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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1900.

NOTES FROM AMERICAN CENTRES.

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CHICAGO'S

V.G.; Rev. Hugh McGuire, Rev. Jos-

simmons. The irremovable rectors,

who, in the event of Bishop McGav-

vin of Waukegan, and Very Rev. P.

A NUN AS ENUMERATOR. - A

The only census enumerator in the

country who is a nun is Sister Mary

Rose Broughton, of St. Vincent's In-

Tenth Census District, and it is her

duty to count the inmates of the in-

stitution to which she is devoting

rules is that no outsider shall be per-

mitted to gaze upon the infirmities

of the poor sufferers within its

walls. So the Sisters petitioned to

Washington that one of their num-

ber be made an enumerator and Di-

rector Merriam readily consented to

special district known as St. Vin-

the plan. So Sister Mary Rose has a

A PRINCELY GIFT .- Non-Catho-

olics are not frequently found contri-

buting large sums to Catholic insti-

tutions; but there are some excep-

tion: one is Lord Strathcona. in

Canada, another is Mrs. Leland

Stanford, of Sacramento, California.

This lady has given the old Stan-

ford Home with \$75,000 endowment

to maintain an orphanage to Bishop

This is the house where Senator

Stanford lived for 20 years, and

Stanford University was founded.

was born. The room in which the

boy played before the start was

made on the European journey that

proved fatal to him is still kept as

he left it. The house has remained

where his son, in whose memory the

One of St. Vincent's most stringent

despatch from St. Louis states:-

so irremovable rectors.

N. J.

of coming divorces, of in- priests they favored and the result

trigues between married men and is now made public. Those appointed

other men's wives. This is not the were : Very Rev. D. M. J. Dowling.

sider. The severest indictment of the swells comes from among them- Father Lang and Rev. M. J. Fitz-

A NEW TOBACCO LAW .- To get ick's resignation, will join with the

around an inland revenue difficulty a councillors in the nomination of a

March, 1897, providing that after Mooney, Rev. Thomas F. Galligan,

April 20, 1900, no pictures, coupons, Rev. J. J. Flaherty of Rockford, Rev.

prizes or other inducements should Father McCann of Elgin, Rev. C. Kal-

be placed in packages of fine cut velage of Freeport, Rev. Edward Ga-

cigarettes or little cigars. The date H. Smyth of Evanston. Councillors

for putting the law in force was ex- Dowling, McGuire and Fischer are al-

of New York, which was tried the stitution for the Insune. She began

The principal witness, in this con- the garb of her order. Hers is the

cent's.

Mora.

other day, is an example in point. ther work for Uncle Sam to-day

law was enacted by Congress in coadjutor bishop, are Rev.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

ROME.

"In the name of His Holiness Leo XIII. His Eminence Cardinal Rampolla has written the following letter to Count Paganuzzi, one of the chief organizers of the Italian Catholic Congress held at Teiria last year: "Having received copies of the report of the Italian Catholic Congress held at Teiria last year, and of the account of the Catholic movement during that year. I hastened to lay them before the Holy Father. His Holiness was greatly pleased with them, and has directed me to thank you and to send the Apostolic Benediction to you, to the committee, and to all who take part in the work of the Catholic Congresses and committees. Allow me to thank you on my own part for the copies of the report supplied to me and to assure you of my sincere esteem.' "

ITALIAN ELECTIONS. -- A better idea of the confusion that reigns in Italy's political camps could not be had than by carefully perusing these few comments upon the general elections :-

"The decree dissolving the Chamber has been signed by the King and published, and already the campaign has commenced in view of the general election. It does not appear to those who are competent to judge of the situation that the result will be particularly favorable to General Pelloux, the Premier, and the Ministry. They have done little for the welfare the country; and it is thought that they will return with diminished forces. The Marquis di Rudini, the late Premier, is working very hard to encourage his followers, and even recruits, but it is not probable that he will excite much enthusiasm. The people who are expected to gain ground are the Socialists. There can be no doubt that in some parts of the country they have been making headway recently. According to reports which have reached the Government over two hundred Socialist associations were formed last year in different parts of Italy.'

pilgrimages, but nothing is seen or heard at present in Rome but pilgreat as they have been so far, they are increased incredibly for this can-(Archbishop of Bologna), who conthe members of his flock from Ferrara to the Pope, and then accomrounds, of the basilicas. On Tuesday the pilgrims from Hungary, Bel- | Malta.

A LEPTER FROM LEO XIII. - | gium, and Sulmona arrived, and on Wednesday 500 persons from Aix (France), while Thursday brought the Genoese, 2,000 strong, and the Portuguese, 1,000 in number, headed by two archbishops and four bishops. The French national pilgrimage for the canonization began to pour in on Saturday in various trains, the first detachments 4,000 in number. Christian Brothers, French abbes, and French workingmen are to be seen on every side, two trains of 600 persons each bringing men alone. The French pilgrimage is altogether 10,000 in number. M. Leon Harmel, the French workman's friend and benefactor, has arrived with his men, and on Sunday delivered a lecture in the hall of the Industrial Catholic Association on "The Importance of Industrial and Commercial Catholic Associations." Cardinal Sancha y Hervas, Archbishop of Va-lencia (Spain) and Patriarch of the West Indies, headed a pilgrimage from Valencia of 700 persons, which also arrived on Saturday; while a Sardinian pilgrimage in great numbers mingles its picturesque pilgrims with the Spaniards in their Jubilee visits.

> ROMAN APPOINTMENTS. - The eminent French archaeologist, and head of the French Archaeological School in Rome, Abbe Duchesne, who so ably presided over the recent Congress of Archaeology, has been nominated Domestic Prelate to His Holiness. Monsignor Tito Cucchi was consecrated Bishop of Senigallia on Sunday last by His Eminence Cardinal Parrocchi in the Chapel of the Pio Seminary. The birthday of the young King of Spain was celebrated with much rejoicing by the Spanish ony in Rome on the 17th inst. The Franciscan Tertiaries of Rome, special concession of the Pope, will make five collective visits to the basilicas to gain the Jubilee indulgences, beginning to-day, the 21st.

PAPAL AUDIENCES .- "The Holy Father has given a constant succes-ROMAN PHECRIMAGES.—It seems sion of audiences this week, private a reiteration to speak so much and public, ending on Friday with an extraordinary large audience in St. Peter's of fully 50,000 persons grims, and their numbers are unique in the history of modern Rome. But, and various other nationalities. Their Eminences Cardinals Respign (the new Cardinal-Vicar), Cardinal onization week, every in-coming train | Capecelatro (Archbishop of Capua), bearing its crowded freight to join Cardinal Langenieux (Archbishop of the pilgrim-ranks. From the 18th to Rheims), and Cardinal Svampa the 24th there are no fewer than (Archbishop of Bologna), were prefourteen pilgrimages. Piacenza, Emi- sent, together with forty Bishops, lia, Siena, Caserta, Capua, Ferrara, among whom was His Lordship and Bologna pilgrims reached Rome Bishop Brownlow (Bishop of Clifon Monday last, the Bolognese pil- ton). Every one present noticed how grims headed by Cardinal Svampa, remarkably well the Holy Father looked, in spite of his incessant exducted them personally to their Ju-lections, and how frequently His Hobilee visits. The new Cardinal-Vicar liness arose in his chair to give his (Cardinal Respighi) also Presented blessing. On Monday His Holiness received the Bishops of Ossory, Southwark, Aberdeen, New Westminster, panied them in person to make the Allahabad, Limerick, Agra, and Clifton, and the auxiliary-Bishop of

HAPPENINGS IN IRELAND

"On a recent Saturday night large crowds paraded the streets of Belfast and in their own peculiar way celebrated the relief of Mafeking. The Catholic districts of the city were invaded by what can only be described as a howling mob. The Mater Hospital, which is in charge of the nuns, was attacked, and the front door smashed to pieces, to the terror of the poor patients, some of whom were so alarmed that it was feared fatal results would follow. Drugs had actually to be administered to prevent collapse in some cases. The windows of St. Patrick's presbytery, also those of the Passionist Fathers, of the Catholic clubs, and of many Catholic residents were smashed.

"On the same day one of the Sisters of Charity, Clonard, received an urgent call to a private house in Urney street, where, it was stated, a patient was lying ill and in need of ter of St. Vincent de Paul been up in the history of Belfast (says "Irish News") the very name of this locality would have immediately suggested reminiscences to make her

BLACKGUARDISM seems to cling all probability, she would have reto Belfast, and it will adhere as long ceived scant mercy from her infuriatas they possess that professedly loy- ed assailants were it not for the heal but practically disloyal organiza- roic action of two young Catholic tion called Orangeism. The following girls, who rushed to her assistance, stories are evidence of the fearful and and to, some extent succeeded in reunreasonable anti-Irish and anti- scuing her. A passer-by was then Catholic spirits of the lower order attracted to the scene, and having rescued the Sister from her dangerous situation, escorted her safely home to the convent in a state of fright that can well be imagined."

> MR. HEALY'S MOTION .- With a view to exposing the action of the Government, Mr. Healy moved the adjournment of the House on Thursday. Armed with several volumes of Hansard, he proved to demonstration that the appointment of Lord Lind- tal yesterday morning. An autopsy ley was an "absolute breach of constitutional practice." Of course, it was, but what of that? Cannot the strong man do what he pleases with the weak one? We have no sympathy for the disappointed lawyers of the Dublin bar.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH. -Two weeks ago we had a lengthy editorial upon Lord Salisbury's remarks at the Primrose League; our comments were somewhat pointed, and we always like in such cases, tospiritual assistance. Had the daugh- find our arguments corroborated. At the very time we were penning that the editorial, the editor of the London

'Universe' was writing thus :--"A couple of months ago the bravview this respect with suspicion, but theme of enthusiastic admiration. The ery of the Irish at the front was the true to the traditions of her Order, shamrock, for the moment, was raisand bent on her mission of charity, ed to the eminence of the Union Jack, she at once left the convent, and was and the 'wearing of the green' was directed to the house in question. On affiliated in dignity with the nationentering she found not a patient pro- al anthem. After all (said people pastrate and anthem) strate from illness and in need of tronizingly) the Irish are not a bad spiritual assistance, but a mob of men, women, and girls, some pro-strate from drink and others between the control of the co strate from drink, and others busily trip to Dublin and showed herself to Kinning Park; St. Patrick's, Dumbar-Broxburn. The late Archbishop Macongaged in coresion the Dublin and showed herself to Kinning Park; St. Patrick's, Dumbar-Broxburn. The late Archbishop Macongaged in coresion. St. Idonald had made arrangements to engaged in cursing the Pope and pro-claiming the iniquity of the Fap Majesty hack again at Windsor than John's; Glasgow, etc. The preacher perform the ceremony on the date ishes in general Transfer of the Rev. Fa-mentioned, but, as our readers know, isles' in general. Her presence was the old Adam broke out, venting his for the occasion was the Rev. Fa-mentioned, but, as our readers know, greated with a large of death intervened. greeted with a howl of demoniac hatred of the Irish through the ther William, O.F.M. Taking as his the angel of death intervened. The street from the there is the first through the text, 'Let your light shine before the street from the treet from the street from the trap that had Queen was in Ireland Irish loyalty men, that they may see your good MISSION CLOSED. — The men's been prepared to be that had Queen was in Ireland Irish loyalty men, that they may see your good MISSION CLOSED. — The men's been prepared for her, and horey in to the throne was proclaimed to the works and glorify your Father in mission at St. Francis's, Glasgow,

world, but on her return to England damaged by the judgments of a court Ireland was declared by Lord Salis-England and the Continent Ireland is counted upon by the Powers to be a sympathetic ally and a useful base of operations. Yet here is Lord Salisbury publicly giving Europe confidence in the value of Ireland as a hostile force upon England's western flank. To the ordinary mind it seems a stupidity of an amazing kind."

THE IRISH OSTRIACIZED .- Lord Salisbury having exposed the vulnerthere are in Ireland with contempt-

noted contributors to the secular

press of two continents. The writer

New York high society is astonish-

ing. It is nothing uncommon to see

at any big public affair some man of

opinion of a rank and envious out-

chewing tobacco, smoking tobacco,

tended to June 1, so that no hard-

A QUEER SAFE. - Men who pos-

sess money, or valuables, have often

very strange ways of hiding their wealth. The case of Robert Bonner.

tested will case, was a son of the

Mr. Bonner testified that his father

bonds in a bookcase in the library

hidden between the leaves of a mag-

azine, and he gave the witness a key

of the bookcase. After the death of

his father he found seven Government

bonds for \$10,000 each between the

them with other parts of the estate

in the Colonial Trust Company.

TOO MUCH STRAWBERRIES.

There is intemperance of many kinds,

and in eating it exists even as in

drinking. Excessive gluttony is gen-

erally punished by the very opera-

tion of nature, and a good example

of this is to be found in the follow-

ing piece of New York news - it is

Agnes Miller, 18 years old, was

taken to Bellevue Hospital late on

Thursday night, suffering from gasiri-

tis, caused by eating six quarts of

strawberries, and died at the hospi-

on her body made by Coroner's Phy-

sician O'Hanlon, showed that death

was due to vomiting and weakness

caused by gastro-enteritis, due to

dated last Saturday :--

overloading the stomach.

leaves of the magazine. He deposited

told him he had some Government her life.

ship might be caused to any one.

'The number of divorced women in

second husband. And the

says :--

selves.''

testator.

whose privilege it is to speak the bury to be as disloyal as ever. Was last word upon all points of dispute.

not it rank impudence of the Prime The Catholics of Ireland are especial-Minister to say that to the listening ly concerned in the outrage of the nations? In a possible war between new arrangement. The Privy Council is now, as regards Ireland, a packed jury.

TO PROMOTE TEMPERANCE.

In Dublin the promotion of temperance has always been impeded by the absence of refreshment rooms in which wholesome food could be obtained at a moderate cost. There is no other city in the kingdom so badly situated in this respect. The working classes have practically nowhere but the public-house to resort to for the able point of the kingdom to the mid-day meal. This unfortunate state eyes of the world, his Government of things is now about to be remedmid-day meal. This unfortunate state proceed to treat such loyalists as ied. A body of philanthropic ladies have opened ten and coffee-rooms in with injustice also, we would add. | Bolton street, and should the enter-The only Irish Law Lord of the Pri- prise succeed similar rooms will be vy Council Appeal Court retires. Lord opened in other parts of the city. It Morris is not only an Irishman, but will be an uphill struggle as the pubhe is also a Catholic. His place is licans have taken time by the forenow filled by Lord Lindley, an Eng- lock and for some time past have lishman and a Protestant. Catholic been providing cheap lunches, not Ireland is no longer represented on with the object of making profit but the highest and last court of appeal to attract customers for other wares. in the empire. This is a matter of However with energy the project grave importance to the Irish people, should succeed as it has the sympa-whose interests may be seriously thy of all classes of the community.

was brought to a close on Sunday evening, when Father Marcellus, C. P., preached before a crowded church. In exhorting his hearers to keep the promises they had made during the lated the congregation on their de- of the largest held by the Branch for voted attendance during the past newal of baptismal vows then took visitors from the sister branches were place, after which the Papal blessing present: Grand Deputies J. E. Bourwas given.

SCOTTISH ORDINATIONS ROME. - On Sunday, April 30, in the following Scottish students re-Rev. A. Chisholm, Bishop of Aberdeen; John Allan Gray, from Cornhill, Portsoy; John Roger, from Huntly: John O'Hanlan and John Nicolas Murphy, from Damfries; Thomas Gillon, from Ratho: Patrick Loy, from Birmeknowe; Peter Burns, from Edinburgh; Francis Cronin, from Elgin; John Dominic Wood, from Edinburgh; and James McDonald, from Lennoxtown. They received the two first Minor Orders, as also did James ligian, of Banff, a student of Propa-

DONATIONS TO CHARITIES. -The funds accruing from the charity football competition were allocated on Friday. Out of £825 distributed Catholic charities received £123, or about one-seventh. This is none too generous, considering that more than one-half the funds were drawn at matches in which the Celtic Club figured. The Catholic institutions benefiting are the St. Vincent de Paul Society, £15; Little Sisters of the Poor, £15; Children's Refuge, £15; Lanark Home, £40; Dalbeth Refuge, £20; Lanark Orphanage, £10; St. Elizabeth's Nursing Home, £8. Why Catholic industrial schools have been left out and non-Catholic ones benefiting (as the training-ship Empress, which is no more than a floating industrial school) is one of those things requiring explanation, which will not be forthcoming. Why the Hibs and Celts could not get up two matches at the end of the season for the benefit of the Catholic charities in Edinburgh and Glasgow is also a source of wonder to Catholics here.

cles in New York are in need of the spoken of involves the creation of a salutary influences of the Catholic new diocese out of the territory from Church, we copy an extract from a Yonkers to Poughkeepsie, and the

NEW YORK'S DIVORCED .- As an | teration of the boundaries of the New evidence of how badly the higher cir- York archdiocese. The change that is letter by one of that city's most consolidation of the remaining part of New York archdiocese with the diocese of Brooklyn, thus making Greater New York under one jurisdic-ECCLESIASTICAL COUNCIL. - The council of Archprominence with his second wife, in bishop Fechan has been announced by close proximity to his first wife with Chancellor Barry. Several days ago the priests of the archdiocese sent filled with the run- the chancellor the names of the

THE CEURCH IN INDIA.

dia may be estimated by the follow ing extracts from the "Madras Directory" for 1900. The number of Catholics in India (inclusive of Burmah and Ceylon has increased last year by about 70,000, and stands its excursion to Cornwall were made. now, for the first time in history above two millions, or, more exactly, at 2,005,925. The Indian Catholies have 4.756 churches and chapels: 2.562 elementary schools, with 145, 441 children; 46 ecclesiastical seminaries, with 2,192 students; 162 orphanages, with 9,874 orphans. The European missionaries muster 826, while the native priests are marly double that number, viz., 1,580. Moreover, 1,014 men and 2,381 women make up a total of 3,395 religious living in communities.

The hierarchy consists of 1 patriarh, 7 archbishops, 21 bishops, 3 vicars-apostolic (of the Syro-Malabar rite), and 4 Prefects Apostolic.

There are five dioceses containing above 100,000 faithful; namely, Goa. 320,134; Pondicherry, 215,303; chinopoly, 205,451; Colombo, 106,-102; and Changanacherry (vicariate apostolic of the Syro-Malabar rite), 102,500. Dioceses with more than 60,000 souls are: Quillon, 87,-000; Ernacolam (Syro-Malabra rite), 80,949; Mangalore, 80,283; Cochin, 78,324; Calcutta, 72,267; Mylapore. 71,799, and Damaun, 63,658. Of the Catholics, there are subject to the jurisdiction of propaganda 1,472,010; lushead, Montreal's favorite soto the Royal Padroado, 533,015, Fin- (Prano: Mr. J. Kelly, and others. We ally, the churches of the Syro-Malabar rite in the South number 252,-S04 Catholics.

TCELANDERS SAIL FOR CANADA

Liverpool, June 2 .-- One hundred and fifty emigrant from Ireland sailed from this port for Canada to-day. ish board of trade regulations that require all sheep sent from Iceland to tion of the United States in one Great Britain to be slaughtered on landing. Hitherto the sheep were aluntil they were ready for the marhave determined to settle near Winnineg. The same steamer also takes 100 Syrian and 200 Italian agriculturis:s to settle in Canada,-Chicago-Times Herald.

ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS.

The immigration officials here have been requested to look out for the appearance of about 1,000 Italian immigrants, due at New York next ed, though, by Father Henry and his Sunday aboard the Spanish steamship Gran Antilla. It is alleged that some of them are undesirable, and ing relatives reached their newly arthat many are under contract to rived kin, while those going out of work for padrones in this neighbor- the city were provided with rail-

hood .- New York Sun.

Talk of "too late to improve." being should be improving with urday night. every day of a lifetime: and you will probably have to go on learning

BRANCH NO. 26. - The last regu-Retreat Father Marcellus congratu- lar meeting of Branch 26, was one some time. President J. J. Costigan week—an attendance which had both in the chair. In addition to the large astonished and gratified him. The re- number of members, the following geau. C. A. Poitivin, G. A. Carpenter, A. H. Spedding, J. H. Feeley. Presi-AT dents, 50; A. Jones, 41; T. A. Lynch, 232; C. Daudelin, 83; Joseph Beland, connection with Scots College, Rome, ex-M.L.A., 87; C. O'Brien, 54, and others. Final arrangements were beived the tonsure from the Right made for the holding of a grand excursion to Cornwall, Ont., on Wednesday, 20th June, which promises to be a great success. A most important feature of the meeting was the initiation of members, three new members were initiated, one of whom was the Rev. Father Thomas Heffernan, of St. Patrick's, professor of the Montreal College, Short addresses on the association and its aims and objects were made by the Rev. Father Heffernan, and several of the visitors, Kelly, from Paisley, and William Mul- after which a most successful meeting was brought to a close.

> BRANCH NO. 54 held its regular meeting on Wednesday evening. President C. O'Brien presided. Grand Deputy Costigan was also present. Considerable business of importance was transacted, which included the initiation of four new members. Arrangements were made for the members taking part in the excursion to Cornwall by Branch 26 on the 20th. and short addresses were made by the Grand Deputy and President O'Brien.

BRANCH NO 232, will initiate ten new members at its regular meeting next week. This Branch is one of the most active in the association, and judging from the energy of its members, it has hopes of becoming sometime in the near future the Banner Branch of the province.

BRANCH NO. 50 .-- President Wm. P. Doyle presided at the regular meeting Branch 50, on Wednesday evening. The Branch was visited by Grand Deputy Carpenter, who made a most interesting address. Several applications for membership were read, and referred to the Board of

BRANCH NO. 74. - President Doc-The progress of Catholicity in In- gan presided at the last regular was a very interesting one. derable business of importance was transacted, and arrangements towards assisting with Branch 26 on

A CENTURY OF CATHOLICISM

The Rev. Dr. J. Shahan, of the Catholic University of Washington. will lecture on the above subject in the Windsor Hall, on next Monday evening, Rev. Dr. Shahan is Professor of history at the Catholic University. He lectured here in February last, on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of the St. Patrick's Temperance Society, Apart from this, Dr. Shahan is no stranger to Montreal, as the greater part of his student days were spent at the Grand Seminary on Sherbrooke street.

A rare literary treat is in store for those who will attend the lecture on Monday evening, Rev. Dr. Shahan during his stay in our city will be the guest of the Clergy of St. Patrick's under whose auspices the lecture is being given. In addition to the lecture there has been prepared under the direction of Prof. J. A. Fowler, a very select and varied programme of vocal and instrumental music, and amongst those who will take part in same is Miss Marie Holwould strongly urge those who have not already secured their tickets to do so at once, Windsor Hall should be filled to overflowing on Monday evening.

IRISH IMMIGRATION.

During the week ending May 26 over 3,000 Irish immigrants arrived They have been compelled to leave at the port of New York. There is their homes on account of the Brit- no record that Ireland ever before contributed so largely to the populaweek, says an American exchange. Of this unusual number, over one-half lowed to be fattened after landing are Irish girls, the majority of whom until they were ready for the market. This Iceland industry is now land. Most of them have friends or pratically destroyed. The icelanders relatives here.

The Lucania, which arrived here May 26, brought 600 immigrants. The Germanic added 900 more to the roll, and the Avernia sailed into this port from Queenstown with a still larger number of passengers in the steerage.

Despite this unprecedented influx of immigrants the officials at the Barge Office had little difficulty in handling them. They were very materially aidassistants of the Home for Irish Immigrant Girls, who saw that waitroad tickets and had their baggage

cared for. About 150 girl immigrants were fed at the Rosary Mission Saturday, too old to learn," etc. ! A human and forty were lodged there last Sat-

Envy is fixed only on merit, and; throughout, all ages of immortality, like a sore eye, is offended within everything.

ECHOES FROM SCOTLAND.

A NEW DIOCESE .- It is reported closed for a generation, though kept

in Catholic circles in New York city in good repair, and the marden is one

that one result of Archbishop Corri- of the handsomest in the state. Mrs.

gan's visit to Rome may be an al- Stanford is a non-Catholic.

Men's Society were held in St. Franof the various branches from the ers and gamblers. city and suburbs. Amongst the societies represented were St. Alphon-

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES. - The heaven," the rev. gentleman proceedanniversary services of the Young ed to show how, in the vast majority of cases, people did not allow cis', Glasgow, on a recent Sunday af- their light to shine. In this connecternoon. There was a large turn-out tion he denounced company promot-

CONFIRMATION SERVICE. - His sus', Glasgow; St. Aloysius', Spring- Lordship Bishop Smith, of Dunkeld. administered Confirmation on Thurshay, 24th inst., to the children of

THE SCHOOLMASTER IN IRELAND

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butions to the American press and of their respective masters to signal magazines have attracted so much attention recently, thus interestinglishdiscusses the subject of education in Ireland.

He says :- The tribute of reverence and respect which even the totally unlettered among us yield to education gives the schoolmaster a rank next to the priest inclimportance. Everyone does him homage, everyone envies him his vast knowledge and great mind and lofty position, and everyone is pleased and proud of the honor of his friendship — for in his noble generosity he is on terms of intimate friendship with every man, woman and child in all his wide bailiwick.

For Dennis, for Barney, for Nelly and Maura, whom he meets upon the road at home, or meets from home, at fair or market, he has a warm handshake and a kindly enquiry after child or parent. He asks interestedly, too, what Shan is going to do with all the meadow he has in the Black Bottom this year; how the spuds are doing in Charlie's lea field; whether wee Monica's toothache is any better; and sends word to old Nanny Gallagher that if she tried three if it were hard of hearing), what respoonsful of buttermilk and baking quest that one is hurling at him, soda three times a day it would be what nicknames the next two are a big ease to the heartburn that's troubling her since Christmas last.

And when a great man concerns himself so with the hopes and troubles of a common people 'tis small wonder he should be made an idol.

But his kindliness does not stop at this. He is scribe for all the countryside dwellers, writes their letters and draws up their wills and their agreements, arbitrates in their disputes and advises them in their perplexities. He cheers the sick by the honor of his visit, and by lending the lustre of his presence and the dazzle of his discourse at wedding. wake and spree, he does many another humble friend proud.

When the American letter comes to those who are hungering for it at home, though in turn every old croiniach in the neighborhood has attacked it with the scratched glasses and wrested the full meaning from the inartistic sprawls of poor Jimmy, who scorns the finicky subtleties of punctuation, the missive must finally be brought to the master, who, it is universally conceded, can take more out of a letter than all the wiseheads in the parish put together. Moreover, he can tell exactly how far back in the country Jimmy is, whether he is in the neighborhood of the Falls of Niagara or the Rocky Mountains, and, in terms, of the distance 'between here and Dublin,' can say how far, approximately, Jimmy now is from Neil Mughan's eldest son John.

just how to put down in proper, language the statement of Jimmy's mother? Who knows so well not only what to let Jimmy know, but likewise bunch of huddling heads which the and of the clouds that are looming—how the big eel of Loch Peiste chased he must get a hint of these or he his father for five miles over the to know their misfortune in its nakhis own struggle all alone ran for self-preservation rather than cowardice; and other schemers are strangers, and it would ill become engaged in the bloodless, but excithis father and mother to damp his courage, and to make his heart grieve more than already it does. So, despite all, the ring of the letter must be cheery, and the coloring of it optimistic. A sunny outlook must illume it, and the good God's unforgetfulness of those who implicitly trust in Him must be emphasized. And right well can the masther be followed the individual system of trusted to do all that, for when, with a pardonable touch of oratorical conceit, and a pardonable little vanity of diction, he reads aloud the ing their "tasks," the master called completed epistle, the eyes of Jimmy's mother run over, and often she has to go away without thanking him in words.

At the wake, and at the ceilidh, and in the chapel yard before mass students—for he was entertained a week by each. "Where do you stop?" all disputed questions, political, historical, astronomical or sociological, are finally referred to him - not, however, till all parties to the dispute have exhausted their argumentative elequence on the one side and on the other. He gravely listens to the summary made out by both; he reviews it with a lofty absence of partiality that raises him far above the mortals who look and listen and wait: and he gives his decision with a judicial calm and an assured preciseness that places the matter heyond question or cavil in that parish for evermore.

The master would not be human if he denied himself vanity. So he has vanity-but vanity of such an innocent and pardonable kind that its chief effect is to mellow his nature and make him more kindly and more loving towards humanity at large, Our enforced ignorance with which and more loved and more reverenced our rulers used chivalrously to twit by his circle of worshippers.

And, as with us, 'tis in his own country, a prophet gets more honor get the place they deserve among enbeyond the bounds of his own parish. The master's fame is eclipsed by that of him who wields the rule, and salary was \$90 a year, and two cents whose word is law in the next par- or three cents a week in school fees ish. Consequently, when the men of from each pupil. To-day about \$275 different parishes meet at a wake, is the average yearly salary, and in

Seumas MacManus, whose contri- wordy war in assertion of the claims pre-eminence among his fellows.

But, after all, it is in his own lit-

tle castle that he is truly and undisputedly king-in his own little low thatched school house; a house fitter in size for 20 pupils than for the hundred which often crowd it. motley hundred of all sizes, from the babbling infant sent to school to his much neglected literary requirengainst any temptation that could ments before sailing for the States—assail him; but he had fallen. His where he is ambitious of being able story was told in one sentence by his to write his own letter home. They attorney, as he begged for leniency; are of both sexes and of all descriptions, wear every variety of dress, and are alike in one thing only-the amount of noise they make. For into the little house each carries the pitch of voice he uses on the hills. Everyone shouts for himself and tries to outshout his neighbor. The most extraordinary thing is that the master can know what every one of his hundred pupils is saying-what lesson this one is committing to memory (for each treats his memory as swapping, and what problem a fifth is confusing.

His young Confucians, as he styles them, collect at 10 o'clock, each with a piece of turf, his tribute to the school fire, under his arm. Some of them, indeed, are at the school house and have successfully brought off a few pugilistic encounters, before teacher himself arrives at 9.30, but these are they who live four or six miles off, and get up before the screek of day and had their breakfast by the light of the fire. Others do not arrive till just before roll-call at 11 o'clock; these are pupils, of course, who live within call of the school house and can easily afford to take their leisure in the morning. Most of them are barefooted, unless there is much snow on the ground, but when the weather is good few burden their feet with unnecessary covering.

The first duty of the day is the punishment of the schemers who remained from school yesterday, and, for instance, built up Owen a-Dunnion's, any task lying there undone, fancied filling every door and window of the he had the right to make such accottage with snow, and then added insult to injury by getting on the roof top and satirizing Owen down the chimney. A moral discourse from the master, italicized by two heavy slaps of a rattan cane value of each criminal disposes of this.

master takes charge of one and leaves the others under guidance of forward pupils from the higher ranks. Half When, again, Jimmy has got to be stand; and at the end of each half replied to, who so fit-even who so hour they exchange positions. The willing-to write the letter as the school work goes on, uninterrupted masther? Who knows better than he by play, till 3 o'clock. But, though there is no officially recognized play hour, the young rascals indulge in many lessons not specially provided for in the school time-table. That what not to let him know for in our master, good man, believes to be letters to those who are struggling racking and wrestling with the infor us in America, repression and tricacles of fractions only indicate an suppression call for more and defter eager audience to a fascinating Feart than expression. Jimmy must be inian tale, and that other group that shown a fairly accurate picture of he thinks are gathering grammatical how his poor father and mother are crumbs at the feet of Phelimy Owen faring-he must get a hint of the McGragh, are harkening in awed assore circumstances that are pressing, tonishment to Phelimy's recital of would reproach them sorely again; hills. Phelimy's father, indeed, had but the poor boy must not be given at first faced it with the scythe and cut it quite through, but since it united hess-poor Jimmy, God help him, again as fast as he cut it, he finally ing, war of fox-and-geese, in crossycrowny, in playing pins, or in the gamble of mammy-daddy-child-orbabby.

> In the old hedge school days, which ended half a century ago (and, indeed, in still later times), the master teaching: that is, whilst the other pupils sat around the walls assaulteach in turn to the rostrum, examined his lessons and appointed new 'tasks'' to be absorbed before the morrow, sent him to his place. He began with No. 1 at 10 o'clock and finished with the last pupil at Then he went home with one of his a stranger asked one of these peregrinating masters. "Sir," he replied, 'I have as many stops as a Universal"-(a "Universal Spelling Book").

In those days spelling (which was aught according to the syllabic method) was the test of the scholarand he was classified according to the statute measure of the words he could tackle and successfully negotiate.

It is something more than 60 years since our beneficent rulers vouchsafed us a system of public school education, called national because our language, our literature and our history were strictly barred from its curriculum. But, thank God, in a few years more our Gaelic will, after strenuous efforts, get its place in our schools. Every one of the rising gencration is being educated-by a fine staff of able and underpaid teachers. our rulers used chivalrously to twit us. is disappearing—has disappeared; and the children of Ireland will soon lightened people.

Half a century ago the teacher's not infrequently do they wage a addition (1) 50 cents for each separ-

ate subject in which each pupil answers satisfactorily at the annual exaunination; and (2) a fee from the trensury (in lieu of recently abolished school fees) of \$2 for each child, in yearly average attendance. The total average salary of a teacher in a school of 60 pupils amounts to about \$400. Each school is in charge of a patron and manager (almost always a clergyman) and the teacher is appointed and may be removed by

A YOUNG MAN'S COMPANIONS.

A few days ago the doors of a prison opened to admit a man whom I keep it out of the way, to the mous- had known intimately for eighteen tached young man who has come in years. He had been tried and trustthe idle days of winter to brush up ed, and was looked upon as proof the man had made evil acquaintances and these had dragged him down to their own level and to his ruin.

The business man who writes to young men out of his own experience feels as if it were unnecessary, and a mere waste of time, to say a word to them about the influence upon their lives of the company they choose-just as he would consider it superfluous to write an essay to prove that two and two make four. Yet every business man, in his dealings with his own clerks, is largely influenced in his opinion of their characters by his knowledge of the men they associate with out of business hours.

There is no greater mistake than to suppose that employers are indifferent to what a clerk is or does out of work hours. This state of affairs might be true in very large offices. but these are few as compared with the legions of smaller concerns that cover the business world. One of the brightest men of my acquaintance. one fast working to the head of a large concern, a place that meant a good salary and honors in the community, was brought face to face with this question when those in authority over him demanded his resignation, because they thought a man who was filling his position should not turn Sunday into a day of carousal. A man was found with very little trouble to take his place. but the discharged man was out of work for a year or two, and then accepted a situation at one-half his former salary.

An officer in an institution who was a marvel of rapidity and accuracy, who never left his desk with quaintances out of business hours as he pleased: but he lost his position through his unwarranted assumption and his future is probably ruined.

When a merchant sees his employee nod in a friendly way to a man who is known to be a gambler, he does not feel so easy in his mind thenceforward. He wonders where the ac quaintanceship was made, and how far it has gone. When he knows that a good friend of his clerk is one who regular in his visits to the saloon, he fears that his young man is starting on the same course. When the boon companions of his clerk are a crowd of loud fellows who shift from one job to another at frequent intervals, he begins to look for some one else to take that clerk's place.

Those were good old days when the apprentice was taken into the house of his employer and made one of the family, but they are no longer possible. The employer can know the character of his clerk out of business hours only by observing what his pleasures and who his companions

The impression seems to be quite general that every young man who goes as a stranger to a larger place finds it much easier to make acquaintances among the bad and undesirable than among the better class. I think this is true only when the young man's tastes and desires lead him to seek naturally the company of the tainted.

If there are fifty saloons on his homeward route at evening, no one stands at the doors of these to compel him to enter: if he goes in it is because he desires to do so. If the lights and music tempt him it is because he has thought of these, and the life they represent, until they appear attractive to him.

PEDERATION OF CATHOLIC SOCIETIES,

The following preamble and aims of a federation of Catholic societies of Pittsburgh, has been sanctioned by His Lordship, Bishop Phelan, and adopted by 100 societies in that city and district :--

In this age of organization, which the axiom, "In union there is strength," is exemplified in every walk and sphere of life by men of all classes and creeds banding together for the purpose of more speedily attaining a common end, it behooves us as Catholics and as citizens to cultivate more extensively a fraternal feeling among our co-religionists, so as to be in a better position to learn and alleviate our common wants, and to establish a Federation of all Catholic societies with a view of securing concerted action in all matter affecting our constitutional rights and privileges.

The objects of this Federation are to create and foster a fraternal feeling among Catholics of the various nationalities represented in this commonwealth; to encourage each other in the exercise of those Christian virtues illustrated in the parable of the "Good Samaritan;" to impress upon the Catholic laity the necessity of appreciating the many privileges conferred upon them by American citizenship, and to prevail upon them to exercise in a faithful and judicious manner, the duties devolving upon them as such, thereby maintaining the high standard of patriotism attained by our illustrious forelathers.

In furthering these objects the Fed-

terfere with the government or disturb the autonomy of any organization or society, affiliated with it; neither shall they be liable for any debt contracted by the Federation.

Some of the other features of the 'Federation' in brief are: Any Catholic society may become affiliated and entitled to two delegates to attend monthly meetings. An Executive Council composed principally of the officers, including vice-presidents, will meet more frequently than the regular body if business of importance demands it.

Section six stipulates that it shall be the duty of the Executive Council to supervise the affairs of the Federation when not in session, attend to all business that may arise, and examine all bills before same are approved by the organization. They shall act upon all applications for membership received by the secretary, and, if same proves satisfactory, recommend their admission to representation. It shall be their duty to revise all official statements of the Federation prepared for publication; and to keep watch on all public make the Federation a success. He movements that may in any manner spoke of its benefits and expressed affect or interest the Federation, the hope that its ramifications would study the cause and probable effect soon extend over the whole of the of such movements, and the chances United States; and advanced the of their ultimate adoption, and take opinion that if each one would do whatever action they deem necessary his part there could be no question the welfare of the Federation. as to the successful outcome

They shall have the right to pay any that we are growing old and cold expense incurred thereby out of an when the 'Evviva' does not rise Emergency Fund to be created by the Federation. They shall submit quarterly report of their proceedings and attend to such other duties as may be required of them by the organization. Six (6) members shall constitute a quorum of the Executive Council for the transaction of business. Should they at any time deem it advisable to issue an appeal doesn't be componsible to the componsible to t Federation. They shall submit a lips on such an occasion. Anyway, ent societies, they shall call a special meeting of the Federation to consider the wisdom of such a move; if their action be concurred in by a three-fourths vote of the delegates present, the appeal shall be made. Its political bearing is as follows

'Political party measures not directly affecting our constitutional rights and liberties shall not be discuss in the meetings, neither shall this Federation endorse any candidate for public office."

In his inaugural address, President Immekus stated succinctly and clearly the duties and efforts necessary to

A GRAPHIC PICTURE OF ROME.

This Holy Year seems to have call-| communion of the Polish pilgrimages ed forth a vast number of descrip- But why had they chosen St. Joations of Rome, or of special features chim's to make it? of the Eternal City. So numerous, so varied, so ably written have been the published accounts of that great was at the door of the church in his centre of Christendom, that it would cotta awaiting the arrival of some appear impossible to add anything cardinal or bishop. As luck would chilling atmosphere of worldliness new or fresh to the multitude of books, pamphlets, letters, and arti- meet with an English-speaking chapcles already at the disposal of the great reading world. Still, the Roman correspondent of an American Catholic contemporary, known to the journalistic as "Vox Urbis," has drawn a graphic picture of a scene which has just occurred in connection with the pilgrimages of the Holy Year, which—had we space — would be well worth reproduction. It is certainly outside and beyond the ordinary, and forms a brilliant page in the record of this memorable year. The following extracts, however, will certainly be most interesting and instructive reading for many our friends. It is thus "Vox Urbis" writes :---

"It was the merest accident that took me over to the Prati di Castello this morning, for the Roman newspapers-not even the Osservatore or the Voce-had not hinted that anything unusual would be in progress. Some friends from New chapel in St. Joachim's, and begged me to take them to it. They are early birds these days, because they aim at doing all Rome in a few days, so the morning freshness was in the air, and the streets were comthe Via Condotti, across the Piazza Borghese, over the wooden bridge, other feature of the Holy Year once so popular with Roman cides, but destined shortly to disappear when the stone structure by its side is finished, and then we were in the Prati-the brand new I'rati of the broad streets, starving inhabitants and gim-crack mansions, some of which we observed are being pulled down while others have never been fully built up. As a rule the barren spaces about St. Joachim's are very still and melancholy at such an early hour: a stray soldier may be seen wending his way to or from one of the colossal barracks in the rear; a cart drawn by a tired looking pony rumbles by and you hear the driver every now and then cry out his "Acqua Acctosa" in a cadence which must be some thousands of years old, while an urchin seated among the pile of bottles of natural mineral water on the cart catches up the strain in a piercing "Fri'esc', fri-esc' "; then there are the few worshippers on their way to mass; the venerable and dignified looking blind beggar at the door of the temple, the 'Messagero man on his rounds to the Piazza dell' Independenza or to the barracks. Such were the sights that used to present themselves to my morning gaze when my tent was pitched in the desert of the Prati.

"My friends were, then, fully prepared for the picture of desolation which would meet their gaze when we had turned the corner of the Via Ezio. Instead, however, to their amazement and my own what 'we saw was a mighty concourse of people pouring towards the splendid temple. And such costumes! Hundreds of the men and women were arrayed in vari-colored stuffs of quaint cut, and seemed mysteriously familiar to me until I remembered that I had seen them all in the pages of Sicnkiewicz. They were the Polish pilgrims, at present in Rome to the number of some thousands. But what were they doing at St. Joachim's? We went in and there another strange spectacle awaited us. St. Joachim's was densely packed from sanctuary to doors with the children of Poland. Here wedged in among the throng was a group of girls with red 'kerchiefs on their heads and bright-hued dresses; over there a band of sturdy men in long, loose white coats; by a so that her face touched the marble pavement; priests in the sacred vestment made their way with difficulty the side altars; and the most intense silence prevailed, broken only by the bell announcing the consecration at one of the masses in progress. Shortly after we entered the priest at the high altar began to disseemed as if it would never end nor indeed did it until the two great ciboriums in the tabernacie were emptied, and then many hundreds

"It was useless to ask information of the rector, Father Palliola, for he have it, our little party happened to lain of St. Joachim's, who explained to us that in a few minutes the Bishop of Cracow would arrive to bless the Polish chapel, which has just been beautifully decorated with frescoes and a beautiful marble altar. We had barely time to admire the little gem of a chapel—the first in the series of national chapels in St. Joachim's to be completed - when the Bishop made his appearance. The function was very brief, but very touching; it was followed by a Polish hymn in which thousands that filled the church joined with the utmost fervor, and by a sermon which must have been eloquent if we might judge from the rapt attention of the

congregation.

"Out in the sunshine again we beheld the long streams of pilgrims on their way to St. Peter's, after running the gantlet of some dozens of Jewish vendors of objects of devo-York wished to see the American tion. For these same Jews the Holy Year may not be a year of jubilee; but it is certainly a year of jubilation, for they have thus far most successfully monopolized the itinerant trade in crucifixes, resarys, medals and the like. But to finish with paratively quiet as we bowled down the Poles. I was about to say that they impressed me more than any fortunately remember that I have aiready said this about other features, such as the Romans at the tonib of St. Peter, the Moravians singing their hymns at St. Mary Major's, the Calabrians at St. Paul's. One must draw the line somewhere, and I draw it now by saying that the farther we get in the Hely Year the more marvelous and inspiring grows the display of faith and devotion which it has called forth.

"And the Holy Father? Well, you should just see him when he enters St. Peter's—as he does now two or three or four times regularly every week-with a smile on his face as he rises in the Sedia Gestatoria to bless the cheering multitudes of his faithful children from all parts of the earth. Some people do not like the cheering in St. Peter's. A very excellent family, who were in Rome last week, thought that such popular expression of rejoicing is altogether out of place in a church, and told your correspondent so without putting a tooth in it. They are very good Catholics and exceedingly proper. In fact, they hail from Boston. Well, a couple of days after their severe judgment on the impropriety of applause in church I saw them in St. Peter's chatting gayly with some friends from the Hub, and it never seemed to dawn on them that there was the slightest inconsistency in their behavior.

"If the pilgrims cheer on such occasions it is surely no wonder. They have come hundreds, perhaps thousands of miles to see the Father of Christendom. They are in the very heart of the Catholic world, in the greatest temple raised by the hands of men to the glory of God, on whose adornment neither time nor thought nor treasure nor sacrifice has been spared; they are standing on soil red with the blood of countless martyrs of the persecuted Church of the early centuries, close to the tomb of the first Pope, who died upon a cross with only a handful of Catholics to mourn him. Then they see the living Peter enter after nineteen centuries-an old man of ninety with the whole weight of God's great Church upon his shoulders, a prisoner in his palace, yet ruling the world pillar knelt a woman bent double with the sceptre of mercy, surrounded with all the majesty of Catholic ceremonial, and yet the father of the humblest among them; they bethrough the press to one or other of | hold him borne towards the Tomb where the Twelve are sleeping circlewise around him who has made the Rock; they get a glimpse of his frail form half hidden behind the Basilical altar, so that his feet seem to be standing on the firm heart of Peter, tribute the Holy Communion. It while the Dome which Michaelangelo designed to symbolize all heaven and its choirs forms a canopy about his head. So they cheer till the echoes ring again, and we who have in were obliged to wait until the next Rome and have witnessed the same eration shall not in any manner in mass. Evidently it was the general sight hundreds of times will know

spontaneously from our hearts to our arians, Bohemians, ans, Americans invariably let loose their pent up enthusiasm when they see Leo XIII. enter St. Peter's.'

WORLDLY MINDED CATHOLICS.

Why have so many of our Catholic people become so thoroughly worldly? They have been baptized Catholics, have had the good exam-

Worldly minded Catholics

ple of pious parents, and even the advantage of attending Catholic schools. Do you seek an answer? Ask that young man over-cager for worldly fame, riches and high posi-tion. Ask that dreamy, thoughtless novel reader, who can find no time to pray or perform religious duties. Ask that father whose simple piety and tender devotion of former years are buried under the success which the work of years have brought him. Ask that mother wholly absorbed in new costumes for herself or daughters, or in forming ambitious projects for her sons, permitting her children to attend godless schools, and feeling no grief that some of her children have married outside the Church, and that others have grown up most ignorant of their religion. And if they all speak the truth they will answer that the spirit of the age has led them away from the practice of their religion and led them to think slightingly of the high principles it inculcates. and mundane ambition have wilted the beautiful flowers of faith and pious conduct which the bracing atmosphere of stanch Catholicity would have caused to bloom into fruits of virtue for eternal life .- The Vatican.

IRISH CATHOLICS IN THE EAST.

"The Freeman," of St. John, N.B. the most recent acquisition to the ranks of Catholic journalism in Canada, in discussing some signs of intolerance manifested by leaders in the civic administration in that city, towards Irish Catholics, makes the following pointed and spirited remarks :-

If this disposition quietly and nonchalantly to ignore the claims and feelings of Catholic citizens shape the public mind so strongly, it is in part due to ourselves. We have been lacking in self-respect. We have been wanting in business acumen. We have been slaves to an idea. The Celtic mind, by a beautiful provision of nature, sees only the ideal side of things at first sight, and, if the ideal pleases it, embraces it, puts it on a pedestal, and, bowing down, adores it. The useful side, does not weigh with the Celt. The Englishman or the Scotchman is not bothered with any overflowing rush of beautiful emotions. He bows down and worships only that prove of service to him. He weighs the whys and wherefores, and he must be convinced of his own profit before he accepts unreservedly what is offered. And if, as his experience develops, he finds that he has been duped or disappointed, he coolly lays aside sentiment and tries for a better bargain. It is because our Catholic people have given themselves so unreservedly and with such unstint-ing loyalty of service to the support of certain political ideas, that politicians, trusting to our native obstinacy of opinion, can defiantly ignore our claims to a share of public patronage. The very men whom we elect, and who without our support would be ciphers in the arithmetic of politics, can afford to ignore us because of this stone-blind fatuity of ours. We must wake up. We must renew our self-respect. We must put our own interests first, and henceforth strike our political and municipal bargains from a business, not an idealistic, standpoint.



THE VACANT CHAIR.

When the little family circle is broken When the little family circle is brokes and we sit sadly looking upon the vacant chair, we think of the things that perhaps we might have done to keep the loved one with us. Why not think of these things now before it is too late? Is it a kind, loving and hard-working mother who is giving all her strength and efforts for the family well-being and happiness? Is it a delicate, fragile sister; or a weak and ailing wife? Try to give her the tender care she needs. Do not let her fade away for want of ear-Do not let her fade away for want of ear-

nest effort to preserve and restore her.

An Ohio lady, Mrs. Shopshire, living in Ballou, Sheby Co., in a thoughtful letter to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. V., says: "My mother had an ovarian tumor which we thought would result in her death, but we commenced using your Favorite Prescription," and before she had taken three bottles she began to improve; she is living to-day and we have given your medicine the credit. My mother was sixty-six years old when the tumor commenced to grow; she is seventy-six now and the tumor is all gone. She had gotten awful large, and her limbs began to swell before she began to use your medicine. I value it so much that I am hardly ever out of it in my house."

This is but one of many thousands of innest effort to preserve and restore her.

This is but one of many thousands of instances in which this matchless "Prescrip-tion" has restored such complete leadth and purification to the distinctly feminine organism as to dispel every possible trace organism as to dispel every possible trace of abnormal or dangerous conditions without resort to surgery or similar obnoxions methods. For every form of female weakness and disease it is the supreme specific designed for this one purpose and no other by an educated skillful physician of extraordinary experience in this particular field of practice.

field of practice.
Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure consti

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OF HOCHELAGA COUNTY, QUEBEC.

County officers for 1889 and 1900: Wm Rawley, County President, 78 Mansfield Street. J. S. Fitzpatrick, Vice County Pre-

sident, 159 De Montigny Street. Jas. McIver, County Secretary, 829 St. Antoine Street. Humphrey T. Kearns, County Trea-

surer, 51 Gain Street. Board meets third Friday of each month, at 1868 Notre Dame Street,

SATURDAY,.....JUNE 9, 1900

ABOUT SUBSCRIBERS.

"Throughout the Catholic press there has been - running, of late," says "The Montana Catholic," "a note of protest against the mean subscriber."

Commenting upon this remark, the "Milwaukee Citizen" says : - We den't like to admit that any man who has read a Catholic paper for years, has so little profited by it, that he is dishonest or mean. We prefer to conceal the fact; and to turn our thoughts away from the one exception to the ninety-nine cases where it is a pleasure to deal with prompt paying and courteous subscribers.

Reader, do you ever hear any one speak disrespectfully of the priest? If you do, you at once conclude that such a person is "a bad Catholic." And reader, do you ever hear any one speak badly of the Catholic paper ? Ii you do, in almost every case you will find that he is a delinquent subscriber, who has been dunned; or a former delinquent who has been forced to pay up his back dues.

We believe that Catholics are quite as honest towards their church papers as any other class of people. Individuals, delinquent with their church paper, are usually behind in paying their other debts. They are standing off their grocer and their butcher as well. It does no good to scold them, and prompt paying subscribers do not care to hear about them. Turn them over to the lawyers and the collection agencies.

MR. HEALY'S SPEECH

On the Australian Bill.

In the debate on the second reading of the Australian Commonwealth Bill in the House of Commons on Monday.

Mr. T. M. Healy said he felt like a penniless beggar who was able to give away estates abroad (laughter). What he marvelled at considering the terms of the Bill, was that Mr. Chamberlain and his friends who took so large a part in endeavoring to fashion the Home Rule of 1893 did not think it necessary upon this occasion to move any of the amendments which they thought so absolutely vital only seven years ago. As nearly as he could compute, the right hon, gentleman spoke no fewer than 274 times. It was a most astonishing thing if it was so absolutely vital and essential that the right hon. gentleman should lay down all those views in regard to the setting up of a subordinate Parliament in Ireland that now he was the supreme power. In the matter of this Parliament of Australia he had not attempted in any single degree to give the House the benefit of the great knowledge that he formerly displayed. The first thing the right hon, gentleman stated to be absolutely necessary in passing any measure granting a subordinate Parliament was to assert the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. Where is the assertion of the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament on this occasion? What had become of this great doctrine of supremacy? For over a week in 1893 they were engaged against the tremendous eloquence of the right hon. gentleman struggling to show that after all the unhappy Irish might be trusted in these matters, but now it appeared that an Irishman could not be trusted unless he had first been transported (laughter and cheers) and certainly by some extraordinary means that he could not recognize the moment an Irishman was sent 10,000 miles away that moment he became entitled to all the blessings which the very largest measure of self-government could confer on him. He trusted that as the right hon. gentleman had changed his opinions on the question of this appeal clause in contact with the radiating presence of the four delegates, that by some Kilmainham Treaty or by some Council on which he might be engaged, on some future occasion he would come forward and discover that all those safeguards scrofula, dyspepsia and rheumatism.

mos, June 9, 1900 within the real grasp of every percase of Ireland were mere figments of son. The highest total of the entire imagination, and that he would be cotton crop of the United States, in able to say that what was good of any recent year, \$300,000,000. If, Irishmen ten thousand miles distant from the centre of British influence whole American cotton crop and authority might be safely ensold for one hundred years in suctrusted to those who were only sepcession, and the proceeds applied to arated from it by sixty miles of salt the payment of the world's indebtedsea. At the same time his action on the present occasion did him very war preparations-there would regreat credit. With regard to his main an unpaid balance of nearly amendments to this Bill, they were, at all events, bona fide amendments. two billions. The serious question now presents His heart was with them. He believed he was acting as the trustee and custodian of the Empire. He had done a great work, and had undoubtedly put into it a great deal of that genius which undoubtedly he had shown in his management of affairs at home, but if that were so, what were they to say to his miserable bungle of amendments to the Home Rule Bill? (Laughter). He had risen for the purpose of speaking, as he had understood that this occasion would be availed of for the purpose of explaining the position of Ireland to the final Court of Appeal. The greater importance that was attached to

Connaught to pay any contribution

to maintain those gentlemen in Lon-

don? He objected to it altogether. If

Australians desired to have Peers of

the realm let them pay for them

(hear, hear). He did not think that

was offensive to Australia. If we did

not provide this bounty on Austra-

lian Peers out of our own pockets.

Australia would not export any of

the cognisance of the Antipodean no-

bleman (laughter). He need hardly

say he had the greatest respect for

the British nobleman (laughter), but

he did not know that he should he

Peer. It was somewhat capsizing his

obtain for the new judiciary thus

which attached at the present mo-

ment in all parts of the Kingdom to

the judicature of the House of Lords.

He protested against the piebald sys-

tem which the right honorable gen-

support for his proposals. He rather

suspected that suspect as the right

think that his real object was not

the establishment of the Court of Ap-

peal to which all could have refer-

as he had so happily come to a con-

The second reading was agreed to.

pure and appetite poor, you are ad-

mitting your need of Hood's Sarsa-

THE COST OF WARS.

Now that a most costly war is

cost and devising means to meet that

astounding debt, it may be interest-

ing to have an idea of how much

the nations of the civilized world

owe at the present moment. It must

be remembered that the vast bulk of

the indebtedness of the world is due

to wars. These periodical scourges

seem to have the two-fold effect of

reducing the number of human beings

by the wholesale, and of augmenting the financial obligations of a country

at a rate scarcely to be conceived.

Possibly these may be considered as

the most widely felt and conspicuous

results of war; certainly, they are

both of a nature to cause them to be

According to the New York ... World," Prof. H. C. Adams, of Cor-

nell, calculated the interest payments

alone on the aggregated debts of the

nations of the civilized world, and found them equal in value to the la-

bor of 3,000,000 men working con-

stantly at \$1.50 per day per man. It

end of calculation to come to such a

conclusion. Starting from this estim-

ate we are in a position, if not to

find the details of the debts of the

various nations, at least to discover

the aggregate debt. The indebtedness,

principally due to wars, of these different civilized governments, runs up to \$82,000,000,000. We can scarcely

eternity, these must eventually fail

to convey an adequate idea of the

One comparison, which has been

used, may give us a faint conception of the whole; but even that is not

COOD NEWS comes from those who take Hood's Sarsaparilla for

vastness of the sum.

The state of the s

long remembered by a people.

parilla. Begin taking it at once.

t her

(cheers).

itself; is it worth such a terrible expenditure? We say nothing of the irreparable losses in human lives that are the inevitable result of wars; to deal with that subject would lead us into a domain of a special class. But do the most splendid victories imaginable, the most glorious conquests conceivable, compensate a nation for the vast sums needed to defray its war expenses? It seems to us that the grandest successes that war will permit are ever and always great losses. It is true that a nation's government assumes the debts; but the citizens in the long run have to pay the sums needed to defray these this question of an Appeal Court the greater necessity there was of exexpenses. The consequence is that a plaining it to the House. If it were essential to set up a Court of Apgovernment should be very certain of its position, of the justice of its peal, why were they not to be told. cause, and of the necessity of such a serious step, before declaring a war. No who were so vitally interested in the nation can he justified in such an acquestion of the constitution of the Appeal Court? If it were to be an tion on the ground of material pride, or of what is commonly called pat-Imperial Court, what were its nature and duties? If it would consist riotism. There must be a very good of the Privy Council, what was the and very sufficient reason for declarnecessity of making these Australian. ing a war-otherwise the war is im-Indian, African, and Canadian genmoral, unjust and condemnable. tlemen law officers of the realm with a seven years' lease? Whether whatever would be done for Austra- TRCHNICAL INSTRUCTION IN IRElia, Canada, and other places would be done for Ireland? Why was the LAND. impoverished peasant in Mayo and

At a special general meeting of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland. held in Maynooth College, on the 16th inst., says the Dublin "Nation," for the consideration of the new scheme agricultural and technical instruction in Ireland, in so far as its administration might in any way affect religious interests, the following statement was unanimously adopted. and is now sent for publication :-

these Peers (laughter). They were also entitled to know whether Irish or Scotch appeals would lie within We have deemed it our duty to devote careful attention to the administration of the new Agricultural and Technical Instruction Act, by which not only the material well-being, but also the spiritual interests, of our able to summon up his courage suffipeople may be affected. Our views on the Act and its working, togeciently to reverence an Australian ther with such suggestions as, at the present stage, we find ourselves in a intellect to suggest that they would position to make, are conveyed in the following considerations which constituted that undoubted reverence have been agreed to unanimously :--

First of all, we desire to express our conviction that this Act, if administered in a wise and sympathetic spirit, is likely to prove of decided tleman was setting up (laughter). He advantage to the Irish people, whose agricultural and industrial interests should be very surprised if when this Bill was introduced to another place have been so long and so grievously neglected. the right hon, gentleman received any

We have reason to hope that the New Department will act in this hon, gentleman was by many of the spirit of sympathy and impartiality, Unionist-Conservative party (laughter) they would regard this as a furand use their best exertions to administer the Act in the way most undermining operation, and calculated to promote the general interests of the whole country.

But the intelligent concurrence of the various bodies to be constituted ence with confidence, but was to hurt under the Act, and especially of the their institution. He thought they | Agricultural Board, will be essential ought to have some explanation of for the successful working of the the extraordinary court it was pro- Act; and hence we desire to impress on all who have a share in the sepossd to set up, and he would suggest to the right hon, gentleman that | lection or appointment of the members of those bodies the extreme imclusion with the Australian delegates portance of choosing men of the and settled this court of appeal he highest integrity and intelligence. should now finally let them rest These representative men should be altogether superior to selfish and partisan influences, and should be inspired with an earnest purpose of discharging their important duties solely with a view to the public tire system responds to the discord. When you say your blood is im-

We also feel it our duty to take this opportunity of re-affirming the resolution recently adopted by our Standing Committee, in strong condemnation of an unauthorized proposal to use the revenues of the New Department for the purpose of holstering up the moribund Queen's Colleges, so often and so strongly condemned by the Irish Episcopacy. about to be terminated, and those interested will be busy for a long time to come computing what it Whilst any wise scheme, under the Agricultural and Technical Instruction Act, for reviving and fostering Irish industries, in accordance with the wants, capacities, and traditions of our people, will always have our earnest sympathy and support, we feel bound to place on record the expression of our deep conviction that the main source of the wealth of our country lies in her soil, and that consequently a leading feature in the work of the Department of Agriculture and Industries should be the acquiring on equitable terms of the grass lands now so indifferently utilized, with a view to their occupation in moderately sized farms by industrious cultivators, many of who are every year compelled to emigrate to foreign countries for a livelihood. We, therefore, respectfully invite the attention of the representatives of local bodies on the Agricultural and Technical Boards, and on the Council of Agriculture to the grave importance of seeing that the must have required a considerable amount of ready statistics, and no reconstruction of the long neglected industries of Ireland will be a building, not from the top down, but from the foundation upwards, so that our over-taxed people may receive the maximum of advantage from the expenditure of the money grants placed by Parliament at the

We desire to impress upon the local bodies concerned the primary imconceive the sum of thirty-two bil- portance, in the establishment and direction of Technical Schools and lions of dollars. It is so enormous that the only way of estimating it Colleges, of avoiding anything to is to institute comparisons, and, like which Catholics should object, on rether than appropriate the comparisons and the comparisons and the comparisons are the comparisons are the comparisons and the comparisons are the comparisons and the comparisons are the comparisons and the comparisons are the comparisons are the comparisons and the comparisons are the comparisons are the comparisons and the comparisons are the comparisons are the comparisons and the comparisons are the comparisons are the comparisons and the comparisons are the comparison are ligious grounds, whether in the teaching or in other departments of the comparisons used in picturing such schools and colleges. It has peatedly warn their people against institutions of mixed residence for Catholics and Protestants. The principle already so successfully maintained, for many years, in the working of training colleges in Great Britain and applied, within recent times, which he found so necessary in the Reports agree that HOOD'S CURES similar institutions in Ireland, should

disposal of the New Department.

be followed in this instance also, if Empress secretly approves of it."

has labored under deplorable disad- ready proved herself a personage who vantages, through want of provision will stick t no trifles, and who is for university and technical educa- capable of sanctioning the perpetration, we would suggest to the De tion of any atrocity which she deems partment and its boards that a suit- likely to advance the object she has able method of promoting the ob- in view. It will be remembered that jects of the new Act, within reason- towards the end of January last the able limits of expenditure and with Emperor Kuang Hsu was compelled a view to the benefit of those most to sign a formal abdication of the in need of its advantages, would be throne of China by the ferocious and to apply some of the funds placed at their disposal for the purpose of to be encouraging the Boxers in their sending a number of bright, capable, well-conducted boys to such centres period of his abdication the unforof industrial life as are to be found in the Catholic districts of Germany, close prisoner, the pretence being put so as to give them the advantage of a few years of the best theoretical necessitates seclusion and freedom and practical training in suitable industries.

We believe that the working of the Agricultural and Technical Instruct they have, nevertheless, insisted on tion Act furnishes a favorable opportunity to the Board of National Education—especially as the system of education which they administer is now being reconstructed-for considering how far the model schools which have hitherto been completely out of harmony with the feelings of the vast majority of the people, may be utilized for the purposes of the Agricultural and Technical Instrucion Act.

(Signed on behalf of the meeting)-MICHAEL CARDINAL LOGUE,

Chairman JOHN, BISHOP OF CLONFERT. RICHARD ALPHONSUS, BISHOP OF WATERFORD AND LIS-MORE.

Secretaries

PERSECUTIONS IN CHINA.

to Irish exchanges, leave no room lows: "Father, I need fifty dollars for doubt that a condition of affairs immediately. Lost another leg in of the atmost seriousness exists in battle yesterday." And this is the many districts of that country. The reply he received from the old man: disturbances which have arisen, and which have resulted in the killing of several native and foreign Christians, ters-you ought to be accustomed by are believed to have been mainly brought about by the members of the Chinese secret society or sect who style themselves the Boxers. One of the latest telegrams which has been received in this country describes the destruction by the fanatics in question of the Christian village of Laishun, situated 70 miles to the south- old woman, but very deaf. She lives west of Peking, together with a French mission. On this occasion no port, and is always delighted by a less than 73 converts, many of visit from her son. When the fleet whom were burned alive, are assert- which was anchored in the said port ed to have been slain. The despatch, fixed a salute, the old lady was obhowever, goes on to say that-"The served to start, fix her cap, and methods adopted by the Government smooth down her apron. Then she to suppress the Boxers have only re- said, with a sweet smile. "George is sulted in intensifying the movement, coming: I hear his footsteps on the because, as is rumored, the Dowager stairs.'

residential institutions are to be set There is, unfortunately, nothing inherently improbable in this statethe Catholic youth of Ireland ment. The Downger Empress has alambitious woman who is now said attacks on the Christians, Since the tunate Emperor has remained a forward that the state of his health from worry about State affairs. the credit of the foreign diplomatic representatives in Peking, be it said, being permitted periodical interviews with the Emperor in order to satisfy themselves that he is still alive.

A HELPLESS CHILD.

A weak and puny child is badly handicapped in the battle of life. It is isolated from the healthy enjoyments of its little fellow-beings. cannot partake either of their play or their sturdy work and progress in the world; its whole life is embittered by incapacity and weakness.

Any woman who expects to become a mother ought to know what Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will do both for her own health and safey during her time of trial and also to insure her in bequeathing a fair measure of health and strength to the prospective little one.

The volunteer in the Philippines Despatches from China, according wrote home to the old man as fol-James .-- As this is the fourth leg you've lost-according to your letthis time. Try and wobble along on any other legs you may have left. That's all I can say to you!

A story is being told, which may or may not be true, about a rising young gentleman who has unusually large feet. His mother is a loyable in a small house in a well-known

Dyspepsia's Victims.

THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE AND HOW TO OVERCOME IT.

It Frequently Produces Headache Heartburn, Dizziness, and Other Distressing Symptoms-A Victim Tells of Her Release.

From the Telegraph, Quebec. The primary cause of indigestion or dyspepsia is lack of vitality; the absence of nerve force; the loss of the life-sustaining elements in the blood. No organ can properly perform its functions when the source of nutri-ments fails. When the stomach is nature, assimilation ceases, unnatu-

ral gases are generated and the en-

A practical illustration of the Labonte, who lives in the village of Stadacona, Que. When interviewed by a reporter of the Quebec "Telegraph," Mrs. Labonte looked the picture of vigorous health, showing no ing to the root of the disease. They traces of the malady that had made renew and build up the blood, and her life for the time miserable, strengthen the nerves, thus driving Speaking of her illness, Mrs. Laboute disease from the system. Avoid imitsaid: "For about two weeks I suffer- ations by insisting that every box ed dreadfully. My digestive organs you purchase is enclosed in a wrap-were impaired, and the food I ate per bearing the full trade mark. Ir. did not assimilate, and left me with Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, a feeling of flatulency, pain and acid- If your dealer does not keep them, ity of the stomach, and frequently they will be sent postpaid at heartburn. This condition of affairs cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50,

quent headaches, dizziness, and at times a dimness of vision with spots apparently dancing before my eyer. I became so much run down that it was with difficulty I could do my household work, and at all times I felt weak, depressed and nervous, While I was at my worst, one of my friends, seeing that the doctor was not helping me, urged me to try Or. Williams' Pink Pills. My husband then got me half a dozen boxes and I began taking them. After I had used two boxes I began to enjoy my meals and the various symptoms of my trouble began to disappear. continued the pills until I had used the half dozen boxes, when I again felt perfectly well. My stomach was as healthy as ever it had been. could sleep well and my head was robbed of the nutriment demanded by miserable. It is more than a year since I stopped taking the pills, and health has continued better than it was for years before." Mrs. Labonte added that she will always feel symptoms and torture of dyspepsia grateful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the misery they have released her from, and she always advises friends who are ailing to use them.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by gosoon told on my system in other by addressing the Dr. Williams Mediways, with the result that I had free cine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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Montreal, 31 May, 1900.

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(The Carmelite Review, Niagara Falls, Ont., 1898, No. 6.)

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if the English Speaking Cathelics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the TRUE WITHESS one of the most presperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartly biess those who encourage this excellent work.

f PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY JUNE 9, 1900.

Notes of the Week.

the following introduction to a must always be reserved by the lengthy article from one of our daily Governor-General for Her Majesty's contemporaries :--

"The trustees of Mount Royal Cemetery have under consideration the question of the establishment of a crematory for Montreal. The problem is not a new one to the city. It has more than once been discussed by those interested in the subject of the disposal of the dead; but just lately the movement has received an impetus which will probably carry it to a successful issue before many weeks its being administered in a progreshave passed."

It is certainly a very bad example that one or two of our late prominent citizens set, when they willed their bodies to be cremated. For our gence and altogether superior to selpart we have no desire that, after ish and partisan influences. The unshould be cast into the fire. The article from which we quote the above, to bolster up the moribund Queen's is an able historical column; but it | Colleges they again emphatically conthe antiquity of the practice of cremation. We find it praised on account of its having existed in the indifferently utilized, with a view to days of the Caesars, and long before their time. We can, therefore, only conclude that it is a pagan practice. and one that must have ever been antagonistic to the pure teachings of lihood. the Catholic Church.

DIPLOMATIC AFFAIRS .- One of the few Catholics holding a high place in the diplomatic profession is Sir Francis Plunkett, the present British Minister at Brussels. It is reported that Sir Honore Rumbold is to be transferred from Vienna to some other capital, and that the Catholic Irishman is likely to be appointed to the Austrian capital. Austria being a Catholic country, the promotion of Sir Francis Plunkett to Vienna would nicely fit in with his religious tenets. This rumor of diplomatic arrangements reminds us that the British Ambassador at Constantinople is Sir Nicholas Roderick O'Connor, and the Consul-General and Judge of the Supreme Consular Court at the same place is Sir E. O'Malley.

CANONIZATIONS. - So deep was the interest taken all over the world in the recent canonization at Rome that not less than fifteen thousand people were unable to obtain admission to St. Peter's on that day. Most of the countries outside of Italy were represented by their bodies of pilgrims actually in Rome. The Eternal focus towards which all rays of im- dorse :portance converge.

of the Australian Federation Bill, a contemporary explains that this agreement is that in all cases in which other than Australian questions are concerned the right of appeal shall be fully maintained, while ably for their benefit that the Treas-Australia is to be left absolutely free to take her own course where Australian interests are exclusively concerned. Differences arising between two States as to the interpretation of the Constitution, or between a

will be dealt with finally in Australia unless both sides consent to appeal to the Privy Council. The new Parliament may make laws limiting CREMATION AGAIN. - We clip the right of appeal, but such laws

TECHNICAL STUDY IN IRELAND. -The suggestions of the Irish bishops with respect to the new scheme of agricultural and technical instruction in Ireland will be admitted to be both wise and timely by all who are interested in the welfare of the country. They welcome the Act, but strongly insist on the necessity of sive spirit, and urge the importance of seeing that the representatives on the Boards constituted under it are of the highest integrity and intellideath, either our body or our soul authorized proposal to use the revenues of the new Department in order cannot find a single argument in fav- demn. Their Lordships direct the or of the abominable practice. The special attention of the Department most that could be done was to trace of Agriculture and Industries to the advisableness of acquiring on equitable terms the grass lands, now so their occupation in moderately sized farms by industrious cultivators, many of whom are forced to emigrate to foreign countries for a live-

> THE CENSUS .- Every ten years, according to usage and to law, the census of the country is taken. It is now positively known that the next census will be taken in 1901. Possibly in January next the work will be commenced. We need scarcely repeat what we stated editorially about the time of the opening of the present session. It will be remembered that we then drew the attention of our Irish Catholic representatives in both Houses, especially in the House of Commons, that, owing to the neglect which falls to the share of our people in this censustaking, it is no easy matter to assign them a special status in the country. Our representatives should insist that not only the names and number of Irish Catholics be recorded, but that the descriptions be so full that we could know exactly what our strength and influence are. what proportionate positions we occupy, what rights we possess, and in how far these have been recognized.

YOUNG MAN, CALLOUS. - The 'Ave Maria' can be sarcastic at times; and when it falls into that vein it generally hits very hard. Here City is cortainly at this hour the is a sample—which seriously we en-

"There is general complaint of a growing indifference among young AUSTRALIAN BILL. - Speaking men to financial needs of their parishes. Many of them do not rent a pew, or contribute in any way to the support of the church. The penny collection is the only one which seems to appeal to them. It is probury Department contemplates the coinage of half cents."

> Cathedral, on the occasion of the departure of the pilgrims for Paray-le-

ivered a most touching address and blessed the pilgrims and their splendid banner.

The hanner is a votive offering to be hung in the chapel at Paray-le-Monial. It was painted by the Hochelaga nuns. The oval in the centre is surrounded рÀ eight medallions, on which are painted portraits of Mgr. Laval, the first Bishop of Quebec; Maisonneuve, Champlain, Madame Youville, foundress of the Grey Nuns; Mile. Bourgeois, foundress of the Notre Dame nuns: Mile, Mance, founder of the Hotel Dieu; Marie de l'Incarnation, foundress of the Ursuline Nuns, Quebec; Fathers Brebeuf and Lalemand, Jesuit martyrs.

The pilgrims are under the spiritual control of Rev. Fathers Pichon and Kavanagh, of the yociety of Jesus, and Mr. L. J. Rivet has charge of the arrangements for the trip.

RACE PREJUDICE. - What tempest in a teapot Alderman Lebouf, on the one hand, and the 'Daily Witness," on the other, have sought to raise; the former by talking about the loss of French influence in the Road Department, the latter, by making a mountain out of a mole-hill, and attributing much more importance to the alderman's statements than these seriously deserve. We are of the humble opinion, that the less attention is paid to any such outbursts of zeal, or fervor, or patriotic unction, or whatever you chose to call them, the better for the whole community.

ENTERS A COMMUNITY .- We are informed that Miss Blanche Murphy, of Kingston, daughter of the late J. B. Murphy, Montreal, who recently received the holy habit of the Ursuline Order, at Chatham, Ont.. will

be known as Sister M. Scholastica.

We can well imagine what a pleasure it would have been for our late friend, the zealous Catholic and patriotic Irishman, Mr. Murphy. to have witnessed the happiness that his beloved daughter has experienced and to participate in the joys of the occasion: but, in the realm of his unending reward his spirit must have rejoiced, and that is one of the grand consolations that the living can feel, when his memory is recali-

FATHER QUINLIVAN RETUFNS. -The Rev. Father Quinlivan, parish priest of St. Patrick's, has returned from a sojourn of several weeks at the Grey Nuns' Hospital, quite restored to health.

It is with no small degree of pleasure that we are enabled at last, to congratulate St. Patrick's honored pastor upon his restoration to ness to all with whom he has to do. We hope that any future news we may have to record regarding his congratulatory kind.

ST. ANTHONY'S PARISH. - The new presbytery of St. Anthony's parish is expected to be ready for occupation on June 13th, St. Anthony's Day. It is a handsome and substantial structure.

FETE DIEU. - On Sunday, the 17th inst., the regular yearly procession of the Fete Dieu, or Corpus Christi, will take place. The route of the procession will be by Place d'Armes, St. James street, St. Lambert Hill, St. Lawrence, St. Catherine, St. Denis, Bonsecours and Notre Dame street. At nine o'clock the procession will leave St. James' Church, at a quarter past nine, St. Patrick's, at half-past nine, Notre Dame.

CHINAMEN IN TROUBLE .- There are 125 Chinamen in the city prison; more may be soon added to the list. Chinamen are very fond of water, for the good reason that it suits their purpose for washing-otherwise they might not have such a love for the pure liquid. Being in what they were led to believe was a free country they cannot understand why they are not allowed to use all the water they like-without being obliged to pay for it. Apparently a certain set of men called the "Corporation," is of the very opposite opinion, and consider that all the Kees, Sings, Wongs, Toms, Lees, and even Charlie Quin, of Aylmer street, (whose face belies his name, for he is anything but an Irishman), must pay the water-tax imposed on them by law. The result is that John Chinamen is entirely broken up" in Montreal.

METHODISTS LEGISLATE. - At the Methodist general conference in Chicago, there was fun and fury over a motion to make no change in the attitude of the Church in regard to card-playing, dancing, theatre-going: and other forms of amusement. Here PILGRIMS.—The ceremony at the is a sample of the proceedings:— Amid a wild clamor for recognition of the previous question, Frank Ar-

an amendment proposing to insert in paragraph 248, "opera, grand opera, prize-fights, checkers, football, baseball, here his voice was drowned by fifty delegates springing to their feet and demanding recognition while cries of "Outrage on the conference," "We won't listen to the ridicule of a rule of this church," were heard on all sides.

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The chair ruled that Mr. Arter was in order, and he proceeded amid hand-clapping and stamping of feet. The conference was again thrown into turmoil by a demand that Bishop McCabe leave the floor. "He has no right on the floor of this body endeavoring to influence persons in their voting," said Dr. Buckley hotly. "I was here on private business," retorted Bishop McCabe.

"You were not. You told me withdraw my motion," shouted Mr. Ar-

Amid the confusion Mr. Arter then withdrew his amendment, and the angry delegates settled in their seats to hear the closing argument in favor of the majority report by Gov. Pattison. A demand for an aye and no vote on the question was carried.

PRETORIA TAKEN. - The entry of Lord Roberts into Pretoria was received with greatest enthusiasm in this city. From a military standpoint it may be safely said that the war is over. For a time a certain guerilla warfare may be kept up, but it is not at all probable that the results thereof will have any perceptible effect upon that country, or the Empire. In other words, the Boers are beaten, and the British have possession of their country and capital. We are yet too near the long chain of events that have transpired during the past seven months to form an estimate of the effects of the war; only with time will the world be able to come to a decision upon the merits and demerits of the fierce struggle. The excitement is at such a fever heat, for the present, that it would be vain to attempt any criticism, or even reasoning on the subject. The whole affair seems to us like a wonderful nightmare, from which the Boers and the British have suddenly awakened.

It is generally the privilege, as it is always the duty of the victors to treat the vanquished with humanity and to make them feel as slightly as is possible the change that has come over their lives and the destinies of their country. In the present instance it would appear as if Lord Roberts were about to relieve the tenson, and to make the multitude feel that a friend as well as a mas. ter had come.

ROYAL RESIDENCE. -The news comes from London that the rumor health, activity and general useful- is again revived that a royal residence will be established in Ireland by the fact of the Duke of Connaught having taken Lord Francis ion. Since 1896, that is to say, since health may be of the pleasant and Clinton Hope's Castle Blayney, County Monaghan, for the season, with the option for five years. Castle Blayney is one of the finest properties in Ireland, and it is understood that if the Duke and Duchess of Connaught are satisfied with it they will take it for a long term.

> spatch says :-The Berlin magistrate has accepted the report of the municipal railroad committee that the city should build and operate all the street car lines. This seems to be the result of the last Berlin street car

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. -Preparations for the Republican National Convention, which assembles in Philadelphia on the 19th inst., are nearly complete. According to a great Republican love feast. The town is alive with plans for the political entertainment of delegates and guests outside the convention hall. great parade of marching clubs from every part of the country.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC. -The French Academy of Medicine sent its congratulations to the Marquis de Gallifet, late Minister of War, upon his order forbidding the sale of spirits in the regimental canteens, and coupled with them the hope that the civil authorities might be able to follow his example and, in some way, check the consumption of alcohol by the

GERMAN CATHOLICS .- The ninth annual convention of the German Catholic societies opened in Detroit on Monday, with an attendance of 125 delegates from all parts of the country. The attitude of the Government toward Catholics in our new possessions was criticized. Father Ghost, said in an address:

against the followers of our faith." Father Gruenewald of this city in next year. The smallpox is on the his address to the delegates, said: increase. Nearly everybody is liable "We are merely pointing our facts and protesting against them. If the cap fits the Administration, it is not our fault. We will see to it that each Congressman receives our resolutions, which will be drafted in line with these sentiments and that they will be scattered broadcast throughout the Catholic homes in this country."

BANK OF MONTREAL!

The annual report of the Bank of Montreal, which we publish elsewhere in this issue, adds another bright page to the successful record of that most powerful and influential banking institution. The annual addresses of the Vice-President and General Manager, which are always looked forward to by the business community, were as usual full of interest. The General Manager in referring to the success achieved during the year, said :-

"Canada has good reason to be well satisfied with the result of business for the last twelve months. From every province of the Dominion, with the exception of British Columbia, come reports of universal prosperity, active trade, good crops, and generally speaking satisfactory prices. The lumber trade never was in better condition; while the dairy products have only been limited by the extent of the cold storage accommodation, which is still insufficient for the growing wants of the trade. Railroad earnings were the largest in the history of Canada, and the year ends in a blaze of universal would inevitably lead to success, self-congratulation."

Continuing, he sounded a note of warning, which it would be well for merchants to ponder over. He said "For the coming year there are some indications of over production. preparatory drudgery, of the fearing Stocks in the merchants' hands are too large, and in some districts collections are disappointing. In fact, at the moment there is something of a check, which, however, may prove is a pest in the community, the tinhighly salutary, if the commercial community will only proceed with caution till the new crop is assured and matters have adjusted themselves on a more satisfactory basis."

The Vice-President in his address reviewed the operations of the year in a most concise and interesting manner. Every department of business was touched upon, and his references to the future prospects of cowardly to make a direct accusation trade generally, in Canada, were most | or even a positive assertion, but who encouraging.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

It seems a long time since this familiar heading was almost constantly seen in every paper of the Dominthe present system came into practical existence, the world has been led thing against the proposed employee. to believe that the issue was dead He says "Oh, no! Far be it from me and buried; yet it is as much alive to-day as it was five years ago. The fact is that the so-called manner not to say the political form - in which the problem was solved has ation, there is no more to be said. all along been a failure, and the Cath-BERIAN STREET CARS. - A de- olic minority of that province has suffered under the double-burden, learns the cause of his failure. which conscience and the law of the state imposed upon its members. We have had no doubt, from the very commencement, as to the ultimate issue of this arrangement, but we did not anticipate, so soon, such a formal statement as that made last Sunday by His Grace Archbishop Langevin, of St. Boniface. On Sunday His Grace read, in person, from the pulpit of St. Mary's, a pastoral letter, in the course of which he ansome American exchanges, it will be nounced that the school arrangement, as it has been in force, is not satisfactory, and that the question is not a dead issue.

It is impossible to call any ques-On Monday evening there will be a tion a settled one, so long as one of the parties thereto suffers rank injustice, and does not enjoy "equal rights." It is to be hoped that when the matter again comes under the attention of the great public, at the hands of some person or other, it will be closed for all time, and in such a manner that not one subject of the realm will be left in a position to choose between conscience and in-

THROWING COLD WATER.

In a very timely article, under the peculiar heading - "Throwing Cold Water"—a contemporary says :-

"Why is it that some people seem to take delight in constantly throwing cold water on everything? We have all met them; the men - yes, Rev. Dr. Lefebvre, superior of the and the women, too-who will effec-Zielenbach, of Philadelphia, Provin- tually extinguish the most sanguine perintendent of Public Instruction. cial of the Fathers of the Holy man in the world with a few minutes' conversation. They seem to go the different periods of 25 years' ex-"It must be remembered that lay- about on purpose to dampen every- istence of the seminary -Messrs. E. men have an apostolic duty to per- body's enjoyment. Their chief happi- J. Bedard, Dr. Dussault (Quebec), A. form. They must raise their voice ness seems to consist in making Lippe, A. Gaulin and C. Roy. There and protest against the oppression somebody else anxious and forehed will be a concert in the evening, and and protest against the oppression somebody else anxious and forebod- the following day the closing exer-State and the Federal Parliament, Monial was most impressive. His ter, of New Jersey, put the confer- of Catholics in our colonies and the ing. They are birds of evil omen, all ciscs will take place.

ways expecting something dreadful is coming. They look for the cholera to paralysis. They like to read aloud the statistics of death and disease. They like to attend funerals. They are fond of talking over signs of death and ill-luck."

And it thus concludes :--

"What are we going to do about these aggravating throwers of cold water? Is there any possible way of making them see themselves as others see them?"

What the writer of the article above quoted saCs concerning these peculiar people in general may find a special application in almost all matters connected with the church and institutions calculated to promote the welfare of men. It is almost unnecessary for us to cite examples. If any enterprise of importance is undertaken in a parish, by a zealous pastor - the improvement of the church, the building of a school, or such like-it is inevitable that some so-called members of the congregation will discover a score or more of obstacles that only exist in their own imaginations, but the mention of which amount to a splash of cold water upon the whole undertaking. Not to go beyond our own special sphere and our personal experience: how often have we not hesitated in commencing some new feature or improvement in our organ, simply on account of the discouragement consequent upon some remark of the nature just mentioned?

It is the same in almost every sphere of life. Young men are turned aside from pathways that, if followed with courage and hopefulness. simply because they have been told of the real and imaginary difficulties to be overcome, of their own lack of qualifications, of the failures of others in the past, of the tediousness of the competition to be met with, and of a million other phantoms that serve to frighten the inexperienced.

But, if the "Cold Water Thrower".

sinuator" is a plague. There is prob-

ably no meaner and more harmful

system of injuring our neighbor and

of sinning against charity, than that

of vile insinuation. Yet it is so fre-

quently to be found in the world today that it menaces the very fundamental basis of the social structure. It is not easy to define the "insuraator;" he (or she) is an individual too always keeps a back door of escape open should the scheme proposed fail. You niget one of these men for Women) on the street and you accidentally state that you are going to employ such a man. The insinuator does not say a word against that man or apparently injurious to him. He merely smiles, looks wise, and says "Oh!" You ask if he knows anyto say anything against his character. Of course, he may be a splendid fellow; but to employ him is another thing." Pressed for an explan-Nothing direct was mentioned: bur,

This is a class of beings should be subjected to some penal law; assassins of character that have not the courage of striking in daylight, but who lurk under the shades of insinuation to do their deadly

in nine cases out of ten, an innocent

| man's future is blasted, and he never

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY,

Between 800 and 1,000 students of St. Charles Seminary, Sherbrooke, are expected to take part in the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the institution's foundation, on June 20. The Executive Committee has completed all arrangements. At the last meeting were present : Rev. Mr. Lefebvre and Rev. Messrs. A. O. Gagnon (secretary), E. C. Fesette, H. A. Simard and Messrs. F. Campbell (president), E. J. Bedard, J. A. Le-blanc, Alfred Lanctot and R. E. Chamberlain. The former pupils will be met at the depot on Tuesday evening, June 19, by their Sherbrooke friends, the seminary cadets and the Harmonic and Seminary Bands, whence they will be escorted to their old Alma Mater. A fine display of fireworks will be made, and the bands will give an open-air concert. The addresses of welcome from the present pupils to their predecessors will be responded to by Mr. Firmin Campbell in French and in English.

On Wednesday, the 20th, Papal Delegate Mgr. Falconio will celebrate a Pontifical Mass at the Cathedral. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Father Arpin, O.M.I., a former pupil, after which there will be a procession through the city. A banquet will be given at the Drill Hall, when covers will be laid for 800 guests. After the dinner addresses will be given by Mgr. Falconio, Mgr. Larocque, Very Rev. H. O. Chalifoux, V.G. Very Rev. H. O. Chalifoux, V.G. seminary; Hon. B. de la Bruere, suand by the following former pupils, who have been chosen to represent

meeting of the County Board, A. O. H., was held on last Sunday, after rangements for the Provincial Con-rangements for the Provincial Con-vention, which takes place at Quebec to-day. The various Divisions were requested to send their full list of delegates. It is questionable if a of decession from this city will attend, owing no doubt to the very short notice which the Divisions received from the Provincial Board, nevertheless many of the Divisions held special meetings during the week to discuss the matter.

The Field Day Committee reported progress, and matters were very saprogress, and marcal between Division No. 4 and the County Board. sion No. wall can county Board. Every Division will have an equal interest in the affair now, and, in consequence, they are expected to do as much as possible to make it a day long to be remembered. The various sub-committees were appointed.

WEDDING BELLS. - Mr. Philip man, well known in the various Irish man, west societies, and Miss Sarah Doherty, of St. Anthony's parish, were united in marriage on Tuesday morning, at St. Anthony's Church, by the Rev. J. E. Donnelly, P.P. Mr. John Gleeson, of the C.P.R., was best man, and Miss Annie Doherty, brides man, and large circle of the young touple's friends attended at the Church to wish them God speed.

DIVISION NO. 1, A.O.H., held a special meeting on Tuesday evening. to consider the representation the Division should have at the Provincial Convention. It was unanimously decided to send five delegates. Bros. B. Feeny and R. P. Crampsey were elected alternates in case any of the delegates not being able to attend.

PERSONALS. - Rev. A. J. Stanton, ci London, England, who has been in this city for the past few months on a visit to his brother, Mr. W. P. Stanton, of Palace street, sailed on the Tunisian for Liverpool on the 26th of last month. During his stay here Father Stanton visited some of his old college classmates at Magog, by whom he was warmly welcomed. He was escorted to the steamer by a large circle of ac-

COUNTY BOARD. A special DIVISION NO. 3, A.O.H., held its H. was held on last suring ar-noon, for the purpose of making ar-noon, for the provincial Con-animously decided to be decided to sented at the Provincial Convention, and Bros. Fogarty, Graham, Fitzgerald and Devlin were elected as al-

> BRANCH NO. 4, C.M.B.A., opened its new hall at 777 Sanguinet street on Wednesday evening. The members were present in full force. The regular routine of business was transacted, after which a grand social time was spent.

> DIVISION NO. 5, A.O.H., held its regular monthly meeting on Wednesday evening. President McNichol presiding. One candidate was initiated, and Bros. Hugh Tracy and P. J. Leehy selected to represent the Branch at the Provincial Convention.

C. O. F. - The coming demonstration of the Catholic Order of Forest-Collins, of Ottawa street, a gentle- ers promises to surpass all previous gatherings of this great Catholic organization. Would the Press Committee please let me have a few items?

> DIVISION NO. 7, A.O.H., held a special meeting on Wednesday even-ing, to make arrangements for the burial of the late Bro. M. J. Murphy, who was one of the brightest and ablest of its members. The usual vote of condolence was tendered to his bereaved family. The Division also decided to be fully represented at the Provincial Convention.

> DIVISION NO. 8, A.O.H., held its regular meeting on Wednesday evening, and decided to be represented by three delegates at the Provincial Convention.

QUEBEC CONVENTION. - Now that the various Division have elected their representatives to the Provincial Convention, these gentlemen should bear in mind that it is the interest of the Order that calls then to Quebec. Let their motto be: Business first, pleasure afterwards.

DIVISION NO. 6, A.O.H., held a special meeting on Tuesday evening. and decided to be fully represented at the Provincial Convention.

CONNAUGHT RANGER.

It was indeed with deep sorrow and regre' that all classes of our citizens death of our esteemed friend, Rev. Father George Cicolari, which sad event occurred at the residence of his some time a well known fact that the best of health, and it was only last Friday week that he came to the ish where he had labored so long and faithfully. About the middle of February the deceased priest was attacked by a heavy cold, which gradually worked its way into his entire system, and although the best of medical aid was constantly at hand, and his two loving sisters and friends had done all that was possible to alleviate his sufferings, all seemed of no avail, as the deeply lamented priest passed to his heavenly home after spending a life in the service of Almighty God-full of hope and prayer for the dear people of whom he had been chief guide and spiritual adviser. His death indeed was a heavy one, his two sisters. Mrs. Frank Conway and Mrs. DesRochers and others members of the family being with him at his last moments. His Grace the Archbishop was in constant attendance, offering every consolation to his dear friend of ear ly college days, and one of this most

faithful priests. Father George Cicolari was born in Kingston, and belonged to one of the oldest and most respected Catholic families in the city. He was the second son of the late Mr. Alexander Cicolari, who was one of our leading and most enterprising citizens, whose death occurred in 1887. Another son was our late lamented friend and coworker. Frank, who died in 1892, and his two sorrowing sisters, Mrs. Frank Conway and Mrs. DesRochers, the latter organist of St. Mary's Cathedral. The deceased gentleman received his early education at Regiopolis College, was educated for the priesthood in the Grand Seminary, Montreal, and was ordained in St. Mary's Cathedral, in this city'by the late lamented Bishop O'Brien. A short time after his ordination he went to Peterboro as curate, and after about two years spent in that place he was appointed pastor of Lochiel, Glengarry County. Fourteen years ago he was appointed to the important parish of Erinsville, by the late Archbishop Cleary, where he soon became popular and greatly esteemed throughout his large mission by his parishioners, who were always eager to help their zealous priest in his untiring world. Indeed it was only a few days previous to his last illness that he had accepted plans and specifications for a large new belfry and an enlargement of his beautiful (hurch, The stone was on the ground, and everything was in readiness to proceed with the work, when it was stopped until such time as he Would recover—but, God in His mercy, thought otherwise, and the soul of this good and faithful priest was called to its eternal reward before the work had been fairly commenced.

"Canadian Freeman," Kingston,

THE LATE MR. MICHAEL MCCAWLIFF

DEATH OF REV. GEO. A. CICOLARI | life on the 29th of May, fortified by the last sacred rites of his Church, consoled by the presence and prayers of his beloved wife and family, and mourned by a large circle of heard on Monday morning of the friends and acquaintances. The deceased had been ailing for the greater part of the past year, during which time all who came in contact ed with their many friends. who beloved sister, Mrs. DesRochers, with him were deeply impressed with Johnston street, on Monday morn- the spirit of sincere piety and his entire ing. at 11.30 o'clock. It was for resignation to the divine will. He had passed his 80th year. He was the rev. gentleman was not enjoying highly esteemed as an honest, upright kind neighbor, a loving father, and a devout member of the Church. city from his parish of Erinsville to He left to mourn his loss, besides his take rest and recuperate from his arbeloved wife and family, his son, muous and priestly duties in the par- Rev. S. J. McCawliff, at St. Laurent College, his daughter, Miss Helen Mc-Cawliff, a professed religious in the Sisters of Mercy, Manchester, N. II .. who is known in religion as Sr. M. Norbert. To these and all his mourning friends we tender our most heartfelt sympathy. His funeral, which was largely attended, took place on Friday, June 1st. The chief mourners were his beloved wife, Mrs. Mary, his son, F. A., and daughter, Miss Emma, of Fitchburg, Mass. His sons, Austin, of Falking, Mass., and James, and his daughter, Agnes, who

> The pallbearers were: Mr. John Sheridan, Mr. Charles McCarthy, Mr. John Connors, Mr. Michael McCarthy, Mr. Charles Roy, and Mr. Peter Bar-

reside at the homestead.

May his soul and the souls of all the faithful departed through the mercy of God rest in peace.

LIFE AS SEEN BY WISE MEN

We always have a desire to know what great men, or famous men thought upon subjects that are of immediate interest to us. There is no subject that affects all mankind more than does that of "Life and Death." Were we to be able to peruse all the works of the authors recently renowned, in one sphere or another, we might give a fair list of sage pronouncements upon this vital question. Not being able to do so, both from lack of means and the absence of material necessary at the moment, we can but quote from a few of the most widely known writers. Humbolt said that "only what we have wrought into our character left for Portland and Boston to during life can we take away with us.'' Merriman says :-

"We have inherited, it appears, a great box of playthings, and the careful student of history will find that none of the toys are new—that they have indeed been played with by our forefathers, who did just as we do. They took each toy from the box and cried aloud that it was new, that the world had never seen its like before. Had it not, indeed? Then presently the toy— were it charity, or a new religion, or sentiment, or greed of gain, or war—was thrown back into the box again, where it lies until we of a later day drag it forth with the same cry that it is new."

A sage remark of John Ruskin was

to the effect that:—
"There are some faults slight in in the estimate of wisdom, but truth forgives no insult, and endures no stain."

ਜੋ ਜੋ ਜ With the deepest regret we record life, F. W. Robertson says:-

The state of the s

and mixes itself with action, is the the noisy nurse, who is a disgrace fruit of those sacred, solitary mo-ments. There is a divine depth in silence. We meet God alone."

the unwary can fall, are spoken of by Diogenes when asked:

"What is that beast which is the most dangerous?" replied: "Of wild beasts, the bite of a slanderer; and of tame beasts, that of the flatterer.'

Phillips Brooks, who believes firmly in the enthusiasms of life, writes: "Let us beware of losing our enthusiasms. Let us ever glory in something and strive to retain our admiration for all that would ennoble, and our interest in all that would enrich and beautify our life.'

The Ven. Louis of Grenada says :-"Envy is like a worm engendered in the wood, which commences its ravages in the very place which gave it life; so envy commits its crime which gave it birth, and not on the person who is its object."

Amongst such odds and ends, we might reproduce this beautiful pass-

miven to the world :the old cloak wrapped round me thu. mountains. And there the little children come, not a bit shy or airaid the institution to which she belong-of old "Daddy Dan." They pick their ed. way across the new carpet with a certain feeling of awkwardness, as if safe anchorage, they put their dirty, clasped fingers on my old cassock, toss the hair from their eyes, and of it. look me straight in the face, whilst they tell their little story to me and God. But, dear me! what white souls once. Let your tray-cloth be spotworked hand in hand to make then; angelic and their faces are transfigured by the light that shines within. And their attenuated bodies show clearly the burning lamp of holiness and faith, as a light shines soft and clear through the opal shades of porcelain and Sevres.'

WEDDING BELLS.

A very quiet but pretty wedding look place Monday, June 4th, at St. Patrick's Church, when Edmund Logan Grant, son of the late George Robert Grant, was married to Miss Maude Lappin, youngest daughter of Mr. John Lappin. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Marguests were only the members of the two families, the Church was throng- from all medicines. came to witness the happy ceremony. Professor Fowler presided at the organ, and rendered a number of most exquisite and appropriate selections from his haustless repertory. After the Mass the bridal party repaired to the residence of the bride's father, where a sumptuous breakfast awaited them. over a blouse of pale blue satin and roses and ferns. Miss Lappin, the bride's sister, was bridesmaid, and carried pink roses. The groom, was attended by his brother, Mr. George Grant. The young couple left for a trip to Toronto, Niagara, Bulialo. and Detroit, amid the fond wishes of their many friends for a bright and happy future. The presents were numerous and handsome.

A very pretty wedding took place Ann's Church, on Monday. at St. June 4th, when Miss Mary Frances Hayes, eldest daughter of Geo. Hayes. was united in marriage to Mr. P. Monahan. Both are residents of Pt. St. Charles. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Strubbe, C.SS.R., parish priest. The bride was assisted by her sister, Miss Eileen J. Hayes, and the groom by his brother, Mr. M. Monahan. After breakfast, the happy couple left on a trip to Portland, Boston and New York.

A quiet but pretty wedding took place on Tuesday last at St. Patrick's Church, at which the contracting parties were Miss Mary Ann Flynn, daughter of Mr. J. B. I. Flynn, the veteran member of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, and Mr. Lawrence McMullen, a young man well known in this city. The ceremony was performed by Rev. M. Callaghan. The bride, who looked charming, was escorted by her father, while Mr. M. P. McGoldrick accompanied the groom. After breakfast, which was served at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Flynn, the happy couple spend their honeymoon. Many handsome and costly presents were sent to the bride by a host of friends.

TO AMATEUR NURSES.

A writer in an exchange offers the following advice to Amateur Nurses. She says:—

Need I begin by saying, "Be cheerful?" A cheerful face is a capital tonic; so cultivate cheerfulness, even

when you do not feel it. Let your dress be cheerful, too; not black, unless you have a white apron and collar and cuffs to relieve it. Nothing is nicer for a sick room than a plainly-made grey alpaca, a pink or blue cotton, not so stiffly starch ed as to crackle. No rustling petti-coats, jingling bangles, squeaky the sight of love, some errors slight shoes, or hanging sleeve-frills are permissible. Do not neglect yourself on your daily rest, bath, and exercise, especially in the case of a long illness; it is no kindness to one pa-Referring to the value of silence in tient to turn yourself into another. Be quiet but decided in your move-

to her womanhood. Never discuss the condition of your patient before him, and do not keep worrying him with tender inquiries Envyi one of the banes of life, and as to his feelings. If an invalid can flattery, the greatest trap into which feed himself avoid watching him during meals; to some natures constant supervision amounts to actual torture.

Be very methodical and punctual. Give medicine, and food, and have poultices, etc., ready at the very moment at which they are due. Ask the doctor whether he wishes the patient to be awakened during the night for medicine, or food, or change of applications; in some cases

sleep is everything. If you have to take the temperature or count the pulse of your invalid, do so at stated times. Be very accurate in all your observations, and write down the result of them. Do not trust to your memory, however good.

Cultivate intelligent observation, noting every change, however unimportant it may appear to you. The and entails destruction in the heart expression of the face in sleep, restlessness, twitching of the muscles, flushing or paleness, are important symptoms in some cases.

Keep very strictly to the prescribed diet. Never make any changes in it age from "The New Curate," that on your own responsibility. Inva-admirable clerical novel, recently lids frequently express a desire for unlawful dainties, and you must "There in my arm-chair I sit, with be prepared to resist them. The trained nurse who allowed a typhoid sheltered me many a night on the patient to eat a lump of beefsteak certainly deserved her dismissal from

At the same time, try to vary the diet as much as possible. It is wonthere were pins and needles hidden derful how many different flavorings somewhere; but when they arrive at can be given to beef tea. If raw beef tea or meat juice is ordered, give it in a glass which will hide the color

dod. But, dear me: "Manual base less, solver and glass shining, and

no dripping from cup or spoon. A table-napkin will be appreciated, and tucked under the tray will preclude the discomfort of crumbs in the

When poultices or hot fomentations are ordered let them be really hot, not tepid. Test them with your elbow if you are afraid of scalding your patient. In making poultices heat both basin and spoon with boiling water, then with fresh water mix your poultice rapidly, spread it evenly, and carry it covered to the bedside. Flannels for hot fomentations should have the boiling water poured over them, wring them in a towel, and carry them in it to the patient.

In removing the plaster from a tin Callaghan, who also said the blister do it very gently, so as not nuptial Mass. Although the invited to break the skin. When poisons are blister do it very gently, so as not used keep the bottles quite apart

When using hot-water bottles be careful not to burn the invalid; in cases of unconsciousness or paralysis always place a fold of flannel between the bottle and the skin. If icebags are needed, replenish them when necessary; a bag of lukewarm water is not calculated to benefit your patient. In the same way, if you are using cold applications, keep the The bride, who looked charming, rags or cloths wet and cool. Somewore a beautiful tailor-made gown of times a continuous supply of lotion light fawn, the Eton jacket opening is needed. This can be managed by suspending a jar near the patient, lace, and carried a bouquet of white from which a skein of wool or cotton will carry the lotion in drops to the cloth. Protect the undersheet with a piece of mackintosh.

I have spoken of the need for absolute cleanliness in the sick-room, but it is quite as imperative in the case of the patient.

A trained nurse will sponge a helpless patient all over every day, unless she has orders to the contrary. from the skin are greater in sick Agency on July 2nd, 1900.

ness than in health, and, therefore, must be removed. The sponging can be done a little at a time, drying carefully and thoroughly, and taking care the invalid does not catch cold A clean night-dress may then be put on-(every invalid should have one for night and one for day wear) the hair brushed, and all made spickand-span for the doctor's visit. Try to do all this quickly and handily, so as not to tire your patient.

The Business Office of the "True Witness" has been removed to No. 2 Busby street, corner of Craig street.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Charles F. Smith, one of the leading English-speaking Catholic business men of this city, was elected a member of the directorate of the Quebec Bank, a few days ago. This is a move in the right direction.

All real and wholesome enjoyments possible to man have been just as possible to him since first he was made of the earth as they are now; and they are possible chiefly in peace. To watch the corn grow and the blossoms set, to draw hard breath over ploughshare and spade, to read, to think, to love, to hope, to pray - these are the things to make men happy; they have always had the power of doing these—they never will have the power to do

Heaven's eternal wisdom has decreed that man should ever stand in need of man.

"A. Fair Outside Is

a Poor Substitute For Inward Worth."

Good health, inwardly, of the kidneys, liver and bowels, is sure to come if Hood's Sarsaparilla is promptly used.

This secures a fair outside, and a consequent vigor in the frame, with the glow of health on the cheek, good appetite, perfect digestion, pure blood. Loss of Appetite — "I was in poor health,troubled with dizziness, tired feeling and loss of appetite. I was completely run down. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and after awhile I felt much better. Hood's Sarsaparilla built me up." Lizzie A. Russell, Old Chelsea, near Ottawa, Que.

Billousness-"I have been troubled with headache and billousness and was much rundown. Tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and it gave me relief and built me up." A. Morrison, 89 Defoe Street, Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Sarsapatilla Never Disappoints

Hood's Pille care liver ilis; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarasparilla.

A SPECIAL LINE OF

Ladies' and Gent's Ties

Worth 750: your choice while they last

25 cents.

BERNIER & WEST.

Corner St. Catherine and University Streets

We give notice to delinquent The amateur nurse does not, because a custom inaugurated two she thinks the patient would not like it, which is a very selfish way of looking at it. We can all understand that the impurities thrown of scription to the Collection

OLONIAL HOUSE

Montreal.

MEN'S SUMMER UNDERWEAR in light weights of BALBRIGGAN, at 75c per suit (long or half sleeves).

MEN'S NATURAL WOOL UNDERWEAR, at \$1.50 per suit.

MEN'S SCOTCH GAUZE, MERINO and SILK and WOOL MIXTURES

the best known makers.

MEN'S TAN COTTON HALF HOSE, Silk Embroidered Fronts, at 25c. by the best known makers.

MEN'S BLACK CASHMERE HALF HOSE, 25c per pair, 30c per pair, 35c per pair, or 3 pairs for \$1.00; 40c, 50c and 65c pair.

CHINA DEPARTMENT PARIAN BUSTS.

Now on exhibition a fine collection of White and Ivory Parian Busts of the most popular men of the day; Lord Roberts and Kitchener, Salisbury, Gladstone and Chamberlain, Generals Buller, French, White and Baden-Powell.

ALSO CELEBRATED COMPOSERS :- Beethoven, Mozart, Handel, Hayden, Byron, Shakespeare, Scott, Burns, etc. Prices-8 in. Bust in White, \$1.00; 8 in. Bust in Ivory, \$1.75.

Nice assortment of FLOWER HOLDERS, Latest Shapes in White and Green, at 50c, 65c, 75c, \$1.00 upwards. Splendid Table Decorations.

Large Purchase of Fancy Dress Muslins, Organdies and Swiss

We have placed on the two front counters a few THOUSAND YARDS of CHOICE DRESS MUSLINS, all beautiful designs and dainty colorings. The PRICES we are offering these Muslins at are about HALF the REGULAR VALUE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

For the convenience of customers residing at the LAKE SHORE, all goods purchased during the week up to FRIDAY NIGHT, will be forwarded on SATURDAY, by our own DELIVERY WAGGONS.

The state of the s

MAIL ORDERS ERCEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

and most esteemed citizens of this silence does the soul truly meet the locality, Mr. Michael McCawliff, of secret, hiding God. The strength of Henryville, P.Q.; who departed his resolve, which afterward shapes life, most as trying to irritable nerves as

ASK TO SEE

OUR SPECIAL Dollar BLOUSE For Saturday and Monday.

BEST IN THE CITY.

BERNIER & WEST.

Cor. St. Catherine and University Streets.

Eighteenth Annual Irish Catholic ..PILGRIMAGE..

To St. Anne de Beaupre And to CAP DE LA MADELEINE,

Under Direction of the Redemptorise Fathers of St. Ann's Church, Montreals SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1900, For Ladies and Children only.

The steamer "THREE RIVERS" leaves

Bonsecours Wharf at 2.30 P.M. TICKETS:

Adults..... \$2.10

Tickets and Staterooms can be secured at St. Ann's Presbytery, 32 Basin street.

N. B .- A Pilgrimage to Stc. Anne de Beaupre, FOR MEN, by steamer." Three Rivers," shall take place on Saturday, July 28, at 6.30 P.M.

SPECIAL

For Saturday and Monday

In Dress Goods, Silks, Muslins, Hosiery, Corsets, Blouses, Costumes and Skirts, at

BERNIER & WEST S.

Corner St. Catherine and University Sts

For Seaside Or Country Home

Take a supply of our Ready-made Sheets, in 7x4, 8x4, 9x4 and 10x4 sizes. Ready-made Pillow Cases, 40, 42, 44, 46,

48, 50 inches Crochet Quilts : The ideal Summer Quilts, full sizes, \$1.00, \$1.10, \$1.25 each.

Mattresses: We supply Mattresses in all the standard sizes; special sizes made to order. We supply them in various grades of Hair, also in Flock, Moss, etc.

Bleached Linear Table Cloths 2x21 yards \$1.75 to \$2.60 each; 2x3 yards \$2.25 to \$3.10 each. - Table Napkins in three designs, special value, 21x21 size; price \$1.00 dozen. Carriage Dusters 60c to \$1.00 cach.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Boys' Overalls in strong Navy Jean, sizes for ages 5 to 12, price 50c. Boys' K. E. Blouses and Shirt Waists in

all the newest designs in Print Pique in subscribers, that, according to nice colorings, sizes 3 to 10; prices, 75c to Boys' Straw Hats, from 30c to 75c each. Boys' American Collars, in Pique and

White Duck, with face insertion and trim'd with beautiful embroidery; prices from 15c to \$1.09. LADIES' BATHING SUITS, regular prices \$3.00, \$3.75, \$4.50; special imported goods, handsomely trimined; the lot to

clear at \$1.50 each. DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT .- We have laid out a fine assortment of all wool

Cashmeres ; colors : fawn, china blue, navy blue, reseda, olive, myrtle, castor, brown, seal, old rose and drab; good value at 65c, now going at 35c.

Canvas Cloth, broken checks, a beautiful variety of patterns to choose from ; nothing better for ladies' and children's dresses for wenring in the country or at the seaside; priced at 60c; our special price 25c yard.

OGILVYS' Cor. St. Catherine and Mountain sts.

EVERY CATHOLIC YOUNG MAN

should possess a copy of " The Catholic Student's Manual Of Instructions and Prayers."

For all seasonsof the Ecclesiastical Year. Compiled by a Religious, under the immediate supervision of Rev. H. Rouxel, P.S.S., Professor of Moral Theology, Grand Seminary, Montreal Canada

It contains Liturgical Prayers, Indulgences, Devotions and Pious Exercises for every occasion, and for all seasons of the Ecclesiastical Year.

718 pages, 4 full page illustrations, flexible cloth, round corners, price 75 cents.

Published by D. & J. SADLIER & CO., 1669 Notre Dame Str et, Montreal

The Business Office of the TRUE WITNESS has been removed to No. 2 Bushy street, corner of Craig street.

Our Boys and Girls.

MAN.

Only a little boy, my friends, But I'll do the best I can; For by and by, in the coming years, I mean to be a man.

Not something that wears a coat and hat,

Kid gloves and curling hair, Whose only ambition seems to be To dress with the neatest care.

Not something that carries between his lips A cigar or pipe of clay, And keeps the article in full blast

, A dozen times a day. Not something that digs and delves

so hard, But is poor as poverty still; While a goodly part of his hard-earned cash Goes into the drink seller's till.

But a man-an honest, whole-souled

Brave-hearted, kind and true, Who is always found in the foremost ranks

Whenever there's work to do.

Now, boys, be wise, join hands with me, There is work enough for us all; And by and by in the strife we shall

The places of those who shall fall

And let us resolve in childhood's years To be faithful in all things, and

We may each fill an honored station in life,

If we should live to be men.

then

WORK WITH A WILL, -Boys and girls, when you have any work to always ready to answer at duty's do, any task to learn, anything that call the sweet words, "I will." do, any task to learn, anything that may appear difficult to perform do it always with a will, or, in other words, "pitch into it." If you fail once, try it again. Success is not obtained without effort. You will be more than surprised at the good results that will come from a determined will. You will have the great satisfaction of having done with a joyful heart that which at first lookbecame light, pleasant and agree-

FOUR GOOD HABITS.—There are four good habits--punctuality, acuris required everywhere, in you gradually lose ground until be- mean. coming disgusted with your studies it nothing can be well done. The giddy boy or girl generally leaves a bad impression by his or her flighty conduct. Without the fourth opportunities of great advantage are lost, which it is impossible to recall. Remember that if these habits are not carefully cultivated during yourschool days, it will be a difficult task to start when you are sent out to fight somehow they got it into their heads life's battle. There are no good positions waiting for you without these four good habits. They may justly oe styled "the four golden links which form the chain of success in all the different modes of social and business life.'

JEALOUSY. - This is one of the evils of the present day among our young folks. It is a poisonous plant which they nourish, and in the end causes a vast amount of worry and trouble. It is a devastating element, which consumes every particle of that unity, good will and friendship which should exist among all. It is that cancer which eats and destroys that true Christian charity which should be practised by each boy and each girl. Lastly, it is that piercing dart that festers every good sentiment, taking from us all the noble qualities which should characterize our conduct, and leaving behind in their places the vices of uncharitableness, enmity, hatred, revenge, lying, anger, and often leads to dish onesty.

GRATITUDE. - This virtue is fast becoming an unknown quality in the world at large. The young should cherish and practise this virtue that makes life an ounce sweeter, and lights up our path with a ray of sunshine and happiness. Boys and girls, you have a debt of gratitude to pay to your good, kind and loving parents. Those parents who are making every sacrifice in order to procure for you all the blessings of life, such as

THE BOY WHO MEANS TO EE A a good Christian education, making home as attractive and as pleasant as possible. But besides your parents there are others to whom you owe this debt of gratitude, it is to your teachers. Those noble men and women who make so many sacrifices in your behalf. Those who dispel from your mind the shades of ignorance and error, and plant therein the necessary acquirements to enable you to succeed and be blessed in life. have never forgotten," said a certain archbishop, "to pray for my teachers" every day, for it is to them I owe what I have and am to-day." As the scholastic year is drawing to a close, pupils should show their gratitude for their educators in not only a for-mal manner by thanking them for their services, but also in a substantial manner. A few years ago in a school in a certain city, the great and glorious day, that of the closing, was at hand. After the usual programme of music, recitations, etc., had been gone over, and the affair closed with the distribution of prizes, the pupils departed for their homes to enjoy the midsummer vacation. One little boy remained. Approaching his teacher he thanked him in the most appropriate terms for all his kindness and goodness towards him. Here's a noble example, and worthy of imitation. Show your teachers that you appreciate their work, and you will make them feel happy. Try it and be convinced.

> THREE KINDS OF PEOPLE. There are three kinds of people in the world, and which are to be seen everywhere and every place - the wills, the won'ts, and the can'ts. The first, accomplish everything, the sec-ond, oppose everything, and the third, fail in everything. I trust that our young Catholic folks are to be found with the first, and are

> A GOOD STORY. - As my young readers are fond of a story, I will close my chats this week by giving them one.

Father Brady was preparing a class of boys for Holy Communion and Confirmation. He took them through the catechism once in order to learn the words of the book; then he went ed burdensome, but by a little effort through it again to be sure they really understood the meaning of the words they used.

One day he put to Frank Carroll the question, "What is confirmation?" Receiving the correct answer, acy, steadiness, and dispatch. The that it was a "sacrament to make us strong and perfect Christians,' school, in church, in your homes. If the priest, further cross-questioning, you are not punctual in school your asked if that referred to physical losses become greater every day, and strength, and if not what it did

"I know well enough what you begin to find out that school life means," answered Frank, "but I just is too irksome and annoying. The can't say it. It is something like to love the first best place. Her second is very necessary in our daily this, though: Supposing I was walk- house is healthfully clean from cellar routine, and without it mislakes the ing down the street and a feller came to attic, but painfully neat nowhere; most hurtful to our credit and inter- along and hit me. I'd want to hit it is orderly and systematic enough from doing what you know you ought not to do."

"First-rate explanation," said Father Brady, "Frank, my boy, you'll

"But once upon a time some little boys were being prepared for these two sacraments, just as you are now. Two of the lads were brothers, and that after being confirmed they would be perfect acrobats. No one knew of this strange notion of theirs until the ceremony was over, and they had returned home. They lived in an old-fashioned house, lighted by old-fashioned double windows, with low casements. The room occupied by the boys was on the second floor. They felt so good and happy that day they did not know what to do with themselves. Looking about in search of something upon which to vent their emotion, the window struck the younger of these boys with a brilliant idea. He suggested that now, since they were such strong and perfect Christians, they could jump out of the window without being hurt. In an instant both had leaped to the ground below. A cry from one of the servants alarmed the household, but the family had time only to congregate in the hall, when in walked these young Christians fresh with victory. Not one scratch had they sustained."

'They must have been mighty stupid boys," remarked Frank.
"Well, maybe they were," said the priest, "but they had lots of faith, at any rate, and that's a gift of

God, you know.' "I have prayed many a prayer since then, but I am sure that no stronger or more perfect act of faith could have been made by me than hat jump on my confirmation day.

"Was it you?" exclaimed the boys.

"Yes," answered Father Brady; "I was the one who proposed the leap. ---Virginia in the Chimes.

Random Notes For Busy Households.

That housekeeping is one thing, and home-making another, is a truth too little appreciated. To be sure, home-making is impossible without a certain amount of housekeeping, but the wife and mother should keep a sharp look-out on the dividing line, for the minute she makes housekeeping of more consequence than husband and children, she defeats her own end, says a writer in an exchange.

Housekeeping in itself is an art; and to be a good wife and mother,

taste and ingenuity that the brightest woman possesses; there's no occasion for her to clamor for a broader sphere.

There are a few inviolable rules that apply to the making of every home, but the greater part of them are more or less elastic. The real home-maker must, to a certain extent, be a law unto herself; adapting them to her circumstances and surroundings, and to the peculiarities and needs of every member . of her family. In other words, the queshousekeeper and home-maker at the tion of whether a wife shall make a came time, gives full scope for all real home, or only keep a house in the brains and learning, judgment, good running order, is not in the

least a question of money, or of her 'faculty' to work, but of character

of her estimate of values. If she is naturally orderly, it is the easiest thing in the world to carry the trait to extremes, and to forget that housekeeping is a means to an end, and is of far less consequence than the comfort and happiness of

family. If she is nervous and her fretful, the home life is thus endangered; but such a wife and mother is often actuated by the most beautiful spirit, and pitiful as it is, she really has a thousand chances of succeeding where the selfish woman has one. Aside from overwork, very much of

the irritability of wives and mothers comes of expecting too much from themselves, as well as from others, and from not being reconciled to the inevitable. Have a high standard of duty by all means, but be a little lenient with yourself when you fall below it, as you surely will. Accidents will happen in the best regulated families; dishes will be broken, food burned or undercooked, and wide-awake children will make havoc with their clothes. Perhaps you are naturally neat and orderly, and "John," or one of the children. not. Is there a grain of sense in making yourself and them uncomfortable (if you do not sour the child's disposition for life) by fretting and nagging? This sort of trait is inborn, and you cannot possibly make it second nature. Give line on line and precept on precept to the chil-

look for his good traits. Fight down your woman's propensity for looking at things in a narrow way, and quit making mountains out of mole hills. Be just as patient with the other minor faults of your children. You surely cannot expect them to inherit only the good qualities of yourself and John, and back to the third and fourth genera-

dren, but pick up after John and

Fight down every sign of senseless neatness, as you do every propensity to fret and scold. Children are shrewder judges of human nature than we give them credit for being, and they very soon know whether they are the very apple of your eye, on are held responsible for ninetenths of the drudgery that you make for yourself.

Don't think for a minute that I am advocating shiftless housekeeping, for no one but a hobby-rider could abominate it worse. But sensible cleanliness and comfortable system and order is one thing, and repelling neatness and order and system enough to make a house frigid the year round is quite another. A sort of orderly disorder does not mean dust and dirt of any kind, or shabbiness and chaos. In fact, nothing gives a room a more home-like air than having its belongings show that

off. In short, then, the true home-maker is a happy combination of the "Martha" and "Mary" sort of woman, for while not "troubled about many things," she leaves none of the essential ones undone, and yet "chooses the better part" and gives one is afraid of incurring reproachful looks or words by misplacing a chair; and if books and papers are now and then left scattered around, one is not told of it at the breakfast-table next morning. The meals are well cooked and served on time; the beds thoroughly aired every morning, and sunshine and fresh air coaxed into the farthest corner of every room.

If she can only spare one corner of the sitting-room for John's special belongings, he is privileged to do precisely as he chooses there, whether it is her idea of housekeeping or not. The children's rights are also respected, and by gaining their respect and love, they soon feel themselves partners with mother, and are glad to do the things she wants them to

HORSES AND CATTLE have colic and cramps. Pain-Killer will cure them every time. Half a bottle in hot water repeated a few times. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis: 25c and

DESTROYING DUST.

The modern housewife has learned that feather dusters and other flirting brooms and brushes merely scatter the dust and germs in her house, instead of removing them. She is now being told by scientists that to shake her rugs and carpets, beat her draperies, etc., in the tiny yard of her city home is undesirable. The dust flies in nearby windows, her own perhaps, and is again disseminated. The idea of housekeeping to-day is to destroy dust. Carpet-sweepers, covered dust-pans, and cloths are the im-

Losing Flesh

indicates insufficient nourishment. It leads to nervousness, sleeplessness, general debility, and predisposes to Consumption and other prevailing diseases. To guard against these take

Scotts Emulsion

the Standard remedy for all wasting diseases in young or old. It improves digestion, gives flesh, strength, vigor and resistive power.

soc. and St.co, all druggists, SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

dust thus gathered should be burned, or, in the case of cloths, washed out. come a wise choice of household belongings. Simplicity should be the from the rear. The horse when at rest fundamental law of their selection. should have a stately demeanor. Have the things needed for comfort and use in simple, easily-cared-for designs; for pure decoration, only a few very satisfying things. Gewgaws, as

As if by magic, after a few applications, every gray hair iny head was changed to its natural color by using LUBY'S Parisian Hair Re it when I require to oil my hair. Try t and see for yourself. 50c a bottle.

There is, perhaps, no commercial transaction upon which one can get more information gratis than the purchase of a horse, says a writer in the Saturday "Evening Post." of Philadelphia. If all this gratuitous advice were reliable one might profit by it. Unfortunately most of it is misleading. Even one's personal cording to the status of the concerns friends are not always to be relied and the auspices under which the upon, and those who are well posted are generally averse to recommending a horse, for it is proverbial that the closest friendships are sometimes severed as a result of a horse-deal.

To the novice wholly unfamiliar with horses I would say: Either make your purchase from a person in whom you have confidence, or rely upon the services of a reputable veterinary surgeon, who, by virtue of constant observation and comparison of animals adapted to a variety of purposes, must necessarily be a fair judge of conformation, pace and action, and competent to give an authoritative opinion upon the soundness, constitution and temperament of a horse.

If, however, you know enough

about a horse to keep one, you will

prefer to use your own judgment to some extent in its selection rather than leave the matter wholly to a third person. If so, let me urge you to take heed of the old axiom, "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing." It applies to horse-dealing as to every other line of business. Knowing little to commence with, it will be wise to attend quietly several types of horses offered. In this way, though you may not be gifted with an eye for proportion, and may lack they are used. Why, everything in the natural talent to comprehend, at such a room seems to say "come in a glance, all the good and bad points a glance, all the good and bad points and be comfortable," and not "hands of a horse, you will soon learn to recognize the useful as distinguished from the merely ornamental animal. You will also quickly become convinced that it is much easier to find the "ordinary" horse fairly well trained to ride and drive and not actually vicious, than to procure, at a reasonable figure, a high-class horse likely to prove satisfactory in every respect. Thus you will gradually, but surely, lower your ideal and cease your search for the absolutely perest, and that of others, may be comest, and that of others, may be committed. The third is a great factor I wouldn't do it. That sacrament smoothly, but not so prim that any flesh is a question of degree. Indeed, flesh is a question of degree. Indeed, ceiling?" said the tenant. "Well, experienced horsemen are satisfied now I hope you're satisfied. The first with animals declared to be "practically sound"-that is, able to per- to complain about the ceilings being form their work without inconvenience to themselves or their owners, and with no apparent defect about them that would tend to lessen their value or detract from their appear-

> ance. Half the battle is in knowing exactly the sort of horse that will best suit you, and what you intend to use

THE SADDLE HORSE .-- The horse chosen should be of slight or heavy build, according to the weight it has to carry. Height as the owner may desire. It should have a fine, intelligent head, eye expressive of gentle-ness and docility; a clean-cut, tapering neck, arched naturally, so as to permit of perfect "bridling," or easy guidance by the rein; withers high and clean-cut, so as to permit of a good resting place for the saddle; shoulders well muscled but devoid of fat, and set sloping well into back: ribs well sprung; loins well muscled, denoting strength; well-formed croup and dock set reasonably high; hind quarters lengthy; legs showing strong muscular development; cannon bones devoid of meat, flat rather than round; knees and hocks wide and free from defects; joints supple; pasterns long and clastic; feet sound and standing firmly the proper distance apart. The walk must be in perfect cadence, the canter easy, and the gallop showing plenty of scope.

If a horse is wanted for use in a light gig, phacton or brougham, and with stylish rhythmical action, suitable for the park or for work on hard, smooth pavements in crowded thoroughfares, you will naturally select one of stout, blocky conformation, showing sufficient breeding to insure an energetic movement, and at the same time bulky enough to admit of its weight enabling the animal to pull a carriage without apparent effort. A horse of the true hackney stamp about fills this bill. For use on country roads, where speed rather than excessive style is required, the trotting-bred horse is, of course, preferable. But whatever class of horse is chosen for "fine" work in a carriage, it should have been trained exclusively for that purpose, and not for the saddle.

HARNESS HORSE. - The walk and trot must be its best gaits, as galloping will seldom be required. As heavy harness covers many small defects of shape, the head may be a little plainer than that of the saddle horse, the withers not so high and fine, and powerful rather than elastic. The horse should possess rounder conformation throughout so as to fill harness, but in all other respects should partake of the good qualities to depth through the heart, ribbing, loins, etc. Fine action is the "sine

qua non" of a harness horse, and the legs and feet must move in a straight. Back of this care, however, should line and be lifted in regular cadence when looked at from the front or

Most beginners make the mistake of purchasing what is known as the 'double-purpose' horse, and expect it to be satisfactory for riding and a rule, are useless, and may be dispensed with.—New York Post.

driving. As a matter of fact, it can only be indifferent at either job. Much driving will lessen its value as a saddle horse, and frequent service under saddle will detract from its usefulness in carriage harness. The systems of training are totally different. The saddle horse is controlled by snaille or double bridle and the pressure of a rider's legs and spurs, and balances itself upon its haunches. The carriage horse is driven in heavy curb bits; is urged by the whip, and, being accustomed to bear its weight upon the collar, balances itself upon its shoulders. There is, however, a. great demand at the present time for 'double-purpose'' horses, and the market is well stocked with animals above the average in quality that are pleasant to ride and make serviceable drivers, and, indeed, will catch the judge's eye at a horse show, if he is not too exacting.

Useful horses may be purchased at many places and under a variety of circumstances. In auction rooms or sale exchanges where public sales are conducted daily or weekly by auctioneers, reputable or otherwise, acsales take place; at horse hows; at the establishments of horse dealers from farmers and breeders; from persons who advertise in the newspapers; from personal friends or acquaintances. Each of these methods has its advantages and disadvantages, depending upon the buyer's experience and purpose.

STREET INCIDENT.

"My dear sir," exclaimed Lawyer Bartholomew Livingston, meeting the Rev. Dr. Archibald Windham on the village street, "What does this mean? I thought you were laid up with all sorts of bad diseases!"

"And so I was," replied the rever-end gentleman, "I had an attack of indigestion and from that time on my whole system has been in a disordered condition until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has put me on my feet and cured all my stomach troubles."

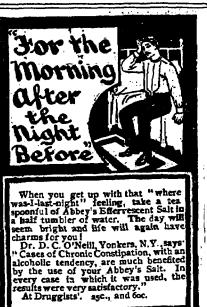
"I don't doubt it," said the lawyer. "This same medicine cured my wife of rheumatism and my little girl of scrofula. When they say it's the best medicine money can buy, they only tell the truth.'

'Yes, yes, so they do," replied the minister, and the two passed on.

CAPITAL PRIZE.

At the distribution of May 30th, of the Society of Arts of Canada, the first capital prize (25 cent tickets), painting valued \$2,500.00, has been won by Mr. A. Revol, of the firm of Perrin, France, residing at 87 Union Avenue, Montreal.

"What's the matter now?" asked the hard-up landlord. "Don't you see, the plaster's all fallen off the thing you did after moving in was so low.'



CHRONIC DRUNKENNESS,

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

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

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THE STORY OF TWO SOLDIERS.

The glorious Indian sun, streaming keeping an eye to everything.

Our friend Norman through the open shutters and vein inrough the open shutters and verandahs, announces to the inhabitrants of Bombay that the last month

Saturday, June 9, 1900

of the year has commenced. of the year has commenced. stormy, Yesterday was dark and stormy, the city as if about to dash it to instant destruction, and again dying away into hoarse rumblings of impotent rage; while at intervals the sheet lightning, illumination country for miles round, discovered the ships riding at sea in the distant harbor, like huge sea birds cradled on the deep. But now the sky has on the seep and "all the air a solemn stiliness holds." Presently the roar of the morning gun booms over the harbor, and, as by magic, the city awakes. In a few minutes the trams start, the shops are opened, and the streets become crowded with people hastening in the cool of the morning to their various occupations.

The city of Bombay, as is generally known, was founded about the seventh century by the Parsees, a religious sect driven from Persia by the Kaliph Omar. These people, who are almost as fair as Europeans, have won for themselves, by their industry and perseverance, the foremost place amongst the merchants of India. Bombay has at present a population of over 800,000 inhabitants, an extensive commerce, a fine harbor, and is, indeed, one of the first cities of our Eastern Empire. It is at this port that passengers arriving from England are generally disembarked, and here also the British troopships make their annual visits, bringing fresh troops from England, and taking home those which have completed their term of foreign ser-

On this particular morning Her Mujesty's troopship "Malabar," is riding at anchor a few hundred yards from the beach. Already she is age. The throbbing of her engines gives one the idea she is anxious to be off; and, indeed, before nightfall, she will have left Bombay far be-

About 10 a.m. a band is heard in the distance, and a few minutes later 19th regiment of infantry marches down to the harbor, and forms up on the landing stage, awaiting orders to embark. Crowds of native beggars surround them, beating their naked stomachs (the common practice of beggars in India), and crying incessantly, "Backsheesh, Sah, Backsheesh."* But the soldiers are too well accustomed to this cry, with its accompanying gesture, to pay much heed. Soon the boats come alongside, and the work of embarkation begins. In about an hour all are on board, save the invalids, who have been brought down to the beach in tongas. They number about a score in all. Presently these also are conveyed on board, but as they pass through the gangway one of them, overcome by weakness, falls fainting to the deck. A couple of men raise him up, open his tunic, and at the command of a young lieutenant standing by, they carry him to his berth. Restoratives are brought, and soon, as the doctor enters, the poor fellow revives. "All right, again, O'Neal?" asks

the doctor, in a kind tone. 'Oh, yes, sir, quite," says O'Neal, who has been in a fever for days past, fearing that he might be declared untit for travelling.

'Oh. you may rest easy," says the doctor, with a twinkle in his eye, "all the doctors in the army would be powerless now to stop you from sailing; and in any case, with Mr. Norman as a friend, you may rest quite easy.

Before the sick man had time to enters, and, going straight over to Neal, asks anxiously if he is all right again.

"Yes, now I am aboard I feel fifty per cent. better," suys the soldier. "I am sure, with Dr. Armstrong's heip and yours I will live long enough to see the old land once again."

"Oh, nousense," says Norman;
"you will live as long as any of us yet: just keep your heart up, and all will be well.

The two officers now leave O'Neal to the care of the hospital orderly, and walk off together.

"I need not ask you," says Norman. "to do what you can for poor O'Neal, knowing, as you do, what friends we were before his family got into difficulties. Do you think he will live till we reach Portsmouth?"

"Well, that depends more on you than it does on me," replies the doctor. "In cases of consumption a doctor is practically useless; all that is needed is plenty of wines, jellies, and nourishing food of a light kind." "I will undertake to see that he

gets plenty of that," says Norman. "It is the least I can do for him, poor fellow. Poor Charlie," he adds, softly, to himself, as he passes up the saloon, "I never thought it would come to this.

In a few hours Bombay is out of sight, and things began to look a little more settled. Towards eight his friendshi o'clock, the saloon people prepare for dinner, and at eight exactly all take

Poor O'. their places. There is a little crowding to-night, each one trying to secure a good place, for whatever position is taken the first night must be retained at all meals during the voyage. Each officer has a private to wait upon him, and it looks very picturesque to see the men in their different uniforms standing at attention, each behind his master's chair, while the ship's waiters flit about

*"Parsee" signifies a Persian, but is used in India to designate the Fire Worshippers.

*From the Persian "bakhshidan," meaning to give.

its record of cures is GREATEST. to look up his old friend, bearched high and low, but without avail,

It is the first of December, 1895. here and there lending a hand, and keeping an eve to avanth:

Our friend Norman finds himself Father Drew. During dinner they converse on a variety of general subjects. At length, when dessert arrives, they descend to more personal topics.

"Will you try some fruit, Father?" says Norman, pushing a large dish of mangos towards the priest.

"Yes, thank you. I rather like mangos. May I ask," he continues, 'if you are a Roman Catholic?"

"Certainly: I meant to tell you I was when dinner commenced, but it went completely out of my head. I believe I am the only Catholic officer at the table."

"I am very fortunate then in getting beside you, as, in addition to the pleasure of your company at meals, you will be able to give me information about the Catholic men of your regiment."

give," says Norman. "There are only about every one and everything. The about forty altogether; but there is one poor fellow, named O'Neal, who is an old schoolmate and friend of answering smile of welcome for the mine. I wish you could do something for him. I know he would like to see a priest, for he asked me the fire, either reading, or those who yesterday if there was one on were able knitting and chatting most board."

"I will go and see him first thing in the morning," says the kind-hearted priest, as they all rise to the toast of "The Queen.

Next day Father Drew visited O'Neal, and, having heard his confession, remained chatting with him for some time. Norman also dropped in later on, and gave orders to have everything for the patient brought up from the saloon, as he had made arrangements with the steward for

that purpose. On the voyage many were the devices got up to pass the time pleasgetting up steam for her return voy- antly. It was not uncommon to see a group of ladies playing that manly game, quoits; but it is a pity to have to record that, when they were, a great number of quoits found their way overboard. Shuttlecock also was played with great success. Occasionally a piano was brought on deck and a dance started. Nigger concerts were, however, the chief amusement. A dozen or more of the younger officers used to "paint nigger." and really gave splendid amateur performances. A temporary stage used to be erected, and all on board were free

to attend. On one of these occasions a certain naval officer, Mr. K----, well known by the sailors for the use of an excellent pair of lungs, and a "strong, swearing accent," was taking a part on the stage. After a few jokes had put the audience into good army." humor, the leader of the darkies turned to Mr. K---, and said:

"Well, Massa Sambo, you am werry quiet to-night. Don't hear you talkin'."

Sambo was about to make some witty reply when a voice, apparently coming from the top of the mast called out :

"For God's sake let him alone we'll hear enough of him to-morrow

morning. The roars of laughter which followed this remark almost silenced Sambo for the night, and was worth (to the audience) any joke he could

possibly have made. The ship called at Malta en route. and took in, among other things, about a dozen Maltese cattle. These were arranged at the foot of the main mast, and were killed as fresh

meat was needed. They were the occasion afterwards of some amusement on board. Just before reaching Gibraltar, the third concert of the voyage was preanswer, Lieutenant Norman himself pared, and proved as great a success as the preceding two. The officers. black and white, sat some time dis-

cussing matters. At length, a dispute having arisen concerning the fighting abilities of the Irish and Scotch as compared with the English, a young Irish captain proposed settling the point at once by a bolster fight. The idea took quickly, and in about a minute nearly everyone was calling for a bolster fight. The older men pretended to scout the idea, but being in a minority, they were compelled to submit. To make the sides even, the Scots and Irish united against the English. The preliminaries being settled, there was a general rush below for arms. The fight immediately began, and soon became very hot. The English made

a brave stand, but were eventually dispersed by the Irish and Scots. A few days after this the "Malabar" arrived at Portsmouth, after a short journey of twenty-five days. It was eight in the morning when the landing commenced, and by four that

evening all the passengers had departed. The soldiers who had been invalided as unfit for further service were discharged almost at once, and sent

on to their different destinations. Our two friends parted the same evening, but not without Norman giving O'Neal a substantial proof of his friendship in the shape of a well-

Poor O'Neal started for Dublin, but soon after reaching his destination took a turn for the worse, and, all hope being given up, he was brought, through the kind offices of Father O'Byrne, as a patient to Our Lady's Hospice for the Dying, Harold's Cross.

This charitable institution, supported by public subscriptions, is presided over by the Trish Sisters of Charity, who devote their lives to, consoling and assisting the dying. Under the care of these kind sisters, O'Neal rallied a little, but still remained so weak that he was unable

to leave his bed. Shortly after, the 49th regiment ar-A MERICA'S Greatest Medicine is enough, Lieutenant Norman started enough, Lieutenant Norman started to look up his old friend, but could be sesses uncounted and the searched

and had almost given up hope when, quite unexpectedly, he discovered him in the hospice.

Attending the church of St. Mary. in Rathmines, he had become acquainted with Father Bourke, chaplain to the hospice. Meeting him by accident one morning, near the hospice, the priest asked him in to see the place. They went up together, seated beside the Catholic chaplain, and the Rev. Mother, after some conversation, conducted them through

Before passing into the hospice proper, she brought her visitors into the chapel, near the entrance doors of which are a few seats for the benefit of such patients as are able to attend Mass. Here a couple of them were saying their beads most devoutly. Our friend looked on them with great interest. To see them saying their prayers so calmly, when death was, at the farthest, only a few days off, had a strange effect on him. Nevertheless, it led him to thank God more carnestly than ever, for being in the communion of the only religion that is capable of working such wonders.

After leaving the chapel they went upstairs to the women's wards. The first thing that struck the young man on entering each ward "I am afraid there is very little to was the general air of cheerfulness patients, even those who were unable to leave their beds, had all an

Rev. Mother's kind greeting. Some the fire, either reading, or those who agreeably.

In one of the wards, however, Norman saw a very sad case. It was that of a fair young girl. Just before the visitors entered she had been coughing fearfully, and, when they approached her bed, seemed quite exhausted. Poor girl, she was not yet twenty years old, and her life was fast coming to a close. As she lay there, her beautiful hair scattered about the pillow, her lovely face flushed, panting for breath, Norman wondered how many hours would clapse till she should pass from all the suffering and pain she was then enduring to the reward of her patiently borne sickness. When they said good-bye to her, she smiled and spoke to them quite naturally, her place of mind not in the least disturbed by the pitying glances

was impossible to restrain. Descending again to the lower part of the house, they went through the men's wards, the last one they came to being Saint Patrick's, the largest in the house.

"Here," said the Rev. Mother, entering. "we have a patient who we all take the greatest interest in. He was in the army, but is still very young.

So saying, she led the way to one of the corner beds, in which lay the dying soldier. Arranging his pillows. she said, "I have some one to see you to-day, someone belonging to the

The sick man raised himself to greet the visitor, and immediately recognized his old friend, Norman. "What. O'Neal! I have been hunting through Dublin for the past fortnight looking for you. Oh, why did aking the sick man's hand, "I would

wasted he was: "you must have suffered a lot." deed, as some of the poor fellows here. In any case, it is nearly over now; I'm getting weaker every day, and I feel I can't last much longer. I intended writing to you to-morrow,

but I won't need to now. For more than an hour they sat chatting about old times, and when at last the young Lieutenant rose to go it was with the resolution of doing his utmost to soothe the last hours of his old friend and playmate. He promised to come frequently, and from that time to the time of O'Neal's death, which happened about a fortnight afterwards, not a day passed without a visit from him. He was constantly sending fruit, magazines, etc., and anything he thought likely to amuse or interest his friend.

As duty often detained him during visiting hours, he had permission to come at any time convenient to him-

One afternoon he arrived at the hospice about three o'clock, the hour at which all the patients unite in praying for the benefactors of the institution.

Entering Saint Patrick's Ward he found them all saying the Rosary. Those who were up were kneeling before an image of Our Lady. others, propped up in bed, were lending their feeble voices to swell the volumes of praise in Mary's honor. Norman knelt down near the door.

For torpid Liver,

Flatulence,

Constipation,

Biliousness and

Sick Head-Ache.

A Poor Digestion,

and, in a low tone, joined in the minds of the patients the story being ended, he proceeded to O'Neal's bed, and was quite shocked to find Irish Rosary Magazine. the change that had come over him in a few hours. Yesterday he had been bright and lively; to-day he lay like one in a stupor. It was pitiful to see the frequent gasps for breath, the convulsive opening and closing of the hands. All betokened, only too surely, that his end could not be far

After watching by his friend for a long time, Norman left the ward, and, telling the chaplain, who had been sent for, that he would wait for him, he proceeded to the little chapel. Here he knelt down and tried to think.

He had always led a most exemplary life, and now he began to imagine he had missed his vocation, and that he was intended for the Church. Whether this was the result of his frequent conversations with Father Bourke, or the sight of the dying in the hospice, he could not make out; but for some time the idea had been growing on him, till now he felt convinced that it was a priest he should have been.

He had entered the army at his father's desire, just as he would have joined the navy or any other profession he might have been brought up to; but he had no ardent love for it, and felt he could leave it without the slightest feeling of regret. He was as yet only twenty-four, the age at which students are usually ordained, and would have at least four years' study before he could receive the imposition of hands.

As these things were passing through his mind, Father Bourke entered, and presently they started off together. On the way the young man mentioned his thoughts to the priest, but Father Bourke, while praising the ecclesiastical state as the noblest in the world, at the same time treated the young Lieutenant's aspirations in that direction very

Separating from his companion on Stephen's Green, Norman returned to his quarters, feeling altogether unsettled. The idea which he had mentioned to the priest, and which had been made so light of, had taken a strong hold on his mind. He decided, however, to take no serious step for the space of a year. If he stood that test he would be persuaded that his wish to become a priest was no enthusiastic idea, brought on by his visits to the hospice, as the priest seemed to think, but a true and solid vocation given to him by God, and which it would be his duty to fol-

Next day he got word of his friend's death, and soon after followed the humble coffin to Glasnevin as the chief and only mourner, for poor O'Neal had few friends and no relations. Two days later he said good-bye to the nuns of the hospice, and left to join his regiment, which had been sent on to the Curragh.

Just a year later, as Father Bourke was making himself comfortable at the fire one evening, a knock was heard at the door, and two minutes later in walked Lieutenant Norman. After a little preliminary chat, he you not write to me." said Norman, told the object of his visit. He had resigned his commission and finally have come to you at once. Poor, decided to enter for the Church. After all kinds premptly attended to. Retinates all kinds premptly attended to. Retinates all kinds premptly attended to. 15 Fe was ted by was: "you must have suf-t who was first inclined to think he who was first inclined to think he had acted hastily, came to the con-"No, not too much," said his clusion that he had a real vocation, friend, smiling; "not so much, in and consequently was bound to follow it.

The next thing was to get the approbation of his father, a landed proprietor in the South of England. This was granted at once. Everything seemed to favor the young man's wishes, and he awaited anxiously the time when he would commence his theological studies.

He visited the nuns of Harold's Cross frequently, and delighted in talking to them about the time when he would be a priest.

But who can foretell the future? One evening, after leaving the hospice, where he complained of not feeling well, he went early to bed, hoping to be quite recovered on the morrow. But the morrow found him still in bed.

A doctor, who was called in, said he had scarlatina, and in three days he was dead.

The grief of all who had come in contact with him may be better imagined than described. The only consolation his relations had was the thought that he had gone into the presence of that loving God who not only rewards the "deeds" of His faithful servants, but also their holy "desires."

There is a picture at present hanging in Saint Patrick's Ward, presented to the hospice by the young man's father. It represents the Child Jesus in the Temple, and recalls to the

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prayers of the sick men. The Rosary the two soldiers. May they rest in peace .- B. T. Graham, B.A., in the

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

A.O.H .- DIVISION NO. 3.- Moto on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at No. 1868 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers: D. Gallery, President; P. T. McGeldrick, Vice-President; Wm. Rawley, Bee.-Secretary, 78 Mansfeld streets John Hughes, Fin.-Secretary; L. Brophy, Treasurer; M. Fennel, Chairman of Standing Committee. Marshai, Mr. John Kennedy.

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C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 📽 🗸 --- (Organized, 18th November, 1888.)-Branck 26 meets at 8t Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Applicante for membership or any one destrous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers :-- Jas. J. Costigue, President; P. J. McDonagh, Recording Secretary; Robt. Warren, Financial Secretary; Jas. H. Maiden, Treasurer.

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

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY erganized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.80 p. m.Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. Strubbe C.SS.R.; President, D. J. O'Meill; Secretary, J. Murray; Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

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

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EIGHTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

The eighty-second annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held on Monday aftermoon, in the head offices.

There were present : Hon. George A. Drummond, Vice-President; Sir William C. Macdonald, Messrs. A. T. Paterson, E. B. Greenshields, R. B. Angus, A. F. Gault, James Ross, R. G. Reid, directors; Donald Macmaster. Q.C., John Crawford, G. F. C. Smith, R. W. Shepherd, F. T. Judah, Q.C., B. A. Boas, E. Rawlings, W. Q.C., B. A. Boas, E. Rawlings, W. J. Buchanan, M. Burke, F. S. Lyman, Q. C., J. Try-Davies, F. H. Simms, A. W. Hooper, H. Mason, Richard White, A. T. Taylor, W. R. Miller, H. R. Drummond, Bartlett McLennan, M. S. Foley, James Tasker, H. Gordon Strathy, David Morrice, Henry Dobell, Sir Thomas Hughes, Hector Mackenzie, Nicholas Murphy, Henry Barbeau, David Morrice, Henry Barbeau, David Morrice, Henry Barbeau, David Morrice, Henry Barbeau, David Morrice, Micholas Murphy, Henry Barbeau, David Morrice, Paris Marchy, Henry Barbeau, David Morrice, Micholas Murphy, Henry Barbeau, David Morrice, M. Barbeau, David Morrice, Marchy, Henry Barbeau, David Morrice, Marchy, Marchy, Henry Barbeau, David Morrice, Marchy, March Murphy, Henry Barbeau, David Mc-Farlane, Charles M. Holt, W. H. Evans, John Morrison.

On the motion of Mr. John Crawford, Hon. George A. Drummond, Vice-President, was unanimously voted to the chair, in the absence of the President, the Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal.

On the motion of Mr. G. F. C. Smith, seconded by Mr. Henry Dobell, it was agreed: "That the following gentlemen be appointed to act as scrutineers: Messrs. F. S. Lyman, Q.C., and W. J. Buchanan, and that Mr. James Aird be the secretary of the meeting.'

THE REPORT.

The report of the Directors to the Shareholders at their eighty-second annual general meeting, was then read by Mr. E. S. Clouston, General Manager, as follows :--

The Directors have pleasure in presenting the eighty-second annual report, showing the result of the Bank's business of the year ended 30th April, 1900:-

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th April, 1899 \$ 1,102,792 72 Profits for the year ended 30th April,

1900, after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful

debts 1,524,388 08 \$2,627,180 80

Div. 5 per cent., paid 1st December, 1899 ..\$600,000 5 per cent., pay-able 1 s t able June, 1900 600,000 1,200,000 00

Amount credited: to 1,000,000 00 Rest Account Balance of Profit and

Loss carried for-\$427,180 80 ward ****** **** **** Since the last annual meeting of the Shareholders, a Branch of the Bank

has been opened at Sydney, N.S. A Branch Office has been opened in the leased premises of La Banque Ville Marie, on the corner of Wel-lington and Centre Streets, Point

St. Charles, Montreal. With deep regret the Directors have to record the death of their esteemed the rest and pay the usual dividend colleagues, Messrs. Hugh McLennan and W. W. Ogilvie, the former of rate of dvidend has continued un-whom had been a member of the broken for twenty years, supplement-Board for upwards of seventeen ed, however, in four of these years years and the latter for upwards of

five years. been filled by the election of Messrs. 1884, when capital and rest first at-James Ross and R. G. Reid.

ing the Head Office, have been inspected during the past year. STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL

Bank of Montreal, Head Office, 4th June, 1900.

THE GENERAL MANAGER.

Mr. Clouston then said :-

In the statement submitted to you to-day the principal changes which have taken place during the year are: the liabilities column shows an increase in circulation of \$700,000, and an increase of \$6,-500,000 in deposits bearing interest: while on the other side there is a decrease of \$3,800,000 in the reserves held in Great Britain, and an increase of \$10,600,000 in loans. A considerable percentage of the latter increase represents a legitimate demand from commercial customers for advances, arising from the more active and expanding conditions of trade. The remainder is employed in special operations of a temporary character which will probably be closed out in the next few months.

Canada has good reason to be well satisfied with the results of business for the last twelve months. From every province of the Dominion, with the exception of British Columbia, come reports of universal prosperity, active trade, good crops and generally speaking satisfactory prices. The lumber trade never was in better condition; while the dalcy exports have only been limited by the extent of the cold storage accommodation, which is still insufficient for the growing wants of the trade. Railroad earnings were the largest in the history of Canada, and the year ends in a blaze of universal self-congratulation.

For the coming year there are some indications of over production. Stocks in the merchants' hands are too large, and in some districts collections are disappointing. In fact, at the moment there is something of a check, which, however, may prove highly salutary, if the commercial community will only proceed with caution till the new crop is assured and matters have adjusted them-

se ves on a more satisfactory basis. British Columbia has not shared in the general prosperity to the same extent as her sister provinces, owing to the effect of injudicious and illconsidered legislation. This has created a feeling of distrust abroad, and the in-flow of foreign capital, so necessary to the development of her immense natural resources, has been seriously checked.

The Finance Minister of Canada has introduced a number of amendments to the Bank Act, which are now before the House. They are the outcome of ten years' experience of the working of the present Bank Act, will no doubt materially strengthen it, and make it a more workable measure. Full details of these amendments have appeared in the papers, and it is not necessary for me to refer to them here.

If there are any questions respecting the business of the Bank, I shall be pleased to answer them.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

Hon. George A. Drummond said :-I do not doubt you will receive with satisfaction the statements now laid before you and the explanations of the General Manager.

The profits have enabled the Directors to add one million of dollars to of ten per cent. for the year. This by a bonus. The addition to the Rest is fully justified, I think, by the The vacancies on the Board have changed conditions since the year Itained the proportions so long main-All the offices of the Bank, includ- tained of twelve and six millions respectively. In 1884 the combined capital, Rest and Profit and Loss account aggregated \$18,306,000; in 1900 they were, \$19,130,000. But the total liabilities to the public, which in 1884, were \$25,941,000, had risen in 1900 to \$58,822,000. I

THE GENERAL STATEMENT.

The general statement at 30th April, 1900, was as follows:

Capital Stock	,000,000	00 👙	000,000 00
Unclaimed Dividends \$ 7, Half-yearly Div. payable 1st June, 1900	,427,180 2,212 600,000	01 00	029,392 81

President.

\$20,029,392 S1 Notes of the Bank in circulation 6,161,649 00

Deposits not bearing interest 10,709,069 34
Deposits bearing interest 41,936,536 97 Balances due to other Banks in Canada

58,822,804 59

\$78,852,197 40

ASSETS. Gold and Silver coin current\$ 2,303,209 19 Government Demand Notes 2,814,430 00 Deposit with Dominion Government required by Act of Parliament for security of general bank note circulation ... 300,000 00

and other Banks in Foreign Countries \$11,640,790 26 Due by agencies of this Bank

curities

Due by agencies of this bank

and other Banks in Great Britain 4,008,131 55 Dominion and Provincial Governmen Se-

United States Railway Bonds 1,570,365 25

Notes and cheques of other Banks 1,571,052 97 -\$24,726,621 61 Bank Premises at Montreal and Branches \$2 600,000 00 Current Loans and Discounts, (relate inter-

est reserved) and other Securities and Debt's secured by mortgage or otherwise

52,659 67 Overdue debts not specially secured (loss 42,583 99 provid d for)

- 53,525,575 79 \$78,852,197,40

E. S. CLOUSION, General Manager. Bank of Montreal, Montreal, 30th April, 1900.

And the second of the second o

SPECIALS IN TAN BOOTS.

Ladies' Fine Checolate Laced Boots and Shoes, special \$1.50 Ladies' White Canyas Shoes \$1 50 Men's White Canyas Boots..... \$1.50 Men's Fine American Calf, Goodyear Wated, light or heavy sole, choice \$3.00

E. MANSFIELD. 124 St. Lawrence St., Corner Lagauchetlere 'Phone Caim 849.

by no means desire to convey the im- | west-bound during the year. Bank to meet its engagements depends on the size of its Rest, but obviously an increase of the Rest is theless, said to be adequate.
quite in order, and no doubt will I will move: "That the report of quite in order, and no doubt will meet with your approval, as an inal stability but helps to steady the dividend.

A further comparison of our condition in the year 1884 with the present time, is interesting and instructive. As already said, the liabilities of the Bank had risen from 26 millions of dollars in 1884 to 59 millions in 1900. The number of Agencies or Branches had risen from 31 to 52. The number of the staff had increased from 299 to 562. The deposits had increased from \$22,588,000 to \$63,445,000, and the loans in Canada had increased from 30 millions to 531/2 millions. So that to earn approximately equal profits, double the business must be done, and the cost of doing it proportionately increased. The public, therefore, is getting its banking business done for about half the prices ruling in 1884. No doubt this is a substantial benefit to all commercial and manufacturing business.

The melancholy collapse of La Banque Ville Marie in this city does not reflect on our banking system, which could not provide for a series of gross frauds, revealed in the trials of the unhappy officers; its failure had no commercial effect, but caused much distress among its depositors, many of whom could ill bear their losses, and whose case rightly excited much public sympathy.

The Board has had occasion during the year to lament the sudden and unexpected death of two of its members, Mr. Hugh McLennan and Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, and has recorded its deep sense of the loss which the Bank has experienced in being deprived of their prudent counsels. The Board considers itself fortunate in having been enabled to fill these vacancies by the election of Mr. James Ross and Mr. R. G. Reid.

In the general trade and commerce of the country we find evidences of the period of prosperity into which we have entered. Good harvests and good prices, especially for dairy produce, have caused prosperity throughout the country. Immigration has been less rapid than can be wished, Immigration has but with the activity in all branches of trade and manufacture in the Mother Country, nothing else could be anticipated. The lumber industry has been prosperous, and prices much above the average; the great destruction of sawed stuff at Ottawa has, no doubt, temporarily affected prices. The consumption of a special class of timber for the manufacture of paper pulp promises to have important effects on some districts. It appears to me that enormous waste is going on in this matter, and that some process of recovery whereby this indispensible material can be used more than once is looming in the future. Enormous strides are being taken in this country towards the production of iron and steel, and when the developments now in progress reach completion, we may hope that Canada will not only supply her own wants, but become a factor in the supply of foreign markets.

Fuel has advanced materially in price, though to a smaller extent in this country than in Great Britain. This is due to aconsiderable rise in all kinds, and like the other advances already noted has an important influence in checking expansion of business. It appears to me, that the fact that steam coal of similar quality to Nova Scotian is costing mare in Glasgow, Scotland, than in Montreal, may very well be recorded to the credit of our protective duty on the article, the Montreal coal having been carried nearly one thousand miles. At the pit head, Canadian coal is very much cheaper than at any point in Great Britain.

No better evidences of business activity can be had than the work done by our great carrying companies. Taking the returns of the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railways together, we get these figures a . The gross earnings for the years 1895 and 1899, under the following heads, compare as follows:— Passenger traffic, 1895, \$10,133,000; 1899, \$12,836,000; an advance of 26 per cent. Freight, 1895, \$23,129,000; \$1,804,000; 1899, \$2,268,000; advance of 25 per cent. Miscellaneous, 1895, \$1.570,000; 1899, \$2,-764,000; an advance of 70 per cent. The totals of the foregoing in these years are \$36,636,000, and \$50,677,-000 respectively; or an advance of

38 per cent. The North American steamship companies have had a fairly prosperous year; many of their vessels have found profitable employment in the various transport services connected with the South African war, and the decreased tonnage thus available for their regular trade has tended to enhance freight rates, more especially on export cargoes. The volume of imports carried by the Canadian lines was somewhat less than during the previous twelve months, the freight rates were somewhat dearer and the number of vessels fewer. The volume of exports was smaller, and the average of freight rates more especially on grain and provisions was higher. The current season was opened favorably, and the volume of export traffic is likely to be fully equal to the available tonnage during the next two or three months. The passenger traffic was moderately satisfactory and the companies anticipate Take Scott's Emulsion early, when a free movement both east-bound and the cough first begins.

pression that the ability of the complain of the large advance in the price of coal and of the enhanced wages, but their profits are, never-

the Directors now read be adopted creased Rest not only gives addition- and printed for distribution among the Shareholders."

The motion was seconded by Mr. A T. Patterson.

THE DISCUSSION.

After a few remarks by Mr. John Morrison, Mr. John Crawford touched on the question of parallel columns in the annual financial statement, so that the business of each year could be compared with its immediate predecessor, and he likewise expressed the opinion that a Rest Fund of 50 per cent, was sufficient. and that when that had been reached, the Shareholders should benefit from the profits in the shape of a bonus. In connection with the Banking Act, he asked that the Vice-President, when attending to his senatorial duties at Ottawa, would, if he saw eye to eye with him (Mr. Crawford), use his efforts to have the words, "gross proceeds and gross expenses," substituted for the words, 'net proceeds." This would be in accordance with what was the constitutional practice of every bank in England and Scotland. The financial statement of these banks showed the gross proceeds and expenses, and gave the Shareholders some data on which to form an opinion as to the management of the bank.

The Chairman, in replying to Mr. Crawford, said: I devoted a portion of the few remarks I made to dealing with the question of Rest, and showed that the Bank had more than doubled its responsibilities since the date at which \$6,000,000 was considered a sufficient Rest. It appears to me to be a perfectly obvious proposition either that \$6,000,-000 were too much in 1884, when the responsibilities were about \$25,-000,000, or they are too little now, when the responsibilities were more than doubled. Consequently, I do not agree with him about the rest; and if he will cast his memory back to the last meeting, he will remember he asked my opinion about the Rest, whether it should exceed 50 per cent. or not, and I, carefully guarding myself against committing the Board, which I could not do, expressed my own opinion that it was insufficient, and ought to be added to. I am still of that opinion, and I think the addition to the Rest is a wise and conservative measure which will increase the public confidence in the Bank. With regard to the publicastory comparatively.

The Chairman then put the motion for the adoption of the report, and it was carried unanimously.

VOTES OF THANKS.

Mr. Donald Macmaster moved :-"That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their attention to the interests of the Bank." This was seconded by Mr. F. T. Judah, Q.C., and adopted, and was briefly acknowledged by the Chairman.

Mr. John Crawford moved:-"That by-law No. 9 be amendal by striking out the word fifteen in the wages and materials and supplies of second line of the by-law, as printed, and inserting in its place the words 'twenty-five,'

He explained that it was simply adding \$10,000 to the resonmeration given to the Directors, under the by-He made the motion with a great deal of pleasure, and spoke a few kindly words of the President of the Bank. The motion was seconded by Mr.

B. A. Boas, and was carried. Mr. James Ross moved :--"That the thanks of the meeting be

given to the General Manager, Inspector, the Managers, and other officers of the Bank, for their vices during the past year" The motion was seconded by Mr.

R. G. Reid, and having been unanuaously concurred in, was acknowledged by the General Manager. Mr. E. Rawlings moved :--

"That the ballot now open for the election of Directors be kept open until 3 o'clock, unless fifteen minutes clapse without a vote being 1899, \$32,809,000; an advance of 12 cast, when it shall be closed, and unper cent. Mail and express, 1895, til that time and for that purpose an only, this meeting be continued.

This was seconded by Mr. Angus W. Hooper, and unanimously agreed

On the motion of Mr. John Morrison, seconded by Mr. John Crawford, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman for his conduct of the business of the meeting, and he acknowledged the same.

THE DIRECTORS. The ballot resulted in the election

of the following Directors:—
R. B. ANGUS, ESQ. HON. G. A. DRUMMOND. A. F. GAULT, ESQ. E. B. GREENSHIELDS, ESQ. SIR WILLIAM C. MACDONALD. A. T. PATERSON, ESQ. R. G. REID, ESQ. JAMES ROSS, ESQ.
RT. HON. LORD STRATHCONA
AND MOUNT ROYAL, C.C.M.G.

DO YOU WANT CONSUMPTION? Are you really looking for it? Inviting it? Then pay no attention to cheese board to day 750 pows white your hacking cough and your weak were boarded; 91/20 to 9 to 160 zer lthroat. You can prevent it, though, ized, for part of offerings.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

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

SATURDAY, June 9

The difficulty in talking about the general superiority of our carpets and house furnishings is that every merchant says practically the same thing, and you don't think it very savey to doubt just a little, b cause advertising does paint things too red sometimes. We much desire you to point out how careful we are to say exactly what we mean, neither more or less. All the new bright: effects for home decoration find their way here. It wouldn't be possible for us to get large business unless there be real merit back of all this talk. Please take the elevator—quick and easy riding—to the second or third floors, and let your best judgment decide upon the displays.

DINING CHAIRS.



CANVAS COTS-75 Canvas Cots, in good strong duck covering, and of heavy maple

frames, each 92c. Hardwood Parlor Ta-

PARLOR SUITES.

Handsome 5-piece Parlor Suites in solid Strong, durable, good looking and cheap.

150 High Back Dining Chairs in hardwood, looking in hardwood, looking and cheap. Big Store's prices only \$17.00.



High grade Furniture can be supplied by bles, with undershelf the Big Store at as reasonable price, as all and shaped legs, 600. other grades.

SUMMER FLOOR COVERINGS.

Take up the warm, dusty carpets and replace themwith convenient, light and yet durable

CARPET Squares.

Numberless patterns from which to choose; every one artistic, attractive, fresh, perfect, strong. The low prices at the Big Store are unusual inducements.

SCOTCH CARPET SQUARES

The only Ideal Floor Covering for Summer Cottage Parlors and Bedrooms, clean, durable and convenient, in all the fall-

an the minowing sizes and	price
2 by 2 yards	80.80
2 by 21/2 yards	
2 by 3 yards	
21/2 by 3 yards	1.50
3 by 3 yards	
3 by 31/2 yards	2.10
3 by 4 yards	2.40
3½ by 4 yards	2.80
4 by 4 yards	3.20
4 by 5 yards	

LACE CURTAINS.

Housekeepers will be enthusiastic when they see The Big Store's beau- tions. tiful Curtains priced so low.

White Nottingham Lace, Curtains, ich designs, 3 yards long, pair 89c. White Lace Curtains, variety of patterns, 31/2 yards long, pair \$1.10. White and Ivory Lace Curtains, in Yards long, rich designs, pair \$2.95. dainty art patterns, 31/2 yards long, \$1.40.

Splendid and Fine Quality White \$4.35.

BALMORAL SQUARES.

A little heavier and closer and handsome weave, and in richer and more artistic designs, for a little mecrease in cost. These are the 8:2es and prices.

2	by 2	4 yards .	!	\$1
2	by 3	yards		1
~	∕a by	31/2 Yards	3	11 .7 -
0	оу з	yards		
0	Dy 4	yards		23
0	_ору	4 yards .	***	4 600
4	Dy 4	yards		A 50
4	by 5	yards		60.
		TELL CITY		

SWISS CURTAINS.

Curtains Muslins and Materials of all kinds for artistic Window Decora-

Frilled Swiss Muslin Curtains prettiest for window decoration. Our yards long, pair \$2.15.

Fine Swiss Lace Curtains, 312 Fine Quality Swiss Lace Curtains, 31/2 yards long, handsome patterns,

Bank. With regard to the publication of the gross profits, an item Mr. and Ivory Lace Curtains, in floral tion of the gross profits, an item Mr. and renaissance designs, 8½ yards tains, in all newest shades, full trills transfer of the gross profits and of the gross profits, an item Mr. and renaissance designs, 8½ yards tains, in all newest shades, full trills MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. SEND FOR NEW CATALOGUE.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

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

MARKET REPORT.

PROVISIONS. — Nothing unusual Russell, Ont., June 7. — these has occurred during the week in this boarded, 126 white, 125 colored; department. Prices continue firm as price on board, 95%. follows: Dressed hogs, \$8.25 to \$8.40; compound lard, 7c to 71/2c: pure lard, 5½c to 9c; kettle rendered, 9½c to 10c; hams, 11c to 12½c; bacon, 11½c to 12c; Wiltshire bacon, 12½c to 13c; Canada short cut mess pork, \$17 to \$18.

EGGS. - Packers are slacking off, and the market is fully supplied, so that prices are not being so firmly maintained.

Best eggs are quoted at 111/2c in large lots, and 12c in single cases; seconds, 10c to 101/2c, and culls, 9c to 91/2c.

BUTTER. -- The market is rather unsettled. Bulls are numerous, and are talking 191/2c to 20c, while more conservative dealers, quote 181/2c to 1914c. Sules at all these figures are reported, but it is unlikely that any large lots could be disposed of at over 19c in the open market.

CHEESE. - The market in the country is leading the local market at present. On spot 934c to 936c is said to be the outside value for best Westerns, Easterns being quoted at 91/2c to 9%c.

MISCELLANEOUS. - Ashes, quiet at \$4.55 for first, \$4.20 for seconds, and \$5.25 for pearls. Beans unchanged at \$1.70 for hand picked, and \$1.60 for ordinary. Honey quiet, at 14c to 15c for combs, 9c to 91/2c for large tins of white, and 7c to 8c for darly. Hay, good demand, at \$9.50 to \$10 for No. 1; \$8 for No. 2, and \$7 for clover, in bales by car lot. Maple products dull; syrup in small gallon tins, 65c to 75c; sugar, none in market. Potatoes steady at June 2. 30c to 35c per bag in car lots.

CHEESE SALES - Ormstown, Que., June 7. - Offerings comprised 635 white cheese, and 154 boxes of butter. Hodgson Brothers paid 11-16c for selections of 315, and T. S. Williamson 9%c for balance of cheese. McGillis & Co., got the hunter

Picton, Ont., June 7 .- At our cheese board to-day, 17 factories boarded, 1,170 boxes, all coluct. Highest bid, 95%c; 555 sold. Stirling, Ont., June 7: — At the

cheese board here to-day there were

1,067 white and 815 colored boarded; 850 sold at 9%c, and balance at

LIVE STOCK MARKET. - There were about 350 head of butchers cattle, 400 calves and 500 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the flast End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in considerable numbers, but trade in cattle was slow, although good animals were not at all plentiful. The best lot of beeves on the market were held at 5140 per Ib., while 5c was the best bid for them. Pretty good stock sold at irom 3%c to 45%c do.; bulls at from 3c to 4c per 1b., and the milkmen's strippers, which were very numerous sold at from 3c to 41/4c per lb. Calves sold at from \$1 to \$10 each. Shippers paid 4c per lb. for good large slicep and the boutchers paid from 31/4c to 4c per Ib, for the others. There was a drop of about fifty cents a head in the prices of spring lumbs. which sold to-day at from \$2.25 to \$4 cach, very few bringing over \$3.50 each. Fat hogs sold a from 5%c to 6c per Ib. for good straight lots weighed off the cars.

MANITOBA WHEAT. - The local market remains quiet and duil. The demand is restricted and buyer- hold off. Export business is very light as prices are out of line. There is no pressure on the part of holders to sell. The price of I hard spot Fort William has remained practically at 681/2c all week, closing rather easier yesterday afternoon with hids at 684c, but no sales, 2 hard and 1 northern are now 2c under 1 hard. 3 hard 41/2c under 1 hard. Wheat for future delivery is not wanted at over spot prices-Winnipeg "Commercial,"

SPECIAL COSTUME SALE,

Three Hundred Costumes, in Pique and Crash, worth \$7.50;

\$3.00

Napaneo, Ont., June 70 -- At the Corner St. Catherine and University