assured, "effected quite a revolution in school improvement and none recognize and admit their ability more readily than the other denominations, which have profited largely by the spur they have given all round." It is needless to comment on the facts that Mr. McGrath has laid before Canadian educationalists. As to the fitness of this extension of the denominational principle in our Canadian schools, some will declare in favor of it, some will oppose it tooth and nail. But the point on which we would lay stress is that the separate school system in Newfoundland, so far from causing intellectual deterioration, has clearly contributed to a higher standard of education than that of the average common school.

TWO GREAT SPEECHES.

"Give more than a cursory glance," says our learned and brilliant contemporary, "at the two noble speeches we print in this number of the 'Owl.' Hon. John Costigan and Sir William Hingston have raised the discussion on the education question high above political exigencies and personal interests. They have made it a matter of conscience, of principle and of justice. Let us thank God that by their example these two staunch Irish Catholic representatives have shown that not all the men in Israel are ready to bend the knee to Baal."

We are glad to see these excellent elucidations of a question in which we take unabated interest published in this convenient form for preservation and reference. From the first we have tried to raise the question "above political exigencies." Like the Hon. John Costigan we regard it as still—and even yet after what has taken place since he delivered his speech—a very live question, by no means dead, much less buried. What the Hon. John Costigan says of the pledge on which the Government was elected is admirable and every word of it is true. Sir William Hingston's speech deals with the philosophy of education and discriminates lucidly between the two systems—the Christian and the godless. It took the Senate by storm and made an impression that will not soon be effaced.

THE NEW CABINET.

There is one point that it is our duty to keep before the readers of this paper. Whatever political party is in power, the Irish Catholic element has a right, by long convention, to one of the seats in the Cabinet. Indeed, if our claim to representation in the Dominion Government is considered unquestionable, as it always has been, even when held in temporary abeyance, there are even stronger grounds why we should insist on an Irish voice in the cabinet councils of Quebec. The questions that concern us as a community are, for the most part, of Provincial rather than of Federal concern. Nor is it once or twice merely that we require to have our interests protected and our claims considered, but all the time. Under the late Government we were indeed exceptionally favored in the matter of Cabinet representation—a fact which will make our situation peculiarly unfortunate unless the Premier-elect, Mr. Marchand, deals justly with our case. There have been periods in our history when we have been left unrepresented for a longer or shorter time through weak concession on the part of Irish public men, and the able were the spokesmen who surrendered their rights to others the more we had to suffer from their action.

Such self-denial is sometimes praised as patriotic, and there doubtless are occasions when it is for the general good that even deserving men should temporarily stand aside in favor of others and on behalf of peace, but such occasions are few and far between. As a rule the man who is most faithful to his own people is the best friend to his country.

We sometimes hear protests against sectional representation of any kind on the plea that we are all Canadians and that no other name should have influence amongst us. But those who thus protest are often the most determined sticklers for their own sectional rights. Whenever it is agreed all round that sectional representation is to be a thing of the past and that race, creed, or special interest of any kind will no more be urged as a ground of preferment, the Irish will be as patriotic as their neighbors. But so long as the sectional compact is in force, our public men should insist on our rights.

The parish priests of our Irish churches should take steps to give the necessary information to Catholic strangers regarding the hours of Masses on Sundays in the same way as the Protestant ministers do in regard to their exercises.

The latter have arranged a neatly framed card with the names of the different churches and the hours of service, which is hung up in all the leading hotels of this city, near the elevator. Our Catholic visitors have to frequently seek for advice upon the subject from the hotel clerk or some other person who are, as a rule, not very well informed in such matters.

ST. PATRICK'S JUBILEE BAZAAR.

Further Donations Received for the Undertaking

The Memorial Windows Donated by the Children of Mary and Rosary Society Have Arrived, and Will be Placed in Position Immediately.

We are informed that the two new windows from Innsbruck, Austria, destined to match the two artistic ones already in position in St. Patrick's, have arrived in Montreal, and will be placed during the present month. It appears they are even superior in tone and richness of design to the two above-mentioned. The Blessed Virgin's window, containing a reproduction of Muller's Immaculate Conception, with the Rosary group in the lower panel, has been donated by the Children of Mary and Rosary Societies. Now is the time for the male societies of St. Patrick's to consider whether they can be as devoted as the ladies.

In addition to the list of donations to the coming St. Patrick's Bazaar, published in our issue of last week, we have now to announce the following, which help to prove how much interest is being generally taken in the work of starting the proposed High School.

Fancy Table, presided over by Mrs. F. M. Wilson, 87 Mansfield street, and Miss McGarvey; assisted by Mrs. M. Elliott, Mrs. G. Carpenter, Mrs. Lynch, Miss Conroy, Miss Kate McCrory, Miss Eva Elliott, Misses Egan and Miss M. Collins. The following articles have been donated to this table:

- Handsome oak writing desk, by Mr. F. M. Wilson, 87 Mansfield street; collected on by Mrs. F. M. Wilson. Handsome onyx table, mounted in brass, by Mr. Owen McGarvey; collected on by Miss McGarvey. Statue of St. Francis, by Mr. A. Gauthier, 1677 Notre Dame street. Hand-painted photo frame, by Granger Freres, 1699 Notre Dame street. Hand-painted fan and number of small articles, by Mr. J. A. Palmer, 1745 Notre Dame street. Half dozen bottles tooth powder, half dozen bottles tooth wash and 1 box assorted perfumery, by Mr. J. A. Harte, 1780 Notre Dame street. One brass mounted blotting roller, by Mr. D. Beatty, 137 St. Peter street. Three pictures, by Mr. J. T. Henderson, 139 St. Peter street. Brush comb and hand glass, in case, by Mr. V. Sarno, 2334 St. Catherine street. One pretty pin-cushion and wall pocket, by Mrs. Wm. McNally, 202 Peel street. Half dozen china cups and saucers, in case, by Mrs. M. Feron, 80 St. Antoine street. Center piece reel stand and other small articles, by Miss Cooper, 351 LaGauchetiere street. Statue of Infant Jesus of Prague, by Mr. Carl, 1466 Notre Dame street. Sofa cushion, by Mrs. H. Young, 1694 Notre Dame street. Handsome tea caddy, by Miss Laverty, 242 Bleury street. One sofa cushion, by Mrs. Whitney, 348 Sherbrooke street. One fancy cushion and pen wiper, by Miss C. Ryan, 276 St. Charles Borromeo street. Fancy goods, by F. E. Phelan, 2529A St. Catherine street. Foot rest, by Renaud, King & Patterson, 650 Craig street. Bevelled mirror plate, by A. Ramsay & Sons, 37 Beccollet street. Tea caddy, by Miss Kate McCrory, 140 Cathedral street. Handkerchief sachet, by Miss Hart, 275 St. Urbain street.

Miss Annie Cassidy, President of the Holy Rosary Society, has received another lot of fancy articles for the Jubilee Bazaar:

- Silver butter dish, Miss Maggie Green, University street. Tea caddy, Miss Lizzie McMorrow, Peel street. Chair tidy, Miss Bella Grant, Balmoral street. Glove box, Miss Mary McDonald, St. Alexander street. Large doll, Miss Bella Grey, Durocher street. Worked cot-pand, children's fancy aprons and underwear, Mrs. R. F. Doran, Ann street. Embroidered apron, work-basket and pictures, Miss Walsh, University street. Cheese dish, Miss Emma Doyle, St. Charles Borromeo street. Hand-painted cushion, perfume bottles, Miss Katie Donovan, St. Philip street. Two handsome velvet sofa cushions, five o'clock tea set, two banner rods, pin cushion and work-basket, Mrs. Webster and Miss Margaret Graham, Metcalfe street. Card case, Mr. Beck, McGill street. Two sets of dolls brushes and combs, Toty Graham. One berry set, Miss Maggie Gorrie, Bleury street. A friend; alarm clock.

EIGHTY-SEVEN YEARS MARRIED.

From the Chicago Times-Herald. LA GRANGE, Ind., May 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hiller, who live near this town, have just completed eighty-seven years of married life, and both bid fair to live a few years longer. Mr. Hiller is now 107 years old and his wife 105, and the little frame cottage they occupy has

been their home for nearly eighty-five years. This house consists of one room, and this room contains all the aged couple's earthly possessions. Mr. Hiller is a vigorous-looking man for his extreme old age. His hand is as strong and his step as firm as those of a man of forty. His eyes are bright, and his long hair falls in unmixt whiteness almost to his shoulders. His wife has long since passed under the spell of old age. She is bent almost double with the weight of her years and is totally blind. "It's a caution," says Mr. Hiller, speaking of his age. "I never counted on living so long or anything like it." He tells now he was born in Jamestown, near Kingston, Canada. He was 22 years old when the war of 1812 came along, and he describes Canada as a very wild country in those years. The first year of the war he and his wife left Canada and settled near Marine City, and went from there to Emmet, whence they came to their present home. They were married when Mr. Hiller was 20 and his wife 18. With his old age have come symptoms of a second childhood, the most amusing and amazing of which is the cutting of two teeth lately. The old couple have eleven children, the eldest 82 and the youngest 57.

MRS. SADLER TESTIMONIAL.

- Subscriptions received by the Treasurer His Grace Archbishop Williams, Boston, \$50 00 Rev. George Brown, St. Hugues, P.Q., 5 00 A few friends per Sir Wm. Hingston, 50 00 Rev. Father McKinnon, Cryler, Ont., 1 00 Rt. Rev. R. A. O'Connor, Bishop of Peterborough, 5 00 Ven. Archdeacon Casey, Peterborough, 2 00 Rev. T. F. Scanlan, Peterborough, 1 00 Rev. J. O'Sullivan, 1 00 Rev. M. T. Fitzpatrick, 1 00 Mrs. M. P. Ryan, Montreal, 10 00 Rev. H. J. McKee, P.P., Brechin, Ont., 1 00 Rev. John J. Chisholm, "Stella Maris," Pictou, N.S., 5 00 Rt. Rev. James Augustus Healy, Bishop of Portland, Me., 10 00 Rev. Father McGarry, pres. St. Laurent College, St. Laurent, Conn., 10 00 Rev. Hugh F. Lilly, New Haven, Conn., 10 00 Rev. J. Quinlivan, S.S., St. Patrick's, Montreal, 5 00 Rev. Charles H. Colton, St. Stephen's Church, N.Y., 5 00 Messrs. Benziger Bros., N.Y., 100 00 Joseph A. Kernan, 51 Chambers street, N.Y., per J. I. C., 5 00 Rev. Jas. T. Dougherty, Dansville, N.Y., 1 00 Rev. Thomas Cooney, Grosvenor Dale, Conn., 5 00 Rev. P. P. Denis, S.S., St. Charles College, Ellicott City, Md., 3 00 His Grace Archbishop Elder, Cincinnati, 25 00 W. E. Doran, Montreal, 10 00 Mrs. Edward Murphy, Montreal, 10 00 Chas. F. Smith, Montreal, 50 00 Hon. Jas. O'Brien, Senator, Montreal, 50 00 Thomas Addis Emmet, M. D., N.Y., 25 00 Sir William Hingston, Senator, Montreal, 25 00 Rev. J. Wynne, S.J., New York, 25 00 Dugald Macdonald, Montreal, 5 00 P. McCrory, 10 00 Joseph Quinn, 2 00 Mrs. L. Mesurier, 5 00 M. McAuley, V.G., Coaticook, 5 00 Miss Mansfield, Montreal, 5 00 Rev. E. McWeeney, D.D., Mount St. Mary's College, Emmett, N.Y., per Antigonish Casket, 20 00 Rev. David Hennessy, C.R., St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Ky., 5 00 Richard O'Gaibtheachain, Montreal, 10 00 Mrs. M. Fitzgibbon, Montreal, 10 00 Judge Purcell, Montreal, 10 00 John P. Howard, Ottawa, 4 00 Right Rev. M. Tierney, D.D., Hartford, Conn., 25 00 Mrs. William Selby, Montreal, 1 00 Hon. C. J. Doherty, J.S.C., Montreal, 10 00 Hon. J. J. Curran, J.S.C., Montreal 10 00 Rev. Francis Laelow, Flintville, Wis., 25 00 Mrs. Chas. Cusack, Montreal, 30 00 James Riley, Weekly Bouquet, Boston, 5 00 Mrs. P. Ryan, Montreal, 5 00 Wm. Booth, 5 00 Mrs. McCarthy, 15 00 Miss Macdonald, 5 00 J. M. McCarthy, C.E., Montreal, 5 00 Rev. J. P. Hackett, South Hadley, Mass., 10 00 Owen McGarvey, Montreal, 5 00 Michael Feron, 5 00 Cash, 1 00 Mrs. Thos. C. Collins, 10 00 Thos. C. Collins, 10 00 John Meagher, 5 00 E. E. McGale, 5 00 F. McCabe, 5 00 Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, Solicitor-General, 10 00 A TRUE WITNESS Subscriber, Cambridgeport, Mass., 2 00 Henry J. Kavanagh, Q.C., Montreal, 10 00 A Friend, Montreal, 2 00 B. J. Coghlin, Montreal, 2 00 Miss Byrne, Montreal, 1 00 J. A. Macdonald, M.D., Montreal 5 00 Sir Frank Smith, Toronto, 25 00 Mary Caulfield, Canard River, 1 00 Mrs. Thos. E. Burtzell, Montreal, 25 00 E. J. C. Kennedy, M.D., Montreal 2 00 Professor Fowler, Montreal, 5 00 Rev. D. L. Murray, Blooming Prairie, Minn., 5 00 M. P. Laverty, Montreal, 2 00 Rev. J. E. Donnelly, P.P. St. Anthony's, Montreal, 5 00 Mr. Meehan, P.O., Montreal, 50 00 Robert Archer, do 20 00 Miss Helen F. Murtagh, Charity Building, Chardon street, Boston, Mass., 1 00

Hon. Tom Greenway, the cynical Premier of Manitoba, and Mr. H. Beaugrand, the pessimistic journalist of La Patrie fame, were comparing notes on Sunday morning last at the Windsor Hotel. It would be interesting reading for religious cranks if a report of the conference could be published.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

Catholic Summer Schools and Their Advantages.

Something on the Contents of our Magazine and Their Contributors.—The New-Camers from the Old Land—Some Phases of Domestic Service List.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1897.

It is but a few weeks since we were noting with interest the daily progress of the Winter School in New Orleans, and here we are close upon the season of the Summer Schools, east and west. These have so well established their hold upon those who are fortunate enough to have enjoyed the sound instruction and delightful social intercourse which they certainly provide, that they are both a pleasant memory and a pleasant anticipation. It is impossible that anyone can imagine life within their borders as it is in reality. The gathering together of so many intellectual, agreeable and refined Catholics produces an atmosphere few are blessed with—in this country at least. Here we have been a scattered people, and often a homeless people, unused to the customs around us and yearning silently for the going in and coming out of the day's routine as it is in far-off lands. We have had too little time for easy study and care-free country, and we do not yet realize that we have passed into a kingdom of which we, too, are a power, and to which we add honor and strength. But at these Schools, be they Summer or Winter, we meet

TO LEARN EACH OTHER'S MIND AND HEART—and there never was a better chance. The most delightful acquaintances are to be made and kept. It is to a summer meeting at Plattsburg (before the Madison School was in existence) I owe the friendship of one who has since added laurels to a girl's fair crown of blossoming talents—Miss Helena T. Gossmann. It was on the evening of my arrival I was introduced to her in the Academy of Music at Plattsburg, a noble presence even then for a young girl, with an air of dignity and unassuming reserve, of pleasant cordiality due one lady from another, and a voice that inspired confidence at its first word. I was so fortunate as to see a great deal of her during my stay, and to see her face the last one as I took flight for home. It is a living thought with me now, and it has grown to be a familiar shadow with the many since that day. She has added to her fame and honors steadily, and at the Winter School of last February hers was the position of the woman chosen to deliver a course of lectures from the platform she shared with our best and most learned men who are interested in the cause of education. She is truly a learned woman, and she proved beyond dispute in her own personality that a woman may be

LEARNED, LIGHT HEARTED, LOVING AND LOVELY. She is a bright and gracious creature, and—in all truth—her portrait, while likeliness, do not do her justice as she deserves. Her experiences South as well as North were delightful, and her return a journey of pleasant labors and pleasant rewards. She travelled leisurely lecturing on the way in Kentucky, Ohio, Ontario and elsewhere. Therefore, she may well be termed "a representative Catholic woman." How many more may we not welcome and bless as the fruits of the present earnestness in the pursuit of higher aims than formerly contented us, one and all? It is written in the future annals of Catholic history, and we may hope—we may dream of the happiness and prosperity they shall win for us.

THE "CATHOLIC WORLD" FOR MAY is an "all around good thing," and it opens with an article that deserves special mention, "The Philet in Fiction," by Charles A. L. Morse. I have waited six months to have some one denounce the horrible creation of Mr. Harold Fredericks, and I say "creation," because no likeness of either his Methodist minister or his Catholic priest ever existed. Admirable as are the views of Morse of the other false and scandalous representations, and well deserved as are his strictures, he is best of all in his reference to these "lying abominations." In this case, I have the wider view of a convert, familiar with the "true inwardness" of intelligent, cultured and well-intentioned Protestantism, and I know better than the born Catholic the unscrupulous and malignant nature of such a portrayal. It is the worse in that it is not all bad. There is something attractive in both the poor wretches, Father Forbes and Theron Ware, and the priest has both a dignity and a commanding power even in print that those most prejudiced against him must feel. But there is something, also, that sows seeds of involuntary doubt in the staunchest and most faithful heart. It is a cunning, insidious, dangerous libel, by far the most dangerous of all the false characters ascribed in fiction to the Catholic priest. It is a work that Mr. Fredericks may well believe would compass the ruin of a man's soul together with "The Damnation of Theron Ware," if it were not for the Power which limits even his malicious "wit and satire."

It is delightful to meet MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN AGAIN IN THE ROSARY with a new story—continued story—and a May poem, one of his sonnets, "The Rosary in May." There is something so decidedly musical in a sonnet from him that it reminds one always of the freshness of nature, sometimes in its sad hours, sometimes in its peaceful moods, but worshipping and loving as the created before the Creator. This last stage itself, softly in the heart as one reads. The name of the story is also a suggestion of May—"Carved Beads." And

just here is the place to recall the fact that Maurice Francis Egan has done a great service towards "the other side" when he wrote his novel, "The Vocation of Edward Conway," for he portrayed with admirable fidelity to truth the mental struggles, the outward surroundings, the real virtues and the faults of education of the young Ritualistic clergyman, the Rev. Giles Carton. It is now several years since I was first introduced to that gentleman in the pages of the Ave Maria, and now that he has taken the wider flight I am not at all surprised that the book which enraptures him has reached a second edition. On the list of Catholic novels—meaning novels which deal with religion and life as it merges into religion as the One True Faith reveals it to the believer and the non-believer—who is a different person from the unbeliever—"The Vocation of Edward Conway" is the most natural and truthful from both a Catholic and a non-Catholic point of view.

"The Ave Maria" has introduced us to many and many a good friend, many a pleasing hour that became a lovely memory. How many are reading Sylvia Hunting's "Fortunes of a Little Emigrant," as it runs from week to week? It is really a charming thing, so brave and innocent, so confiding and honest, so touchingly loyal and patient is the dear little soul she has chosen for her hero. What a relief is such an ideal! "Real boys" have their attraction, of course, but one does not care to be always amused. It is good to be quickened and strengthened now and then by heart-throbs of sympathy with a pure, sweet, strong, boy-soul—not all ideal. For there has been suffering such as this more times than can be counted out of heaven.

There has been a great deal in the papers of late as to that shipload of young Irish women which has recently come into port. It is a subject that interests everyone—how could it be otherwise? Brave hearted, strong handed

MAIDENS, SEEKING THEIR FORTUNES, and coming by the ship's load to a strange land, to strange homes, to strange customs and new tasks with hope and courage and homesickness at their heart's core, who with a heart and conscience could be indifferent to these? But there is one view of the subject upon which I am not sanguine—as to their helping to solve the "domestic problem." The fact is, I do not believe there is any problem. My own observation and experience has been that a good mistress makes a good servant, and—nothing else can bring about that result. I know a score of houses where there is never a half-hour of unpleasantness caused by a servant maid. I know of households—there have been at home in them all my life—where the maids leave only when they marry or go home, well-provided for; where the mistresses can go away at any hour trusting and knowing that nothing short of death can disturb the routine they have established in their household affairs. What is the difference between these homes and the thousands where the "domestic problem" is forever being discussed and worked out without solving it? Just this: They are the homes of women accustomed to servants from their birth, neither afraid nor ashamed to treat their maids as women, to be thoughtful of them, careful of them, indulgent to them and forbearing with them. They are mistresses who know how work should be done, the time it takes to do it, the materials needed, the mishaps that may occur, and must be provided for or over-looked. They are

PATIENT TEACHERS AND GENTLE FAULT-FINDERS. just judges and honorable word keepers. Given a mistress such as this—and there are many—good and faithful maids are not far to seek. Many a family has found in the darkest hour of their life their best and kindest and ablest friend in her they had bound to them with cords stronger than steel through the lonely and weary hours of her "first service place." "Domestic problem" indeed! It is the shameful brand upon the women who call themselves mistresses, of ignorance, shrewishness, weakness and vulgarity. For, whatever else it may not be, it certainly is a mark of vulgarity to have difficulty with servants. There can be nothing more disgraceful—in a general way—said of any woman than that she is "hard to live with." And in this country, thank God! no one is bound to live with such a one. Let the mistresses examine their consciences faithfully before their own Master, and if they have been merciful, just, kind, doing unto their maids as they would be done unto—and every one of them is bound to be all these things as a Catholic Christian—they will find that to them the "domestic problem" has no terrors, is of no importance, and is practically unknown. May heaven wait everyone of these newly arrived Irish maidens into such homes as I know have opened wide doors to many of their forerunners!

HIS HONOR THE RECORDER

is of the Opinion that a Husband Should Have More Authority.

A Peculiar Notion in Regard to Domestic Life—A Lawyer Demands the Protection of the Court. There was a rather interesting case before the Recorder last week, which brought out one or two startling incidents. One of these was the peculiar declaration of His Honor in regard to the necessity for increasing the authority of the man of the house over his spouse. The trouble which resulted in the appeal to law was the old one of incompatibility of temper between a man and his wife. Mr. Hibbard, a well known young lawyer, championed the cause of the wife, who was the accuser, while Mr. Mackay defended the husband. The latter is a giant in stature, weighing fully two hundred and fifty pounds, while the wife weighs perhaps a hundred and five. From the very first it was evident that the trouble had come to stay. While the wife was being examined Mr. Hibbard sprang to his feet. "I demand," he cried, "the protection of the

Court. This man," pointing to the defendant, "has been threatening me with violence ever since he has been in Court. My safety demands that he be at once bound over to keep the peace. I am in peril of personal injury from him."

THE RECORDER LOOKED BLINDLY over his spectacles at the lawyer, and turning to the defendant asked if such was the case. "There is no truth whatever in the statement. I have never threatened Mr. Hibbard and never intend to hurt him."

The evidence showed nervous irritability on the part of the wife and of assault on the part of the husband. She had run out of the house in a paroxysm of terror and he had dragged her back. The Recorder held that this constituted an assault, and accordingly ordered the husband to enter into bonds to keep the peace in future. "I have often thought," he said, "that the law does not give sufficient power to husbands to correct their wives. A little correction properly applied is required by some women who abuse their husband's patience. It is hard under the present state of the law to deal with such cases, but as under it laying hands on a nervous woman, by her husband, to restrain her from disgracing him or making scenes before the neighbors, constitutes an assault, I have only to interpret the law as it stands. The defendant in the present instance committed three assaults. The two first when pulling her out of the kitchen, which is a woman's castle, and the other in following her into a neighbor's house and carrying her back into her own. It is a painful case."

OUR RAMBLER.

The directors of the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association intend to make a special effort to increase the membership this season, in order to secure the necessary revenue to carry out the project of a city clubhouse. It is simply astonishing that Irishmen show so much apathy in regard to this splendid Association, which, apart from the solid financial and social advantages it offers in the way of athletics, deserves to receive their warm support for its achievements in the field, that have redounded to the credit of the Irish people in Canada and particularly in Montreal. Applications for membership may be addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer S.A.A.A., 180 St. James street.

The Catholic Sailors' Club, which did such excellent work in the midst of seamen, has resumed its operations. The weekly concerts of the club, which are held on Thursday evening, are a very interesting feature, and are usually attended by large gatherings. The club is housed in convenient and commodious premises which they have equipped with all the requirements necessary to render it an attractive resort for the visiting seamen.

The St. Ann's Young Men's Society, which occupies a foremost rank in the circles of our local organizations as an active and live society, has succeeded in awakening quite an interest in a contest for a Gondron bicycle. The final drawing will take place on Sunday afternoon in the hall.

This is a week of special happiness to hundreds of young Catholics, who are making their First Communion. In all the Irish parishes extraordinary preparations are made for the celebration of the ceremonies in connection with the joyous event.

A large number of employes in the Court House were made happy on Monday through receiving letters from Quebec, informing them that their salaries had been increased by several hundred dollars per annum.

Rumor says that there is contemplated a big project to spend millions in the extension of the harbor towards the East, immediately in front of the thousands of acres of vacant land at Hochelaga.

His Lordship Mgr. Emard, of Valleyfield, will officiate at the ceremony of Confirmation to be administered to the young communicants of St. Patrick's parish on Sunday evening next.

Dr. Guerin, the member elect for St. Ann's division, is to be made the recipient of a public banquet to-morrow evening.

A NEW PIANO AGENCY.

Mr. W. H. Leach, who for the past 18 years has been connected with the firm of O. W. Lindsay, has resigned his position as manager and has established himself at No. 44 Metcalfe street, where he proposes to start in the piano business for himself. Mr. Leach is very widely and favorably known in Montreal, having been born and brought up here. Judging from the energy and ability he has displayed in his late position he should meet with that large measure of success in his new venture which all his friends wish him.

THE Best Yet Offered IN REED ROCKERS \$4.95 Only Regular value \$8.70 We have 5 different patterns equally as good which we will close out at \$4.95 each. Special values in all lines of Furniture for the balance of this month. We will store your purchases free till wanted. RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON 653 Craig Street.

John Murphy & Co's ADVERTISEMENT.

Wash Goods!

- DRESS LINENS. PLAIN LINEN GAUZE, fine quality, colors: Pink, Sky, Yellow, Nile, Heliotrope, self color; price, only 25c per yard. SILK STRIPED CANVAS LINENS, in all the newest and choicest colorings; one of the season's novelties; prices from 50c per yard. SWISS SHOT LINEN MUSLIN, in all the most delicate colors and patterns; a choice selection now in stock; all prices. SWISS SPOT LINEN MUSLIN, in all the new colored spots; no frayed edges; guaranteed fast colors; prices from 25c per yard. COMPLETE ASSORTMENT in all shades and weights. Prices from 10c per yard. SILK WARP DRESS LINENS; finest quality; half silk, 48 inches wide; price—only 65c per yd.

DRESS MUSLINS

- Handfuls of the latest and choicest patterns in Dress Muslins to select from. HANDSOME CANVAS MUSLINS, new designs; colors: Pink, Sky, Blue, Heliotrope, Black and White, New Blue and White, only 25c per yd. SILK STRIPED MILL MUSLIN, the latest novelty; latest shades and fast colors; price only 50c per yard. DRESDEN ORNAMENTAL MUSLINS; fifty new and pretty patterns to select from; all guaranteed fast colors; prices from 15c per yard. WHITE DRESS MUSLINS, in spots of all sizes; plain and fancy stripes; fancy patterns; all prices from 15c per yard.

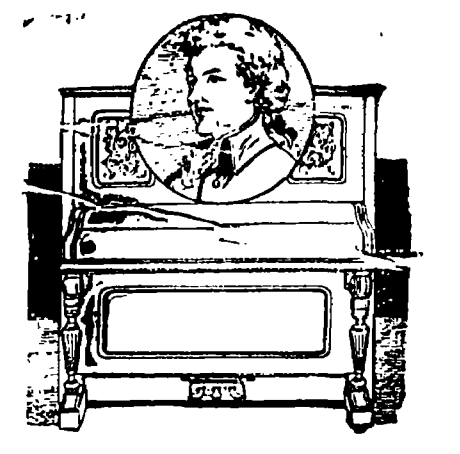
COUNTRY ORDERS filled with care. Samples sent out on application.

JOHN MURPHY & CO. 2343 St. Catherine St. CORNER OF METCALFE STREET. TELEPHONE No. 3833. TERNY, CARR

The Opening Match Capital vs. Shamrock.



OTTAWA, Queen's Birthday. SHAMROCK Special Excursion, By the U. T. Railway. Round Trip \$2.25. Tickets good on Sunday afternoon train, leaving Bonaventure Depot at 4:35, and on the regular train Queen's Birthday, 9:10 a.m., and special train at 9:45 a.m. All Tickets Good to return until 25th. JAMES MCKENNA, Hon. Sec.



If Mozart Had - - - A Piano

such as we sell, there is no telling what he might have given to the musical world. In these days the piano is the favorite instrument. A good piano will put life and sunshine into the gloomiest room. Let us explain to you how easy it is to own a KARN Piano—the best instrument made in Canada.

MONTREAL BRANCH: D. W. KARN & CO. 2344 St Catherine St.

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

WALL PAPER GREAT SALE OF A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF AMERICAN, ENGLISH, SCOTCH and CANADIAN WALL PAPERS. E. A. MARTINEAU, IMPORTER, 1899 Notre Dame st., MONTREAL.

THE CAUSES OF SEASICKNESS.

Opinion of an Experienced Physician on the Matter.

Some Good Advice in regard to Treatment Experiences with Patients During an Ocean Voyage.

FROM THE NEW YORK SUN.

As soon as the season for ocean travel opens each spring there is a great deal of talk about seasickness. Somebody bobs up here with a sure cure; somebody there with a preventive that never fails. Yet thousands of persons go on being seasick in spite of both.

Oh, Mr. Captain, please stop the ship. I want to get off and walk. The other half, he says, haven't enough life left in them even to think of walking. Their one ambition is to die.

Seasickness," said a physician who has served as a ship surgeon several seasons, "is one of the oddest things that human flesh is heir to.

It is really a reflex action of the pneumo-gastric nerve. The pneumo-gastric nerve is one of the tenth pair of cranial nerves. The nervous system of the human anatomy becomes accustomed to the stability of objects around us, and consequently, as soon as most people get on the sea, where the only thing in sight is rolling waves and fleeting clouds, the pneumo-gastric nerve rebels.

THE AMERICAN STAGE.

The Low-priced Variety Entertainments and Their Effects on the Rising Generation.

A writer in the New York Times refers to a subject which in some measure, and perhaps in a serious respect, is certainly very applicable to a number of the houses of amusement in Canada. The man, in which children of tender years are allowed to frequent these establishments is simply incredible.

"One hears a great deal about the comparative cleanliness of the performances given now in your American variety theatres," said a foreigner domiciled here, "and it is undoubtedly true, that one rarely finds in the large music halls any performance that is beyond the limits in effect, whether from the words or the sight. One event this winter gave an impetus to a certain form of veiled impropriety that was brought to an end with the vogue of the entertainment which gave rise to these shows.

"Do people often die of seasickness?" asked the reporter. "I can't say that there are many deaths from this disease," answered the authority, "but those who say 'Well, I know I shall be very seasick, but there is a great deal of consolation in knowing that it can't kill me,' don't know what they are talking about. The great depression and the wearing, tearing strain on the nervous system, produced by the convulsive action of the abdominal muscles and the inability of the system to take nourishment, occasionally result in death. A ship's surgeon, if not extremely careful, is liable to have seasick patients, through their own ignorance or religious prejudices, starve to death.

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GREAT SALES prove the great merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Sarsaparilla sells because it accomplishes GREAT CURES.

and a few drops of brandy at short intervals, but to my surprise he did not rally. I soon learned that it was a part of her creed not to eat any meat that had not been blessed by a rabbi, and so she was mainly throwing the beef tea overboard.

NEVER GET IN DEBT TO YOUR STOMACH, is a very good rule to follow when sailing the sea. If well, a person should keep something in the stomach, and if sick, after each spell some food should be taken for two reasons. First, there should be something there to give up, and then the system is bound to absorb some of it, and in this way the strength is kept up.

"It is wise to stay on deck as much as possible. Usually if a person who is sick can be persuaded to go on deck, and his interest can be aroused, he finds himself well before he knows it. It's a first-class remedy to get a sick person right down angry. Again, if the sufferer can be engaged in a race around the deck, he gets his sea legs and forgets all about being sick.

"In cases of extreme nausea morphine, hypodermically injected, must sometimes be resorted to, but this should be avoided as long as possible, since the secondary effect of morphine is nauseating. Friction of the extremities, general massage, very hot or very cold applications to the stomach, are far more efficacious than medicine. A favorite remedy with women is the lemon or the orange. The least acid that one puts into the stomach at such a time the better it is for that organ.

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of expression. Speeches of this sort are not made before the class that might be expected to patronize a variety theatre of the second class, but are made chiefly for the benefit of rather biased and over-experienced people. But the mud of American variety is thrown into the faces of a very simple, rough class of people, who pay the small prices asked at these theatres.

BELGIUM CATHOLICS.

A Proposal to Increase Ecclesiastical Stipends.

Organized Movement in Religious and Secular Circles for the Betterment of Their Condition.

The Belgium correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times writes that:—Proposals will shortly be submitted to both Chambers of the Belgian Legislature for an increase in the scale of remuneration allowed to the parochial clergy. M. Woeste, the well known Catholic leader, drew attention some time ago to the urgency of this question, and recently the Abbé Keensens, a member of the Senate, pointed out in a letter to the press that whilst successive Governments have been enhancing the salaries of the State employes, no addition whatever has been made during more than thirty years to the miserable pittance granted to the ministers of the Church.

THE ANNUAL STIPEND OF CURÉS

or parish priests of the second class is but 950fr.; the amount is increased to 1,100fr. when they reach the age of sixty, and to 1,200fr. at the age of seventy, but, as statistics show that only about one-fourth of the Belgian parish priests reach sixty years of age, there are few to benefit by the higher emoluments. The Abbé Keensens urges that the time has come when Government should do something to improve the material condition of the parochial clergy. If in other departments of the administration the salaries of its servants are increased every three years until a maximum pay is reached, it is but simple justice that the clergy should receive a somewhat similar treatment. His proposal, in brief, is that the annual allowance of curés should commence with 700fr., with an increase of 100fr. after three years, and of 200fr. after six years; the initial stipends of parish priests of the second class to be 1,100fr., which will be increased to 1,200fr. after three years, and to 1,300fr. after six years. And for parish priests of the first class, he asks that they start with 1,500 fr., to be increased to 1,600fr. after three years' service, and to 1,700fr. after six years. It can hardly be objected that the suggested increases to the appointments of the clergy are excessive—they rather err on the side of modesty—and now that living has become more expensive than formerly it is difficult to see how a priest, unless he has private means, can make both ends meet even with the enhanced stipend. The claim of the Catholic clergy to more equitable treatment is all the stronger when it is remembered that the allowances they receive are, strictly speaking, not salaries, but a partial restitution of the property stolen from the Church during the French Revolution. The priests are not the functionaries or servants of the State; they are its creditors, and by the terms of the Concordat of 1801 the State recognized its indebtedness to the Church and its obligation to provide a suitable maintenance for the clergy.

CATHOLIC ACTIVITY.

It is not alone in the cities and large towns of Belgium we find Catholics banded together and actively engaged.

We tell your doctor all there is in Scott's Emulsion, just how much cod liver oil, hypophosphites, glycerine. But we do not tell him how these are combined. You have your secrets; this is ours. This knack of making the very best thing has come to us from years of experience with just one thing. We make only Scott's Emulsion—all our energy is bent on making that better than any other emulsion in the world. We have no other business thought. Is it any wonder that it is the standard?

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

in works for the promotion of religious interests and for the moral and social amelioration of the poorer classes; in many of the small communes, also, flourishing associations are to be seen steadily and successfully labouring for the same laudable objects.

There are some pictures too sad almost to look upon, and one of these is to see a wife and mother who has laid her life down for her family, when slowly fading out of sight receiving at last the tenderness—the softened love tones of those most dear to her, for which she had hungered for many a long year. Still, better even so late than not at all, but do you not think with me, it is better to recognize our angels now? Will you not act on this suggestion? I met a beautiful woman the other day who reminded me of a time when at a seaside resort I gave a talk to young girls—this beautiful girl had just come to remain a week. I talked that day about our mothers, how much they were to us, and how much we would miss them when they left us, for, of course, they could not always be with us, and how we should regret the little attentions we had missed giving them. This beautiful girl, an only child, took it all in; she said she could hardly wait for me to get through. She left on the next train for home, and started her mother by her sudden return. Her mother exclaimed, "What is the matter?" "Oh, mamma," she said, "I have come back to be attentive to you. You won't die, will you, till I am a perfect daughter?" Long after that I met that mother on a train and she said to me, "I always thought L— was about as good as she could be, but from the day she returned from the sea that summer she was absolutely perfect." That mother has gone on and that daughter is now a mother herself, and she has not to regret that she was not she has not to regret that she was not a mother. There are too many daughters who act as if their mothers were their servants. I am not talking to mothers just now, or I should say, be careful! What some might call your unselfishness may ruin your daughter, and she, in turn, ruin others. Let your children have the benefit of the thought that they are to care for you, instead of you being made to care for them. You did care for them when they could not care for themselves, now let them care for you, and you be the strong angel mother to your children; and I hope your children will be the angels of your life, but angels down here need training. The angels in Heaven are represented as doing the will of the Father—let us be as like them as possible, living glad, obedient happy lives, and so make this earth more angelic!

DUTY TOWARDS A MOTHER.

[Ladies' Home Journal.]

There are some pictures too sad almost to look upon, and one of these is to see a wife and mother who has laid her life down for her family, when slowly fading out of sight receiving at last the tenderness—the softened love tones of those most dear to her, for which she had hungered for many a long year. Still, better even so late than not at all, but do you not think with me, it is better to recognize our angels now? Will you not act on this suggestion? I met a beautiful woman the other day who reminded me of a time when at a seaside resort I gave a talk to young girls—this beautiful girl had just come to remain a week. I talked that day about our mothers, how much they were to us, and how much we would miss them when they left us, for, of course, they could not always be with us, and how we should regret the little attentions we had missed giving them. This beautiful girl, an only child, took it all in; she said she could hardly wait for me to get through. She left on the next train for home, and started her mother by her sudden return. Her mother exclaimed, "What is the matter?" "Oh, mamma," she said, "I have come back to be attentive to you. You won't die, will you, till I am a perfect daughter?" Long after that I met that mother on a train and she said to me, "I always thought L— was about as good as she could be, but from the day she returned from the sea that summer she was absolutely perfect." That mother has gone on and that daughter is now a mother herself, and she has not to regret that she was not she has not to regret that she was not a mother. There are too many daughters who act as if their mothers were their servants. I am not talking to mothers just now, or I should say, be careful! What some might call your unselfishness may ruin your daughter, and she, in turn, ruin others. Let your children have the benefit of the thought that they are to care for you, instead of you being made to care for them. You did care for them when they could not care for themselves, now let them care for you, and you be the strong angel mother to your children; and I hope your children will be the angels of your life, but angels down here need training. The angels in Heaven are represented as doing the will of the Father—let us be as like them as possible, living glad, obedient happy lives, and so make this earth more angelic!

HOW IT HAPPENED.

"And so you are engaged to Cholly Chubbins," said one girl. "Yes," was the reply. "How did he ever persuade you to marry him?" "Oh, he hasn't persuaded me to marry him. You know that lovely solitaire ring he had?" "Yes."

"Well, I wanted it to wear to a progressive euchre party."—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Wilkins—Some idioms, as "Between the devil and the deep sea," though very expressive, are not exactly up to date. Simpson—They're not? Well, how would you improve on the one you quoted, for instance? Wilkins—Well, I think a more modern plan would be to say, "Between the trolley car and the scorching."—Puck.

With the assistance of the latest machines, a piece of leather can be transformed into a pair of boots in 34 minutes, in which time it passes through the hands of 68 people—and through 35 machines.

The reformer thought he understood traps and could rouse them to endeavor in the right direction. "Do you know,"

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND. Assets Exceed . . . Investments in Canada: Forty Million Dollars. . . \$1,783,487.83. MONTREAL OFFICE, 117 St. Francois Xavier St. WALTER KAVANAGH, Chief Agent. Losses Settled and Paid Without Reference to Home Office.

he said to Indolent Ike, "that you really work harder trying to do nothing than I have to do anything." Indolent Ike struggled with the problem for a minute. Then he screwed up one eye and tried to look wise. "You're pretty clever, boss," he said, "but you can't work me up to tradin' jobs that way."—Chicago Post.

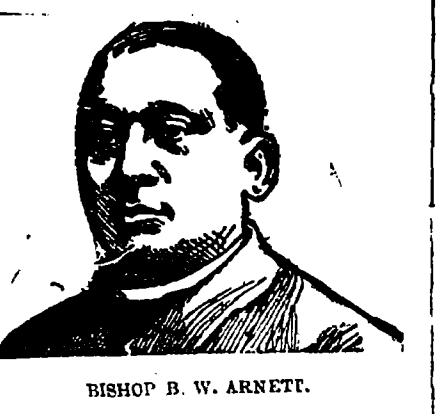
BISHOP B. W. ARNETT

SWAYS AUDIENCES WITH HIS MASTERLY ELOQUENCE.

HE WRITES A LETTER OF MORE THAN USUAL INTEREST TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.

At Wilberforce, Ohio, three miles north of Xenia and near Dayton and Springfield, is located Wilberforce University and Payne Theological Seminary. These two institutions of learning have educated many ministers and teachers.

In this somewhat noted educational centre, resides Bishop Benjamin W. Arnett, D.D., a divine who is of especial prominence because of his thrilling eloquence with which he has swayed many audiences. Among the high officials of the church, no one is more distinguished than he.



BISHOP B. W. ARNETT.

Before being elected bishop he was a leading minister in his church and also a very prominent Republican. He represented his county in the Ohio Legislature for several years.

Having given this sketch of the bishop, the following testimonial from him will be found very interesting reading and fully explains itself.

To whom it may concern: "In April, 1894, while on my way home from Philadelphia I caught a very severe cold, which soon developed into rheumatism. It was impossible for me to rest by day or sleep by night. About the first of June I was compelled to take to my bed, where I remained for some time. When I was able to get up, I could only get about by the use of crutches.

"The fall came on and the rheumatism grew worse, lasting all through the winter of '94 and '95. I suffered as I never suffered before. I thought that it did spring would bring me relief, but it did not, consequently I was forced to cancel a number of engagements to speak. "One day in June, 1895, my wife said, 'Bishop, I read so much about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, suppose you try them and see if they will not help you?' "I said, 'No, there is no use of getting them for we have tried almost everything that has been recommended to us, and none of the remedies suggested seem to help my case.

"She said no more, but went to Xenia, Ohio, and bought a box of the pills. On her return she gave me a dose at noon and another at night. She was only called one time to attend to me during that night.

"For months previous she had been called three to four times during the night. The next day I took three doses of the pills, and the second night I was not disturbed. My wife, for the first time in more than ten months, had a good night's sleep. "I have not lost a night's sleep since that time on account of the rheumatism. I carry a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in my pocket wherever I go. "I cheerfully bear testimony and hope that others may find relief as I did. I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to several people. "Yours for God and Man. "BENJAMIN W. ARNETT."

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."

DEVLIN & BRISSET, ADVOCATES, "New-York Life" Building, 11 PLACE D'ARMES. 3000 806 & 807. TELEPHONE 3279.

JUDAH, BRANCHAUD & KAVANAGH, ADVOCATES, 3 PLACE D'ARMES HILL. F. T. UDAM, O.C. A. BRANCHAUD, O.C. H. J. KAVANAGH, O.C.

A SESSION OF THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH (Crown Side) holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF MONTREAL, on TUESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. In consequence, I give

PUBLIC NOTICE

to all who intend to proceed against any prisoners now in the Common Gaol of the said District, and all others, that they must be present then and there; and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present, then and there, with their Records, Rolls, Indictments and other documents, in order to do those things which belong to them in their respective capacities.

J. R. TRIBAUDEAU, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Montreal, 14th May, 1897.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826 BELLS. THE CHURCH SCHOOL & OTHER PURPOSES. G. MENELY & CO. WEST-TROY, N. Y. BELL-METAL CHIMES, ETC. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE.

SPECIALTIES OF GRAY'S PHARMACY. FOR THE HAIR: CASTOR FLUID. 25 cents. FOR THE TEETH: SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents. FOR THE SKIN: WHITE ROSE LANOLIN CREAM, 25 cts. HENRY R. GRAY, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 124 St. Lawrence Main Street. N.B.—Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with care and promptly forwarded to all parts of the city.

Education. THE MONTREAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. 938 DORCHESTER ST., near Mountain, Montreal, P.Q. Development in all branches of music. Pupils may enter at any time. For prospectus, apply to 11-G MR. C. E. SEIFFERT, DIRECTOR.

Accountants. M. J. DOHERTY, Accountant and Commissioner INSURANCE AND GENERAL AGENT. Money to Lend! No. 8, FOURTH FLOOR SAVINGS BANK CHAMBERS.

C. A. McDONNELL, Accountant and Trustee, 180 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. Telephone 1182. Personal attention given to all business. Rents collected, Estates administered and books audited.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

BY OUR OWN REPORTER.

THE FASHIONS.

Summer wraps have a variety in form this season which ought to furnish a suitable model for every style of figure; but making a satisfactory selection seems to be quite as difficult as ever.

The turban, trimmed with tufts of flowers and a scarf, is the latest fancy in millinery, and it is very pretty and becoming when the hair is arranged perfectly.

Gold canvas is one of the features of dress at Queen Victoria's drawing rooms this season, and entire bodices and the fronts of dresses are made of this material, which is often made more beautiful by little sprays of diamonds and pearls.

The quaint figured muslins and cotton dress materials with tiny rosebuds and colored flowers of various sorts suggest the old time patterns worn by our mothers; but in the midst of all these brilliant colors in the list represented in cotton dress goods.

The accordeon Polish caps, such as were worn in the early days of Queen Victoria's reign, are worn by the small boys in England, and are embroidered with "V. R. 1837-97."

Rumor says that the ladies who are to attend Queen Victoria's jubilee garden party at Buckingham Palace are to wear Victorian hats and bonnets, the real old, time-honored poke; but the deft fingers and exquisite taste of the French milliners can work wonders in becoming effect before a time arrives.

Victorian coiffures, which consist of one or two upstanding loops of hair on the top of the head, with a bow of ribbon and a comb for a finish at the back, are the English fashion.

Aprons of ample proportions are said to be the fashion in Paris for home wear either morning or afternoon, and they are made of alternate rows of ribbon and lace insertion, printed silk, or flowered muslin trimmed with lace.

The craze for violet, mauve, and all the shades of purple has extended to the corsets, and yards of violet silk and satin, either plain or flowered, are made up in this important article of dress.

Petticoats of coru linen batiste with colored polka dots are sold in the shops for summer wear, and they certainly have qualities of comfort on a hot day which silk does not possess.

The height of the season's extravagance is displayed in the parasols with their costly handles of crystal, amethyst, enamel, tortoise shell, and gold set with jewels, and fine quality of materials and trimmings.

Expensive lace is put on the silk in applique, and embroidery of fine beads is used for decoration. Real lace parasols have been revived again, and the variety in chiffon and mousseline de soie, ruffled, ruffled, and accordeon-plated, is beyond description.

But there are no end of inexpensive parasols of silk, dainty muslin, and embroidered batiste lined with a color. Black and white striped silk is one of the novelties in covering, and narrow black velvet ribbon is the trimming.

Bagie beads and blonde lace have come back from the past, with a claim for consideration.

Picture hats of white Leghorn and fine black straw are the latest productions in millinery. They are very large, with black and white ostrich feathers for the principal trimming.

To these are added pink roses, black velvet bows, lace, and rhinestone ornaments.

The English walking hat with the brim rolled up a little at each side is brought out in great variety as to shape of crown and kind of straw; the most stylish one of all is the Panama, trimmed severely with black wings and black satin rosettes.

Tartan plait silks are used for wide draped belts on both day and evening gowns.

considered very desirable in a gown, but the prevailing style this season seems to be a slightly pinched front cut like a pinafore to show an under bodice of lace or chiffon.

Grenadine both plain and fancy takes high place among summer dress fabrics. Grey embroidered tulle, orange velvet, Venetian lace, a cluster of Mermet roses, and a very unique buckle of French brilliants form a lovely model for an evening hat made by Virot.

Canvas is still very popular and seems stoutly to resist the invasion of double-faced cashmere and mohair—two rivals of canvas now in the field.

Canvas lined with color is very attractive, and matrons even of quiet tastes may indulge in gowns of this description. It choice inclines to black, canvas lined with lime-green, certain shades of blue, or even rich tones in red, are used for elegant gowns for middle-aged women as well as for younger wearers.

Iridescent garnitures may finish the bodice and sleeves, or jet if preferred, but always jet of the finest quality.

Senora, the new bright shade of Spanish red, is slightly less vivid than cherry color, but more brilliant than either the geranium or Danish dyes.

The old-style barège is revived in quantities almost as sheer as grass cloth. Patterns of this material are shown in new varieties and colorings, and another pretty fabric is Turkish crepe in lovely summer tints.

The new waists and jacket bodices grow more and more elaborate, and each novel conceit in the way of decoration seems a little prettier than the last; and the art of making these tucked, filled, shirred, Vandyked, slashed, velvet edged, or ribbon trimmed combinations a perfect success is now a study for the modiste.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

A serviceable and practical cover for a dining room table when not in use is made by purchasing an unbleached tablecloth of the required length, selecting a scroll or some large, effective pattern, and outlining this in wash silks the colors to harmonize with the furnishings of the room.

Two or three oyster shells thrown upon the fire with the coal will help to absorb any clinkers that may be gathering in the stove.

It is said that polishing silver ware by rubbing it with oatmeal is a good plan. It is worth trying, for it cannot harm and it may do good.

For removing the stains of fruit from table linen, oxalic acid, javelle water, boiling water, and milk are all recommended, together with many other liquids. Our grandmothers removed all such stains at this season, "laying the linen upon the grass when the fruit trees are in blossom."

To earn money for her Easter offering one girl filled the shells of English walnuts with wax and sold them for work baskets. A three-inch length of baby ribbon fastened the two halves together at one end, and each half was filled with melted wax. The shells were pressed closely together at the end where the ribbons were pasted, and a space was left at the other end through which the thread could be drawn when the wax was needed. The ribbon loop served for fastening the shell to the side of a basket.

When using cabbage for cold slaw, cut it into ribbons an hour or more before it is to be used and let it stand in ice water until the last moment; then drain it upon a soft cloth to remove the water and pour a French dressing over it. If once tried thus it will always be treated in this manner.

Many a housewife is disheartened when she finds that the house into which she has just moved was inhabited before she arrived, and that already her nicely cleaned beds are being occupied. A sure death for such invaders is benzine. It will at once destroy all insect life, and does not injure carpets or furniture.

Fill a long-necked can with this fluid and apply it thoroughly in all cracks and crevices where the bugs or their eggs may be. Leave the doors and windows open and the odor will quickly evaporate. Benzine should be used only in daylight, as it is very inflammable, and must not be carried near an open fire or a light.

A fact worth recording is that the female employees of many German factories are forbidden to wear corsets during working hours.

Physicians say that the fashion of simplicity in summer homes is in direct consonance with a craving of human nature. The heavy furnishings of winter drawing-rooms and living-rooms are distasteful for systematic causes when the breath of July is over the land.

For this reason the summer housekeeping should be simple. Fine floors, covered here and there with rugs, wood furniture with graceful curves but no carving, plain, almost unadorned walls, the thinnest draperies, if any at all, are a positive remedial agent to the spirit worn with the winter complexity of city residences as well as city life and cares.

POINTERS ON COOKING APPLES.

A correspondent in the Toronto Empire and Mail contributes the following article in regard to practical methods in cooking apples:

Apples have kept wonderfully well this year, and are just now found in the market of good size and excellent bakers. This is fortunate for the housekeeper, as nothing else quite fills their place until strawberries are thoroughly ripe, and therefore cheap. Home made baked dumplings are easily and quickly made,

and when the pastry is a delicious cross between biscuit and pie-crust, they are far more digestible than the latter. The family doctor assures careful mothers that warm soda bread may occasionally be given to children and delicate people with impunity; it is hot bread or biscuits raised with yeast that requires a ploughman's digestion. For dumplings, peel and core the apples and fill up the centre with sugar. Make the crust by sifting a spoonful of baking powder with a pint of flour; into this rub between the hands butter and white drippings or lard, half and half, about half a cupful. Stir up with a fork into a dough just soft enough to handle; it will take about a cupful of cold water. Roll out once, into a sheet, a little thicker than pie crust, cut in small squares pop a prepared apple in the centre, bring the four corners together, and get into a quick, but not too hot oven at once. Fifteen minutes should suffice to puff out the apple, and in twenty minutes the dumplings should be brown and flaky. Send to the table hot, and eat with hard sauce made by mixing vigorously together a quarter of a cup of butter and one of powdered sugar; warm the bowl and beat the butter to a cream first, add the sugar gradually, then the beaten white of an egg.

FLAKY PUDDINGS.

Boiled puddings have always appealed to the men of the family, and indeed, if the road to a man's heart lies down the "little red lane" of childhood's days, doubtless this delicacy is a short cut thereto.

Rhubarb pie plant will soon be at its best, and this and gooseberries make a pudding that, once tried, will become a settled favourite. It is made as follows:—

Into a pint of flour, sifted with a teaspoon of baking powder and small one of fat, rub between the hands a teaspoon of suet finely chopped and free from strings. Mind that the suet is cool, and therefore firm and hard, when used. Mix up with ice cold water, stirring with a fork into a dough just soft enough to handle. Roll out into a sheet a little thicker than pie crust; have ready greased a 2 quart yellow bowl with a rim, line top and sides with the dough, then put in a layer of rhubarb peeled and cut in thick squares, sprinkle a quarter of a cup of sugar over this then a layer of hulled gooseberries and more sugar, and so on, layer after layer, until the bowl is heaping full. Now pour in a quarter of a cup of water, then tie all securely down with a cotton flannel cloth, rough side out, wrung very dry out of cold water and well floured. Put a mullin ring or iron stand in the bottom of a large ham boiler, stand the pudding on this fill and keep replenished carefully with boiling water, and boil for two hours. When sending to table run a knife between the pudding and bowl, and turn out in a shallow punch bowl. There will be plenty of rich juice, the crust will be light and flaky, and the appearance of the pudding very appetizing. Eat with hard sauce. All sorts of juicy fruits are suitable for this pudding.

A DELICIOUS TURNOVER.

Upper crust is what we all deem a delicacy, and yet the much-abused under crust may be made to rival it in lightness and to exceed it in flavor. Any house-keeper who once tries a large turnover, by way of pudding or pie, made carefully after the following recipe, will find once a week, while fruit is plentiful, no a too often to serve it. By the time rhubarb has lost its spring tenderness and flavor other fruits will be coming in, one after the other, each one of them, strawberries, raspberries (always sprinkled with red currant juice), blackberries, huckleberries, and each and all lend themselves to this particular dish in such a way that each one seems better than the preceding, although that was pronounced perfect at the time of serving. Indeed, so popular is this dish "right side up, when upside down," that the notable housewife who introduced it to the writer is invariably asked for the recipe when a guest partakes of it for the first time.

Nothing could be easier to make, and success is sure if the oven bakes well on the bottom. It may be necessary to take the shelf from the bottom at first, and to slip it in again if the crust browns before the fruit is cooked. With this precaution in mind, proceed thus: For a quart or three pints of fruit or rhubarb cut in squares, allow a generous pint of flour sifted with a heaping teaspoon of baking powder and half a teaspoon of salt. Rub into this half a cup of hard shortening, half butter and half white dripping or lard. Mix with about a cup of cold milk into a dough, only just soft enough to handle. Roll out once into a sheet about half as thick as for biscuits. Keep for this purpose a bright tin dripping or biscuit pan, grease it and line bottom and sides with crust, put the fruit in layers, sprinkling sugar between, allow a heaping breakfast coffee cup to a bunch of rhubarb. At the last moment sprinkle over all about quarter of a cup of cold water. If the oven is right and the crust begins to bake at once, all soginess will be avoided. A large square meat dish is just the thing in which to serve this. Allow the first hand blistering heat to pass away from the pan, then put the dish over it; grasp with a cloth in each hand, after running a knife around the edges and under the centre, and the turnover will present a most appetizing appearance, especially if the fruit has not been stinted. A well-beaten egg added to the milk makes the crust a little more tender.

A PUNY AND FRETFUL BABY.

This is now quite unnecessary. Like many others, you may have your baby fat, laughing and happy, if you give it Scott's Emulsion. Babies take it like cream.

Has your doctor failed to cure you? I am an experienced woman's nurse, and I have a Home Treatment for your weakness which will not fail. Forward full private advice and description FREE upon receiving your address. With stamp, I wish to reach those women only who require assistance, hence I adopt this method, as I can explain fully by letter the action of my remedies.

For Sick Women

Mrs. E. Woods, 878 St. Paul St., Montreal.



NO ONE KNOWS how easy it is to wash clothes all kinds of things on wash day with SURPRISE SOAP, until they try. It's the easiest quickest best Soap to use. See for yourself.

THE BIG TREE WAGER.

A CROSS SECTION OF A GIANT OF THE CALIFORNIA FORESTS SENT TO LONDON TO SETTLE A WAGER DISPUTE.

Some idea may be obtained from the following report of how rich men settle their wagers.

The German ship Maria Hackfield, loading at San Francisco for London, took on board on Saturday last a piece of cargo consigned to William Waldorf Astor. It is a great slab of red wood, the cross section of one of the big trees of California, 14 feet 4 inches in diameter.

It will decide a wager in favor of Mr. Astor, and will demonstrate that he did not tell a whopper about big trees to the Britishers.

At a dinner party given some time ago in London, during the story-telling stage, Mr. Astor spoke about great red woods. Some of his hearers were skeptical. This nettled Mr. Astor, and to prove his assertion he offered a wager that he could procure from one cross section of a California big tree a table large enough to accommodate all the forty guests assembled.

The wager was accepted and hence the shipment. The piece of redwood was cut from one of many giant trees of Humboldt county forests. There is not the least blemish in the piece. Heavy wire cables were bound around its outer rim and heavy planks protect it from being split.

It is about three feet thick, and weighs about nineteen pounds.

THE TRADE IN FURS.

A BUSINESS IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES HAVE A LARGE SHARE.

The exports of American furs, obtained chiefly in Alaska, amount to \$4,000,000 in a year, and nearly 70 per cent. of them are sent to England. The importations of foreign furs or manufactured articles into which fur enters as the chief material amount in a year to \$10,000,000, or more than twice as much as the exports.

The American trade in furs has been largely stimulated by the yields of Alaska. From 1870 to 1890 the Alaska Commercial Company paid to the United States \$50,000 a year and \$2 for each seal taken for the sole privilege of taking seals in Alaska. The sealskins, in cases holding from 200 to 300 each, are shipped through San Francisco and New York to London. From 1868 to 1890, 2,412,000 sealskins from Alaska were sold in London.

The average annual collection of furs on United States territory is as follows: Badger, 5,000 skins; bear, 15,000; beaver, 200,000; buffalo, of no account; fisher, 12,000; fox, all kinds, 150,000; marten, 130,000; mink, 250,000; muskrat, 3,000,000; opossum, 250,000; raccoon, 500,000; sea otter, 2,000; skunk, 550,000. In 1890 there were 484 fur establishments in the nation, of which 281 were in New York, and though there has been a decline in late years in the popularity of some fur garments in consequence of the mildness of the winter seasons, the business in American furs of the cheaper grade is on the increase, and the proof of this is found in the fact that while the exports of furs from this country were larger in 1896 than in the year preceding, the importation of fur goods declined.

VACCINATION AT NEW YORK.

THREE THOUSAND CHILDREN VACCINATED IN ONE WEEK.

The biggest crowd of persons that ever assembled at the office of the Health Board at New York for free vaccination gathered at the Criminal Court building last week. There were over 1,500 mothers carrying babies in their arms, and about a thousand children clinging to mothers' skirts. The babies all seemed to cry about the same time, and their screams so annoyed the Police Magistrate sitting in the Centre Street Court that he stopped proceedings and sent for Janitor Daniels. The janitor telephoned to Police Headquarters, and a squad of policemen was sent to preserve the peace. The policemen succeeded in getting the women and children out on White street; but the babies continued to cry, police or no police.

Five doctors were busy all day in the free vaccination bureau, but they succeeded in vaccinating only 620 babies.

Five policemen then tried to explain to the Italian and Polish mothers that they would have to come back some other day. Explanations were useless. Janitor Daniels got the cops to drive the crowd into the middle of the roadway, while he shut the big iron gates leading to the building. Then the policemen made motions to move on, and the women began to help the babies cry.

"In all my experience I never saw anything to equal it before," said Dr. Benedict. "During the past week our staff has vaccinated over 3,000 children. The Italian mothers believe that May is the best time to have their children vaccinated."

A certain gentleman having grey hair, but in every other respect unexceptionable, for a long time wooed a fair lady in vain. He knew the cause of her refusal but was unable to remove it until a friend informed him of the existence of Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer. He tried this sovereign remedy—result, magnificent chevelure and a lovely wife. Sold by all chemists.

The Finest Creamery Butter

IN 1-LB. BLOCKS AND SMALL TUBS. NEW Laid Egg.

Stewart's English Breakfast Tea at 35c

OUR SPECIAL BLEND OF COFFEE IS THE FINEST.

D. STEWART & CO., Cor. St. Catherine & Mackay Streets TELEPHONE No. 3835.

PYNY-PECTORAL

Positively Cures COUGHS and COLDS in a surprisingly short time. It's a scientific certainty, tried and true, soothing and healing in its effects.

W. C. McCOMBER & SON, Bouchette, Que., report in a letter that Pyny-Pectoral cured Mrs. E. Caron of a chronic cold in chest and bronchitis, and also cured W. G. McComber of a long-standing cold.

Mr. J. H. Hurry, Chemist, 237 Yonge St., Toronto, writes: "As a general cough and cold remedy Pyny-Pectoral is a most valuable preparation. It has given the utmost satisfaction to all who have tried it, many having spoken to me of the benefit derived from its use in their families. It is suitable for old or young, being pleasant to the taste. Its sale with a few lines of wonderful and true stories recommends it as a safe and reliable cough medicine."

LARGE BOTTLE, 25 Cts. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. LTD. Sole Proprietors, MONTREAL.

WE SELL Rutland Stove Lining

IT FITS ANY STOVE. GEO. W. REED, AGENT. 783 & 785 CRAIG STREET.

The "D. & L." Menthol Plaster

Back-ache, Face-ache, Neuralgic Pains, Neuritic Pains, Pain in the side, etc. Promptly Relieved and Cured by

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. LTD. Proprietors, MONTREAL.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

One Way Weekly Excursions TO CALIFORNIA And other Pacific Coast Points.

A Pullman Tourist sleeper leaves Bonaventure Station every Thursday at 10.25 p.m. for the Pacific Coast, all that is required is a second-class ticket and in addition a moderate charge is made for sleeping accommodation. This is a splendid opportunity for families moving West.

Fortickets and reservation of berths apply at 143 St. JAMES STREET, Or at Bonaventure Station.

Pain-Killer.

A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaints

It is a simple, safe and quick cure for Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhoea, Croup, Toothache. TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S Self-Raising Flour

It is the best and the only genuine article. Housekeepers should ask for it, and see that they get it. All others are imitations.

Business Cards.

GEORGE BAILY, Dealer in Coal and Wood, Hay, Straw, Oats, Bran, Mould, etc. Pressed Hay always on hand. Orders delivered promptly. Dry Kindling Wood, \$1.50 large load. 278 CENTRE STREET. TELEPHONE 8393.

THOMAS O'CONNELL, Dealer in general Household Hardware, Paints and Oils, 137 McCORD STREET, Cor. Ottawa. PRACTICAL PLUMBER, GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTER. Rutland Lining, fits any Stove, Cheap. Orders promptly attended to. Moderate charges. A trial solicited.

WAVERLEY LIVERY, BOARDING AND SALE STABLES, 85 JARVIS STREET, Montreal. D. O'DONNELL, Proprietor, Special Attention to Boarding. TELEPHONE 1524.

DANIEL FURLONG, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Choice Beef, Veal, Mutton & Pork. Special Rates for charitable institutions. 51 PRINCE ARTHUR STREET. TELEPHONE 671.

M. HICKS & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 1821 & 1823 Notre Dame St. (Near McGill Street) MONTREAL.

Sales of Household Furniture, Farm Stock, Real Estate, Damaged Goods and General Merchandise respectfully solicited. Advances made on Consignments. Charges moderate and returns prompt.

N.B.—Large consignments of Turkish Rugs and Carpets always on hand. Sales of Fine Art Goods and High Class Pictures a specialty.

The Standard American Brand established 1890 SPENCERIAN

DROP US A LINE If you wish to select a STEEL PEN suitable for your handwriting

SPENCERIAN PEN CO. 440 Broomie Street, New York, N. Y.

CARROLL BROS., Registered Practical Sanitarians. PLUMBERS, STEAM FITTERS, METAL AND SLATE ROOFERS. 795 CRAIG STREET, near St. Antoine. Drainage and Ventilation a specialty. Charges moderate. Telephone 18341

CALLAHAN & CO., Book and Job Printers, 741 CRAIG STREET, West Victoria Sq. MONTREAL.

The above business is carried on by his Widow and two of her sons.

Established 1864. C. O'BRIEN, House, Sign and Decorative Painter. PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANGER. Whitewashing and Tinting. All orders promptly attended to. Terms moderate. Residence, 645 Dorchester St. East of Bleury, Office 617 Montreal.

LORGE & CO., HATTER - AND - FURRIER. 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, MONTREAL.

Bank Dividends and Annual Meetings.

LA BANQUE VILLE MARIE. Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the capital stock of this institution has this day been declared for the half year ending 31st May, 1897, and that the same will be payable at the head office in this city on and after the first day of June next. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the head office, 153 St. James street, in this city, on Tuesday, 15th of June next, at noon. By order of the Board. W. WEIR, President. Montreal, 21st April, 1897. 41-5

LA BANQUE JACQUES-CARTIER. DIVIDEND No. 68. Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three (3) per cent for the current half year, equal to six per cent per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable, at its banking house in this city, on and after Tuesday, the first day of June next. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of this Institution, in Montreal, on Wednesday, the 16th day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon. By order of the Board. TANONDE BLEVENUE, General Manager. 41-4

JACK ON LAND.

Annual Report of the Seaman's Branch of the Catholic Truth Society of England.

The Solicitude of the Bishops for the Comfort of Sailors in Foreign Ports—The Organization Extending its Operations in Every Direction—A Successful Year.

Rev. John Gerard, S.J., at the recent annual meeting of the Catholic Truth Society, read the report of the Seaman's Branch, on behalf of the Secretary, Hon. Mrs. Fraser, which stated that a society had been formed in Paris, the primary object of which was the care of French fishermen on the coasts of Newfoundland and Iceland.

THE ANXIETY OF THE ENGLISH BISHOPS ABOUT THEIR SUBJECTS

whose calling is on the sea. The problem of helping Catholic coastguardmen had been happily solved, and another new venture is the distribution of circular letters amongst Catholic seamen.

His Lordship, the Bishop of Portsmouth, then moved the adoption of the reports. He said they had every reason to be encouraged by what they had heard. God had blessed this work indeed.

His Lordship, the Bishop of Southwark, said he was sure they had all heard the report read with great satisfaction.

which was developing year by year. There was one thing they on the South of the Thames were proud of and that was the fact that this great institution had been nursed and nurtured in Southwark.

His Lordship the Bishop of Chifton, in rising to propose the re-election of the officers on the committee, said they could not have a better President than the Cardinal, and now that he was not there to blush he might say they could not have a better secretary than Mr. Britten.

Mr. Charles A. Raikes read the report of the Wellclose-square, Seamen's Home, which was received with applause.

Colonel Chichester seconded. The Cardinal thought this was a matter for consideration, and on being put to the meeting it was carried unanimously.

Agents Wanted.

Recommendable AGENTS, male or female, wanted to sell an entirely new article, required in every Catholic family.

secretary, and they also owed another to the Cardinal for his splendid services.

On the Bishop of Portsmouth putting it to the meeting it was carried unanimously.

His Eminence, in reply, thanked them for the kind sentiment, which he appreciated. He was proud to see the Society progressing and meeting with such marvellous success.

His Eminence having given his blessing, the proceedings terminated.

THE COLORED RACE OF AMERICA.

A Startling Statement Showing the Large Death Rate Among Negroes.

Consumption Said to be the Cause of the Increase in Later Years.—Valuable Statistics Regarding the Subject, by a Well Known Insurance Expert.

In a recent article the Springfield Republican gives the following interesting facts in connection with the colored population of the United States—

The white population of Augusta, Ga., numbers about 28,000, against a negro population of 18,000; yet just twice as many negroes died of consumption in that city last year as whites—the colored victims of the disease numbering 64 to 32 whites.

There appears among the recent publications of the American Economic Association a volume of over 300 pages on "Race Traits and Tendencies of the American Negro," in which the

since emancipation seems to be abundantly proved. This is an exhaustive and most interesting treatise; the author, Frederick L. Hoffman, is a statistician for one of the large insurance companies of the country, and his freedom from prejudice or personal bias in the matter is supposed to be guaranteed by the fact of his German nativity.

Nothing is more clearly shown from this investigation than that the Southern black man at the time of emancipation was healthy in body and cheerful in mind. He neither suffered inordinately from disease, nor from impaired bodily vigor.

TO BE ON THE DOWNWARD GRADE, tending toward a condition in which matters will be worse than they are now, when disease will be more destructive, vital resistance still lower, when the number of births will fall below the

THE DEATH RATE FROM CONSUMPTION among the two races per 100,000 of population in Charleston for a period before the war and since:

Table with 3 columns: Years, White, Colored. Data for 1822-30, 1831-40, 1841-50, 1851-60, 1861-70, 1871-80, 1881-90.

It is to be noted that the disease was about equally prevalent among the two races in the earlier period, and that the decline of mortality from this cause proceeded to nearly an equal degree among both up to the latter period before the war, and that since then the white mastery over the disease has continued to increase, while in the case of the blacks it has decreased to a most alarming extent.

RICH RED BLOOD is the foundation of good health. That is why Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier, gives HEALTH.

Cause and Effect Stand out in Bold Relief

On the commercial horizon. Now as ever, if the goods are right—and the prices are right—it is easy to sell. It is therefore not at all remarkable that the clothing house of J. G. Kennedy & Co., during this week were doing a rushing business.

DO YOU KNOW

That we are the makers of the Finest Ready-to-wear Clothes by any firm in Canada. We buy the materials by the thousands of yards for net cash—lower than goods of such exquisite quality are usually bought.

Gentlemen's \$15.00 and \$18.00 Suits Now \$9.50

Advertisement for suits featuring two illustrations of men in suits. Text: They are a magnificent lot of magnificent suits. New all the latest colors and fancy worsteds.

Gentlemen's \$8.00 and \$10.00 Suits Now for \$6.00

They are the greatest bargains ever offered. The sort that can enter into competition with any Tailor-Made Suit in Canada, and will surely come out victorious.

Gentlemen's \$5.00 and \$6.00 Trousers Now 3.00

Needless to say they are fine trousers. A variety simply beyond description, embracing color and material, the most fashionable dressers wish to see.

FIRST COMMUNION SUITS.

Advertisement for First Communion suits featuring an illustration of a young boy in a suit. Text: 500 to select from. Made from fine Venetian cloths and clay colors.

Special Price \$3.95

REMEMBER

We have but ONE PRICE, the lowest, marked in red ink. Your money back for the asking.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO., THE ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS, 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET.

can be charged only with having released the whites from the pecuniary bonds of helpful regard for

THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE NEGRO, and he was left to go alone when not able to and when moral considerations should have called the white no less strongly to his aid.

Certainly it does not appear that at the time of the war the negro was physically indisposed to lung disease. Examinations made in the recruiting service among the blacks at that time prove that the lung capacity of the negro was considerably less than of the whites, and of the mulatto less than of the negro.

The lesson most needed among the whites in this country is not that the negro in his present environment is doomed to destruction, but that there is due to him the moral obligation of helpful efforts in all directions, and particularly in the cities of enforced sanitation in the negro quarters.

GREEK AND TURK.

ARMISTICE ARRANGED. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 18.—The Sultan has issued orders to the commanders of the different army corps to effect an armistice with the arrangement of the terms of peace.

"Well, did he pay you anything?" asked the business manager. "Yes," replied the female collector; "he paid me a compliment. He said he wouldn't be afraid to trust me with the money if he had any."—Yonkers Statesman.

MONTREAL'S GREATEST STORE.

The S. CARSLY Co., LIMITED.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

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

Kid Glove Novelties.

Ladies' 4 Button Tan Kid Gloves with black stitching on back and Black Kid with white stitching, 67 cents.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.

Summer Millinery.

Hundreds of Summer Hats, Bonnets and Toques, blossom laden with color combinations that only chic Parisian taste could mingle, an individuality of style with a dash of artistic originality that no description in cold type could do justice to.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.

Ladies' Summer Jackets

Ladies' New Summer Jackets in all the most fashionable shades and styles, \$3.80.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.

Silk Shirt Waists.

Our newest styles in Silk Shirt Waists are marked as having a newness of style that surpasses all others.

LADIES' SILK WAISTS.

Ladies' Very Stylish Silk Shirt Waists, in all the leading shades, \$3.25.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.

Sporting Sweaters.

Another economical wave has struck the Big Store. This time the Boys' and Men's Sweaters suffer. Read the prices:

Boys' White Wool Sweaters with deep collar, 47c.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.

Men's Bicycle Hose.

Men's Heather Mixed All Wool Bicycle Hose, with Patent Turn-over Top, 48 cents.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.

Linen Fabrics.

Linen Colored Material for Ladies' Shirt Waists, with fancy Colored Silk Stripes, very stylish, 21c.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.

Canvas Fabrics.

Stylish Black Canvas Fabrics for summer wear, has all the appearance and style of Woolen Goods, is fast in color, with bright silk stripes of green, pink, pale blue and heliotrope, 40c.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.

Organdie Muslins.

New Styles in Organdie Swiss Muslins, pretty combination of colors and choice designs. Excellent material for Summer shirt Waists, 15c.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.

Write For Summer Catalogue. Mail Orders carefully filled.

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

MARKET REPORT.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

Cheese was heavy, in fact distinctly depressed in its tendency yesterday, though there was little business of importance on spot on which to base an opinion.

The butter market continues steady, in fact an advance was obtained today for choice lots of creamery on local account for which 17c was paid in some cases.

In maple product there was no change, sales being slow. Syrup sold at 41c to 43c per lb. in wood; 45c per small tin, and 50c to 55c for large ones.

Business in beans was dull and prices unchanged at 55c to 60c in car lots, and at 65c to 70c in a jobbing way.

INSURELL, Ont., May 18.—Off rings, 2,447 boxes, principally second week May make. One lot, 87 boxes, sold at 9c, salesmen holding for 9 1/2.

PETERBORO, Ont., May 18.—The first meeting of the Peterboro' cheese board for 1897 was held to-day, when there were offered for sale 1,431 boxes.

CANBELLFORD, Ont., May 18.—There were boarded 530 white and 40 colored; 245 white and 40 colored were sold at 9 1/2-10c; balance unsold.

GETTING READY FOR THE EXPOSITION.

The great dome in the Champ de Mars, which was the pride of the Paris Exhibition of 1889, says the London Telegraph, is at this moment being pulled down in order to make room for the greater glories of 1900.

"Mama" said an angel of four, "why is papa's hair so gray, and his face so young? She sent the child to bed."

VIN MARIANI

(MARIANI WINE.) The Ideal and Popular Tonic for BODY, BRAIN AND NERVES. Highly endorsed by the Medical Profession, the Clergy and the Stage.

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



"When we drink it, we sing, are gay, we love, dream of the future, of glory, of the infinite, in fact nothing can be better than Vin Mariani."

MOUNET SULLY, Comedie Francaise, Paris. AT DRUGGISTS AND FINEY GROCERS. AVOID SUBSTITUTES. Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal. SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA.