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THE SCHOOLMASTER IN IRELAND.

Seumas MacManus, whose contributions to the American press and magazines have attracted so much attention recently, thus interestingly discusses 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 in importance.

wordy war in assertion of the claims of their respective masters to signal pre-eminence among his fellows.

But, after all, it is in his own little 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.

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.

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.

This young Confucius, as he styles them, collect at 10 o'clock, each with a piece of turf, his tribute to the school fire, under his arm.

But his kindness 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.

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, filling every door and window of the cottage with snow, and then added insult to injury by getting on the roof top and satirizing Owen down the chimney.

When the American letter comes to those who are hungry for it at home, though in turn every old croinich in the neighborhood has attacked it with the scratched glasses and wrestled 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.

Then six classes are formed. The master takes charge of one and leaves the others under guidance of forward pupils from the higher ranks.

When, again, Jimmy has got to be replied to, who so fit—even who so willing—to write the letter as the master? Who knows better than he 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 what not to let him know for in our letters to those who are struggling for us in America, repression and suppression call for more and defter art than expression.

In the old hedge school days, which ended half a century ago (and, indeed, in still later times), the master followed the individual system of teaching: that is, whilst the other pupils sat around the walls assailing their "tasks," the master called each in turn to the rostrum, examined his lessons and appointed new "tasks" to be absorbed before the morning, sent him to his place.

At the wake, and at the ceitidh, and in the chapel yard before mass 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 eloquence on the one side and on the other.

In this age of organization, in 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,

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.

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,"

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

Half a century ago the teacher's salary was \$90 a year, and two cents or three cents a week in school fees from each pupil. To-day about \$275 is the average yearly salary, and in addition (1) 50 cents for each separate subject in which each pupil answers satisfactorily at the annual examination; and (2) a fee from the treasury (in lieu of recently abolished school fees) of \$2 for each child in yearly average attendance.

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, and more loved and more revered by his circle of worshippers.

Interfere 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.

Interfere 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.

A YOUNG MAN'S COMPANIONS.

A few days ago the doors of a prison opened to admit a man whom I had known intimately for eighteen years. He had been tried and trusted, and was looked upon as proof against any temptation that could assail him; but he had fallen.

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.

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.

An officer in an institution who was a marvel of rapidity and accuracy, who never left his desk with any task lying there undone, fancied he had the right to make such acquaintances 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 employe 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 acquaintance was made, and how far it has gone.

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.

FEDERATION 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, in 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,

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 forefathers.

Interfere 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.

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.

A GRAPHIC PICTURE OF ROME.

This Holy Year seems to have called forth a vast number of descriptions of Rome, or of special features of the Eternal City. So numerous, so varied, so ably written have been the published accounts of that great centre of Christendom, that it would appear impossible to add anything new or fresh to the multitude of books, pamphlets, letters, and articles already at the disposal of the great reading world.

"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.

"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 Sienkiewicz. They were the Polish pilgrims, at present in Rome to the number of some thousands.

"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.

They shall have the right to pay any expense incurred thereby out of an Emergency Fund to be created by the Federation. They shall submit a quarterly report of their proceedings and attend to such other duties as may be required of them by the organization.

In his inaugural address, President Immekus stated succinctly and clearly the duties and efforts necessary to make the Federation a success. He spoke of its benefits and expressed the hope that its ramifications would soon extend over the whole of the United States; and advanced the opinion that if each one would do his part there could be no question as to the successful outcome.

communion of the Polish pilgrimage! But why had they chosen St. Joachim's to make it? "It was useless to ask information of the rector, Father Falliolo, for he was at the door of the church in his cotta awaiting the arrival of some cardinal or bishop. As luck would have it, our little party happened to meet with an English-speaking chaplain 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.

"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 devotion. 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, rosaries, medals and the like.

"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.

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"This is but one of many thousands of instances in which this matchless "Prescription" has restored such complete health and purification to the distinctly feminine organism as to dispel every possible trace of abnormal or dangerous conditions out resort to surgery or similar obnoxious 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.

that we are growing old and cold when the "Eruvia" does not rise lips on such an occasion. Anyway, you know the fact that the Moravian who kneel like marble statues joined before their breasts and their eyes straining towards Bernadette, and the Bohemians in their morning prayer in St. Joachim's, and the Bohemians, Americans invariably let loose their pent up enthusiasm when they see Leo XIII. enter St. Peter's."

WORLDLY MINDED CATHOLICS.

Worldly minded Catholics Why have so many of our Catholic people become so thoroughly worldly? They have been baptized Catholics, have had the good example of pious parents, and even the advantage of attending Catholic schools. Do you seek an answer? Ask that young man over-eager for worldly fame, riches and high position. 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 slightly of the high principles it inculcates.

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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 which can 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 unflinching 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 faith 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.



When the little family circle is broken and we sit sadly looking upon the vacant chair, we think of the things that 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 earnest effort to preserve and restore her.

An Ohio lady, Mrs. Shophire, living in Hatfield, Shelby Co., in a thoughtful letter to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., says: "My mother had a cancer 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 today 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 she weighed so much that I can hardly ever get it in my house.

Sunday, June 9, 1900

THE TRUE WITNESS

OFFICIAL ORGAN

OF THE ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS



OF HOHELAGA COUNTY, QUEBEC

County officers for 1899 and 1900: Wm. Hawley, County President, 78 Mansfield Street. J. B. Fitzpatrick, Vice County President, 159 De Montigny Street. Jas. McIver, County Secretary, 829 St. Antoine Street. Humphrey T. Kearns, County Treasurer, 51 Galt Street. Board meets third Friday of each month, at 1863 Notre Dame Street, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1900

ABOUT SUBSCRIBERS.

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

Commenting upon this remark, the "Montreal Citizen" says:—We don'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? If 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. 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 which he found so necessary in the

case of Ireland were mere figments of imagination, and that he would be able to say that what was good of Irishmen ten thousand miles distant from the centre of British influence and authority might be safely entrusted to those who were only separated from it by sixty miles of salt sea. At the same time his action on the present occasion did him very great credit. With regard to his amendments to this Bill, they were, at all events, bona fide amendments. 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 this question of an Appeal Court the greater necessity there was of explaining it to the House. If it were essential to set up a Court of Appeal, why were they not to be told, who were so vitally interested in the question of the constitution of the Appeal Court? If it were to be an Imperial Court, what were its nature and duties? If it would consist of the Privy Council, what was the necessity of making these Australian, Indian, African, and Canadian gentlemen law officers of the realm with a seven years' lease? Whether whatever would be done for Australia, Canada, and other places would be done for Ireland? Why was the impoverished peasant in Mayo and Connaught to pay any contribution to maintain those gentlemen in London? 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 Australian Peers out of our own pockets, Australia would not export any of these Peers (laughter). They were also entitled to know whether Irish or Scotch appeals would lie within the cognizance of the Antipodean nobleman (laughter). He need hardly say he had the greatest respect for the British nobleman (laughter), but he did not know that he should be able to summon up his courage sufficiently to reverence an Australian Peer. It was somewhat capzising his intellect to suggest that they would obtain for the new judiciary thus constituted that undoubted reverence which attached at the present moment in all parts of the Kingdom to the judiciary of the House of Lords. He protested against the piebald system which the right honorable gentleman was setting up (laughter). He should be very surprised if when this Bill was introduced to another place the right hon. gentleman received any support for his proposals. He rather suspected that suspect as the right hon. gentleman was by many of the Unionist-Conservative party (laughter) they would regard this as a further undermining operation, and think that his real object was not the establishment of the Court of Appeal to which all could have reference with confidence, but was to hurt their institution. He thought they ought to have some explanation of the extraordinary court it was proposed to set up, and he would suggest to the right hon. gentleman that as he had so happily come to a conclusion with the Australian delegates and settled this court of appeal he should now finally let them rest (cheers).

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION IN IRELAND.

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 of 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:— 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 people may be affected. Our views on the Act and its working, together with such suggestions as, at the present stage, we find ourselves in a position to make, are conveyed in the following considerations which 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 advantage to the Irish people, whose agricultural and industrial interests have been so long and so grievously neglected. We have reason to hope that the New Department will act in this spirit of sympathy and impartiality, and use their best exertions to administer the Act in the way most calculated to promote the general interests of the whole country. But the intelligent concurrence of the various bodies to be constituted under the Act, and especially of the Agricultural Board, will be essential for the successful working of the Act; and hence we desire to impress on all who have a share in the selection or appointment of the members of those bodies the extreme importance of choosing men of the highest integrity and intelligence. 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 good. 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 bolstering up the moribund Queen's Colleges, so often and so strongly condemned by the Irish Episcopacy. 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 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 disposal of the New Department. We desire to impress upon the local bodies concerned the primary importance, in the establishment and direction of Technical Schools and Colleges, of avoiding anything to which Catholics should object, on religious grounds, whether in the teaching or in other departments of such schools and colleges. It has been the duty of the Bishops to repeatedly 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, with the best results, in the case of similar institutions in Ireland, should

The second reading was agreed to.

When you say your blood is impure and appetite poor, you are admitting your need of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Begin taking it at once.

THE COST OF WARS.

Now that a most costly war is about to be terminated, and those interested will be busy for a long time to come computing what it cost and devising means to meet that astounding debt, it may be interesting 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 this 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 long remembered by a people. According to the New York "World," Prof. H. C. Adams, of Cornell, calculated the interest payments alone on the aggregated debts of the nations of the civilized world, and found them equal in value to the labor of 3,000,000 men working constantly at \$1.50 per day per man. It must have required a considerable amount of ready statistics, and no end of calculation to come to such a conclusion. Starting from this estimate 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 \$32,000,000,000. We can scarcely conceive the sum of thirty-two billions of dollars. It is so enormous that the only way of estimating it is to institute comparisons, and, like the comparisons used in picturing eternity, these must eventually fail to convey an adequate idea of the vastness of the sum. One comparison, which has been used, may give us a faint conception of the whole; but even that is not

GOOD NEWS comes from those who take Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula, dyspepsia and rheumatism. Reports agree that HOOD'S CURES

within the real grasp of every person. The highest total of the entire cotton crop of the United States, in any recent year, was less than \$300,000,000. If, therefore, the whole American cotton crop were sold for one hundred years in succession, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the world's indebtedness—mainly incurred by wars and war preparations—there would remain an unpaid balance of nearly two billions. The serious question now presents 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 expenses. The consequence is that a government should be very certain of its position, of the justice of its cause, and of the necessity of such a serious step, before declaring a war. No nation can be justified in such an action on the ground of material pride, or of what is commonly called patriotism. There must be a very good and very sufficient reason for declaring a war—otherwise the war is immoral, unjust and condemnable.

PERSECUTIONS IN CHINA.

Despatches from China, according to Irish exchanges, leave no room for doubt that a condition of affairs of the utmost seriousness exists in many districts of that country. The disturbances which have arisen, and which have resulted in the killing of several native and foreign Christians, 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 Lushun, situated 70 miles to the southwest of Peking, together with a French mission. On this occasion no less than 73 converts, many of whom were burned alive, are asserted to have been slain. The despatch, however, goes on to say that "The methods adopted by the Government to suppress the Boxers have only resulted in intensifying the movement, because, as is rumored, the Dowager

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 nutrients fails. When the stomach is robbed of the nutriment demanded by nature, assimilation ceases, unnatural gases are generated and the entire system responds to the discord. A practical illustration of the symptoms and torture of dyspepsia is furnished by the case of Mrs. A. 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 traces of the malady that had made her life for the time miserable. Speaking of her illness, Mrs. Labonte said: "For about two weeks I suffered dreadfully. My digestive organs were impaired, and the food I ate did not assimilate, and left me with a feeling of flatulency, pain and acidity of the stomach, and frequently heartburn. This condition of affairs soon told on my system in other ways, with the result that I had frequent headaches, dizziness, and at times a dimness of vision with spots apparently dancing before my eyes. I became so much run down that I 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 Dr. 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. I 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. I could sleep well and my head was clear and free from the dizziness and aches that so long helped make me 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 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 going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. If your dealer does not keep them, they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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Empress secretly approves of it." There is, unfortunately, nothing inherently improbable in this statement. The Dowager Empress has already proved herself a personage who will stick to no trifle, and who is capable of sanctioning the perpetration of any atrocity which she deems likely to advance the object she has in view. It will be remembered that towards the end of January last the Emperor Kuang Hsu was compelled to sign a formal abdication of the throne of China by the ferocious and ambitious woman who is now said to be encouraging the Boxers in their attacks on the Christians. Since the period of his abdication the unfortunate Emperor has remained a close prisoner, the pretence being put forward that the state of his health necessitates seclusion and freedom from worry about State affairs. To the credit of the foreign diplomatic representatives in Peking, he it is said, they have, nevertheless, insisted on 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. It cannot partake either of their play or their study 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 safety during her time of trial and also to insure her in bequeathing a fair measure of health and strength to the prospective little one.

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WALTER KENNEDY, DENTAL SURGEON.

REMOVED TO 758 PALACE STREET Two Doors West of Beaver Hall Hill.

MONTREAL City and District Savings Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Eight Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, on and after Tuesday, the 3rd day of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th June next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board. H. Y. BARBEAU, Manager.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

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New Publications.

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If the English Speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the TRUE WITNESS one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY JUNE 9, 1900.

Notes of the Week.

CREMATION AGAIN. — We clip the following introduction to a lengthy article from one of our daily 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 have 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 part we have no desire that, after death, either our body or our soul should be cast into the fire.

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.

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.

AUSTRALIAN BILL. — Speaking 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 Australia is to be left absolutely free to take her own course where Australian interests are exclusively concerned.

will be dealt with finally in Australia, unless both sides consent to appeal to the Privy Council. The new Parliament may make laws limiting the right of appeal, but such laws must always be reserved by the Governor-General for Her Majesty's pleasure.

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 its being administered in a progressive spirit, and urge the importance of seeing that the representatives on the Boards constituted under it are of the highest integrity and intelligence and altogether superior to selfish and partisan influences.

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 census-taking, it is no easy matter to assign them a special status in the country.

YOUNG MAN, CALLOUS. — The "Ave Maria" can be sarcastic at times; and when it falls into that vein it generally hits very hard. Here is a sample—which seriously we endorse: —

"There is general complaint of a growing indifference among young 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 probably for their benefit that the Treasury Department contemplates the coinage of half cents."

PILGRIMS.—The ceremony at the Cathedral, on the occasion of the departure of the pilgrims for Paray-le-Monial was most impressive. His

Grace, the Archbishop, delivered a most touching address, and blessed the pilgrims and their splendid banner.

The banner 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 by eight medallions, on which are painted portraits of Mgr. Laval, the first Bishop of Quebec; Maisonneuve, Champlain, Madame Youville, founder of the Grey Nuns; Mlle. Bourgeois, founder of the Notre Dame nuns; Mlle. Mance, founder of the Hotel Dieu; Marie de l'Incarnation, founder 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 society of Jesus, and Mr. L. J. Rivet has charge of the arrangements for the trip.

RACE PREJUDICE. — What a tempest in a teapot Alderman Lebeuf, 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 unctio, 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 recalled.

FATHER QUINLIAN RETURNS.—The Rev. Father Quinlan, 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 health, activity and general usefulness to all with whom he has to do. We hope that any future news we may have to record regarding his health may be of the pleasant and 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 is a sample of the proceedings: — Amid a wild clamor for recognition of the previous question, Frank Arter, of New Jersey, put the confer-

ence in an uproar by stating that he had arranged to propose 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.

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. Arter. 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. Fattison. 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 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 tension, and to make the multitude feel that a friend as well as a master had come.

ROYAL RESIDENCE. — The news comes from London that the rumor is again revived that a royal residence will be established in Ireland by the fact of the Duke of Connaught having taken Lord Francis 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.

BERLIN STREET CARS. — A despatch 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 strike.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. — Preparations for the Republican National Convention, which assembles in Philadelphia on the 19th inst., are nearly complete. According to some American exchanges, it will be a great Republican love feast. The town is alive with plans for the political entertainment of delegates and guests outside the convention hall. On Monday evening there will be a 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 Gallifot, 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 masses.

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 Zielenbach, of Philadelphia, Provincial of the Fathers of the Holy Ghost, said in an address: — "It must be remembered that laymen have an apostolic duty to perform. They must raise their voice and protest against the oppression of Catholics in our colonies and the

outrages which are committed against the followers of our faith." Father Grunewald of this city in his address to the delegates, said: "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 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. 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 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 trade generally, in Canada, were most encouraging.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

It seems a long time since this familiar heading was almost constantly seen in every paper of the Dominion. Since 1896, that is to say, since the present system came into practical existence, the world has been led to believe that the issue was dead 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 all along been a failure, and the Catholic minority of that province has suffered under the double-burden, 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 announced 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 question 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 interest.

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, and the women, too—who will effectually extinguish the most sanguine man in the world with a few minutes' conversation. They seem to go about on purpose to dampen everybody's enjoyment. Their chief happiness seems to consist in making somebody else anxious and foreboding. They are birds of evil omen, al-

ways expecting something dreadful is coming. They look for the cholera next year. The smallpox is on the increase. Nearly everybody is liable to paralysis. They like to read about 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 says 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, would inevitably lead to success, 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 preparatory drudgery, of the fearful competition to be met with, and of a million other phantoms that serve to frighten the inexperienced.

But, if the "Cold Water Thrower" is a pest in the community, the "insinuator" is a plague. There is probably no meaner and more harmful system of injuring our neighbor and of sinning against charity, than that of vile insinuation. Yet it is so frequently to be found in the world to-day that it menaces the very fundamental basis of the social structure. It is not easy to define the "insinuator;" he (or she) is an individual too cowardly to make a direct accusation or even a positive assertion, but who always keeps a back door of escape open should the scheme proposed fail.

You meet one of these men (or 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 anything against the proposed employee. He says "Oh, no! Far be it from me to say anything against his character. Of course, he may be a splendid fellow; but to employ him is another thing." Pressed for an explanation, there is no more to be said. Nothing direct was mentioned; but, in nine cases out of ten, an innocent man's future is blasted, and he never learns the cause of his failure.

This is a class of beings that 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 work.

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. Leblanc, 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. Laroque, Very Rev. H. O. Chalifoux, V.G., the Rev. Dr. Lefebvre, superior of the seminary; Hon. B. de la Bruere, superintendent of Public Instruction, and by the following former pupils, and by the following former pupils who have been chosen to represent the different periods of 25 years' existence of the seminary — Messrs. E. J. Bedard, Dr. Dussault (Quebec), A. Lippe, A. Gaulin and C. Roy. There will be a concert in the evening, and the following day the closing exercises will take place.

THE CONNAUGHT RANGER'S BUDGET.

COUNTY BOARD.—A special meeting of the County Board, after a recess of one day, was held on last Sunday afternoon for the purpose of making arrangements for the Provincial Convention, which takes place at Quebec, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The various Divisions were requested to send their full list of delegates. It is questionable if a full representation from this city will be present, owing no doubt to the very short notice which the Divisions received from the Provincial Board, notwithstanding many of the Divisions held special meetings during the week to discuss the matter.

WEDDING BELLS.—Mr. Philip Collins, of Ottawa street, a gentleman well known in the various Irish Catholic 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 Gleason, of the C.P.R., was best man, and Miss Annie Doherty, bride-maid. A large circle of the young couple'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, of 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 acquaintances.

DIVISION NO. 3, A.O.H., held its regular meeting on Wednesday evening, Aid. Gallery presiding. The attendance was large. The Division unanimously decided to be fully represented at the Provincial Convention, and Bros. Fogarty, Graham, Fitzgerald and Devlin were elected as alternates.

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. Leahy selected to represent the Branch at the Provincial Convention.

C. O. F.—The coming demonstration of the Catholic Order of Foresters 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 evening, 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 Divisions have elected their representatives to the Provincial Convention, these gentlemen should bear in mind that it is the interest of the Order that calls them 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.

DEATH OF REV. GEO. A. CICOLARI

It was indeed with deep sorrow and regret that all classes of our citizens heard on Monday morning of the death of our esteemed friend, Rev. Father George Cicolari, which sad event occurred at the residence of his beloved sister, Mrs. Deslochers, on Monday morning, at 11:30 o'clock. It was for some time a well known fact that the rev. gentleman was not enjoying the best of health, and it was only last Friday week that he came to the city from his parish of Erinsville to take rest and recuperate from his arduous and priestly duties in the parish 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. Deslochers 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 early college days, and one of his 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 co-worker, Frank, who died in 1893, and his two sorrowing sisters, Mrs. Frank Conway and Mrs. Deslochers, 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 work. 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 enlargement of his beautiful Church. 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, June 6.

THE LATE MR. MICHAEL McCRAWLIF

With the deepest regret we record to-day the death of one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens of this locality, Mr. Michael McCawlliff, of Henryville, P.Q., who departed this

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 friends and acquaintances. The deceased had been ailing for the greater part of the past year, during which time all who came in contact with him were deeply impressed with the spirit of sincerity and his entire resignation to the divine will. He had passed his 80th year. He was highly esteemed as an honest, upright kind neighbor, a loving father, and a devout member of the Church. He left to mourn his loss, besides his beloved wife and family, his son, Rev. S. J. McCawlliff, at St. Laurent College, his daughter, Miss Helen McCawlliff, a professed religious in the Sisters of Mercy, Manchester, N. H., 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 Felling, Mass., and James, and his daughter, Agnes, who reside at the homestead.

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

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. Humboldt said that "only what we have wrought into our character 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 the sight of love, some errors slight in the estimate of wisdom, but truth forgives no insult, and endures no stain."

Referring to the value of silence in life, F. W. Robertson says:—"Only in the sacredness of inward silence does the soul truly meet the secret, hiding God. The strength of resolve, which afterward shapes life,

and mixes itself with action, is the fruit of those sacred, solitary moments. There is a divine depth in silence. We meet God alone."

Envy one of the banes of life, and flattery, the greatest trap into which 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 and entails destruction in the heart which gave it birth, and not on the person who is its object."

Amongst such odds and ends, we might reproduce this beautiful passage from "The New Curate," that admirable clerical novel, recently given to the world:—"There in my arm-chair I sit, with the old cloak wrapped round me thus, sheltered me many a night on the mountains. And there the little children come, not a bit shy or afraid of old "Daddy Dan." They pick their way across the new carpet with a certain feeling of awkwardness, as if there were pins and needles hidden somewhere; but when they arrive at safe anchorage, they put their dirty, clasped fingers on my old cassock, toss the hair from their eyes, and look me straight in the face, whilst they tell their little story to me and God. But, dear me! what white souls they are! Poverty and purity have worked hand in hand to make them 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 took 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 Martin Callaghan, who also said the nuptial Mass. Although the invited guests were only the members of the two families, the Church was thronged with their many friends, who came to witness the happy ceremony. Professor Fowler presided at the organ, and rendered a number of most exquisite and appropriate selections from his exhaustive repertory. After the Mass the bridal party repaired to the residence of the bride's father, where a sumptuous breakfast awaited them. The bride, who looked charming, wore a beautiful tailor-made gown of light fawn, the Eton jacket opening over a blouse of pale blue satin and lace, and carried a bouquet of white 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, Buffalo, 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 at St. Ann's Church, on Monday, 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.S.S.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 McMillen, 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 left for Portland and Boston to 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 starched as to crackle. No rustling petticoats, jingling bangles, squeaky 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 patient to turn yourself into another. Be quiet, but decided in your movements; exaggerated quietness as manifested in walking on tiptoe and speaking in agitated whispers is almost as trying to irritable nerves as

the noisy nurse, who is a disgrace to her womanhood. Never discuss the condition of your patient before him, and do not keep worrying him with tender inquiries as to his feelings. If an invalid can 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 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 on your own responsibility. Invalids frequently express a desire for unlawful dainties, and you must be prepared to resist them. The trained nurse who allowed a typhoid patient to eat a lump of beefsteak certainly deserved her dismissal from the institution to which she belonged.

At the same time, try to vary the diet as much as possible. It is wonderful how many different flavorings 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 of it.

Serve every meal as daintily as possible, and avoid giving too much at once. Let your tray-cloth be spotless, silver 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 bed.

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 blister do it very gently, so as not to break the skin. When poisons are used keep the bottles quite apart from all medicines.

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 ice-bags 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 rags or cloths wet and cool. Sometimes a continuous supply of lotion is needed. This can be managed by suspending a jar near the patient, 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. The amateur nurse does not, because 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 off from the skin are greater in sick-

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 spick-and-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 more.

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.

Biliousness—"I have been troubled with headache and biliousness and was much run down. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and it gave me relief and built me up." A. Morrison, 89 DeQue Street, Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

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

A SPECIAL LINE OF Ladies' and Gent's Ties Worth 75c; your choice while they last 25 cents.

BERNIER & WEST,

Corner St. Catherine and University Streets

We give notice to delinquent subscribers, that, according to a custom inaugurated two years ago, we will forward the annual list of arrears for subscription to the Collection Agency on July 2nd, 1900.

COLONIAL HOUSE MONTREAL.

Men's Furnishings Department!

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

A Large Purchase of Fancy Dress Muslins, Organdies and Swiss

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

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., MONTREAL, Canada.

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 Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's Church, Montreal.

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
Children.....\$1.05

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

N. B.—A Pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupre, FOR MEN, by steamer "Three Rivers," shall take place on Saturday, July 28, at 8.30 p.m.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

For Saturday and Monday

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

BERNIER & WEST,

Corner St. Catherine and University Streets

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 Linen Table Cloth 2x2 1/2 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 each.

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 nice colorings, sizes 8 to 10; prices, 75c to \$1.50.

Boys' Straw Hats, from 30c to 75c each. Boys' American Collars, in Pique and White Duck, with lace insertion and trim'd with beautiful embroidery; prices from 15c to \$1.00.

LADIES' BATHING SUITS, regular prices \$3.00, \$3.75, \$4.50; special imported goods, handsomely trimmed; 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, russet, 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 wearing 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 seasons of 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.

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Our Boys and Girls.

THE BOY WHO MEANS TO BE A 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 man—
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 fill
The places of those who shall fall.

And let us resolve in childhood's years
To be faithful in all things, and then
We may each fill an honored station in life,
If we should live to be men.

WORK WITH A WILL.—Boys and girls, when you have any work to 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 looked burdensome, but by a little effort became light, pleasant and agreeable.

FOUR GOOD HABITS.—There are four good habits—punctuality, accuracy, steadiness, and dispatch. The first is required everywhere, in school, in church, in your homes. If you are not punctual in school your losses become greater every day, and you gradually lose ground until becoming disgusted with your studies you begin to find out that school life is too irksome and annoying. The second is very necessary in our daily routine, and without it mistakes the most hurtful to our credit and interest, and that of others, may be committed. The third is a great factor to success in our work for without 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 opportunity of great advantage are lost, which it is impossible to recall. Remember that if these habits are not carefully cultivated during your school days, it will be a difficult task to start when you are sent out to fight life's battle. There are no good positions waiting for you without these four good habits. They may justly be 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 fosters 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 dishonesty.

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

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. "I 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 formal 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 wots, and the wots. The first, accomplish everything, the second, oppose everything, and the third, fail in everything. I trust that our young Catholic folks are to be found with the first, and are always ready to answer at duty's call the sweet words, "I will."

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 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, that it was a "sacrament to make us strong and perfect Christians," the priest, further cross-questioning, asked if that referred to physical strength, and if not what it did mean.

"I know well enough what it means," answered Frank, "but I just can't say it. It is something like this, though: Supposing I was walking down the street and a feller came along and hit me. I'd want to hit back but because I'd been confirmed I wouldn't do it. That sacrament makes you strong enough to keep from doing what you know you ought not to do."

"First-rate explanation," said Father Brady. "Frank, my boy, you'll do." "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 somehow they got it into their heads 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 that 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.

least a question of money, or of her "faculty" to work, but of character and 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 her family. If she is nervous and 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, is 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 in-born, and you cannot possibly make it second nature. Give line on line and precept on precept to the children, but pick up after John and 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 generation.

Fight down every sign of senselessness, as you do every propensity to fret and scold. Children are shrewd 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, or are held responsible for nine-tenths 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-ride could abnegate 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 they are used. Why, everything in such a room seems to say "come in and be comfortable," and not "hands 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 to love the first best place. Her house is healthfully clean from cellar to attic, but painfully neat nowhere; it is orderly and systematic enough to keep the machinery running smoothly, but not so prim that any 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 do.

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 50c.

DESTROYING DUST.

The modern housewife has learned that feather dusters and other flitting 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

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

See and buy all druggists, SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

dust thus gathered should be burned, or, in the case of cloths, washed out. Back of this care, however, should be a wise choice of household belongings. Simplicity should be the fundamental law of their selection. 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 a rule, are useless, and may be dispensed with.—New York Post.

As if by magic, after a few applications, every gray hair in my head was changed to its natural color by using **LUBY'S Parisian Hair Re-nover**. I now use it when I require to oil my hair. Try it and see for yourself. 50c a bottle.

OUR FARMERS' COLUMN.

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 friends are not always to be relied 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 the natural talent to comprehend, at a glance, all the good and bad points 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 perfect animal. Soundness in horse-flesh is a question of degree. Indeed, experienced horsemen are satisfied with animals declared to be "practically sound"—that is, able to perform 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 appearance.

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

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 gentleness 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 elastic; 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, phaeton or brougham, and with stylish rhythmic 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 of the finished hack, particularly as 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 line and be lifted in regular cadence when looked at from the front or from the rear. The horse when at rest should have a stately demeanor.

Most beginners make the mistake of purchasing what is known as the "double-purpose" horse, and expect it to be satisfactory for riding and 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 snaffle 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, according to the status of the concerns and the auspices under which the sales take place; at horse hoves; 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 reverend gentleman, "I had an attack of indigestion and from that time on my whole system has been in a disorderly 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 ceiling?" said the tenant. "Well, now I hope you're satisfied. The first thing you did after moving in was to complain about the ceilings being so low."

For the Morning After the Night Before
When you get up with that "where was I last night" feeling, take a tea-spoonful of **Abbey's Efferescent Salt** in a half tumbler of water. The day will seem bright and his will again have charms for you!
Dr. D. C. O'Neil, Yonkers, N.Y., says: "Cases of Chronic Constipation, with an alcoholic tendency, are much benefited by the use of your Abbey's Salt. In every case in which it was used, the results were very satisfactory."
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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, house-keeper and home-maker at the same time, gives full scope for all the brains and learning, judgment,

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 question of whether a wife shall make a real home, or only keep a house in good running order, is not in the

Saturday, June 9, 1900

THE STORY OF TWO SOLDIERS.

It is the first of December, 1895. The glorious Indian sun, streaming through the open shutters and veiling the open shutters and veiling the open shutters...

On this particular morning Her Majesty's troopship "Malabar," is riding at anchor a few hundred yards from the beach. Already she is getting up steam for her return voyage...

Before the sick man had time to answer, Lieutenant Norman himself entered, and going straight over to O'Neal, asks anxiously if he is all right again.

"America's Greatest Medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it possesses unequalled curative powers, and its record of cures is GREATEST."

here and there lending a hand, and keeping an eye to everything. Our friend Norman finds himself seated beside the Catholic chaplain, Father Drew. During dinner they converse on a variety of general subjects.

"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."

On the voyage many were the devices got up to pass the time pleasantly. It was not uncommon to see a group of ladies playing that many games, quills; but it is a pity to have to record that, when they were, a great number of quills found their way overboard.

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.

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.

Just before reaching Gibraltar, the third concert of the voyage was prepared, and proved as great a success as the preceding two. The officers, black and white, sat some time discussing matters.

Shortly after the 49th regiment arrived in Dublin, and, naturally enough, Lieutenant Norman started to look up his old friend, but could find no trace of him.

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.

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.

The first thing that struck the young man on entering each ward was the general air of cheerfulness about every one and everything. The patients, even those who were unable to leave their beds, had all an answering smile of welcome for the Rev. Mother's kind greeting.

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.

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.

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."

As duty often detained him during visiting hours, he had permission to come at any time convenient to himself. 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. The others, propped up in bed, were lending their feeble voices to swell the volumes of praise in Mary's honor.

and, in a low tone, joined in the prayers of the sick men. The Rosary being ended, he proceeded to O'Neal's bed, and was quite shocked to find the change that had come over him in a few hours.

After watching 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.

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.

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.

The next thing was to get the approbation of his father, a landed proprietor in the South of England. This was granted at once.

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.

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

minds of the patients the story of the two soldiers. May they rest in peace.—B. T. Graham, B.A., in the Irish Rosary Magazine.

THE HEALTH PROBLEM.

Is much simpler than is sometimes supposed. Health depends chiefly upon perfect digestion and pure blood, and the problem is solved very readily by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The favorite family cathartic is Hood's Pills.

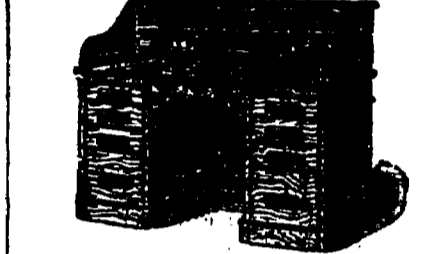
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Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Upholsters. Church Pews and School Desks a Specialty.

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Practical Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter. ELECTRIC and MECHANICAL BELLS Etc.

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Registered Practical Sanitarians, PLUMBERS, STEAM FITTERS, METAL AND SLATE ROOFERS.

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Dealer in General Household Hardware, Paints and Oils. 137 MCCORD STREET, Cor. Ottawa

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Tiling and Cement Work. ROOFING MATERIALS, BUILDING PAPERS, STOVE LININGS.

GEORGE W. REED & CO.

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Society Directory.

LADIES' AUXILIARY to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1.—Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on the first Sunday, at 4 p.m., and third Thursday, at 8 p.m., of each month.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2.—Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church corner Centre and Laprade streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 3.—Meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at No. 1868 Notre Dame street, near McGill.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 9.—President, Wm. J. Clarke, 208 St. Antoine street; Rec-Secretary, Jno. F. Hogan, 86 St. George street.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.—(Organized, 13th November, 1888.)—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, immediately after Vespers.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m.

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. ASSOCIATION, organized April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875.—Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 19 Dupre street, first Wednesday of every month, at 8 o'clock, p.m.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1863.—Rev. Director, Rev. Father Flynn, President, John Killfeather, Secretary, James Brady, No. 97 Rosol Street.

ST. PATRICK'S COURT, NO. 95 C.O.F.—Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at 8 p.m.

GRAY'S PECTORAL SYRUP

A most excellent preparation for COUGHS, Bronchitis, irritation, and as an alternative in the early stage of Lung disease.

HENRY R. GRAY,

CHEMIST and DRUGGIST, 122 St. Lawrence Main st., Montreal.

N.B.—Physicians and Public Institutions supplied with Drugs and Chemicals at wholesale prices.

SAVE YOUR EMPTY BAGS.

Users of BRODIE'S "XXX" Self Raising Flour who preserve the empty bags and return them to us will receive the following premiums: For 12 six pound bags a beautiful colored picture in a splendid gilt frame.

Advertisement for BRISTOL'S PILLS. For torpid Liver, A Poor Digestion, Flatulence, Constipation, Biliousness and Sick Head-Ache. TAKE BRISTOL'S PILLS. They are Safe, Mild, Quick-acting, Painless, do not weaken, And always give satisfaction. They are the most reliable Household Medicine known, and can be taken at any season by Adults or Children. ALL THE LEADING DRUGGISTS SELL BRISTOL'S PILLS.

BANK OF MONTREAL

EIGHTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

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

There were present: Hon. George A. Drummond, Vice-President; Sir William C. Macdonald, Messrs. A. T. Angus, A. F. Gault, James Ross, R. G. Reid, directors; Donald Macmaster, Q.C., John Crawford, G. F. C. Smith, E. W. Shepher, F. T. Judah, Q.C., B. A. Boas, E. Rawlings, W. S. Buchanan, M. Burke, F. S. Lyman, Q.C., J. Try-Davies, F. H. Simons, 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 Strathly, David Morrison, Henry Dobell, Sir Thomas Hughes, Hector Mackenzie, Nicholas Murphy, Henry Barbeau, David McFarlane, Charles M. Holt, W. H. Evans, John Morrison.

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:—

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th April, 1899 (\$1,102,792.72) and Profits for the year ended 30th April, 1900 (\$1,200,000.00).

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 Wellington and Centre Streets, Point St. Charles, Montreal.

THE GENERAL MANAGER

Mr. Clouston then said:—

In the statement submitted to you to-day the principal changes which have taken place during the past year are: the liabilities column shows an increase in circulation of \$7,000,000, 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.

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 themselves on a more satisfactory basis.

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, and will no doubt materially strengthen it, and make it a more workable measure.

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.

SPECIALS IN TAN BOOTS

- Ladies' Fine Chocolate Laced Boots and Shoes, special \$1.50
Ladies' White Canvas Shoes \$1.50
Men's White Canvas Boots \$1.50
Men's Fine American Calf, Goodyear Wattd, light or heavy sole, choice of six shapes; regular price \$4.00; special \$3.00

E. MANSFIELD, 124 St. Lawrence st., Corner Lagache Street, Phone Main 849.

by no means desire to convey the impression that the ability of the Bank to meet its engagements depends on the size of its Rest, but obviously an increase of the Rest is quite in order, and no doubt will meet with your approval, as an increased Rest not only gives additional 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 53 1/2 millions.

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.

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, but with the activity in all branches of trade and manufacture in the Mother Country, nothing else could be anticipated.

west-bound during the year. They complain of the large advance in the price of coal and of the enhanced wages, but their profits are, nevertheless, said to be adequate.

I will move: "That the report of the Directors now read be adopted 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 statements, 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 reposed, the Shareholders should benefit from the profits in the shape of a bonus.

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.

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."

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

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, the Inspector, the Managers, and other officers of the Bank, for their services during the past year."

The motion was seconded by Mr. R. C. Reid, and having been unanimously 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 elapse without a vote being cast, when it shall be closed, and until that time and for that purpose only, this meeting be continued."

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

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. PATTERSON, ESQ. H. G. REID, ESQ. JAMES ROSS, ESQ. RT. HON. LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G.

DO YOU WANT CONSUMPTION?

Are you really looking for it? Inviting it? Then pay no attention to your hacking cough and your weak throat. You can prevent it, though. Take Scott's Emulsion early, when the cough first begins.

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED

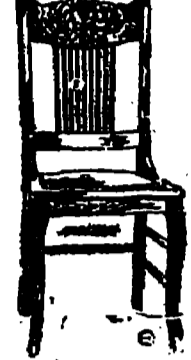
Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street.

SATURDAY, June 9.

Furnishings for Summer Cottages.

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 saucy to doubt just a little, because advertising does paint things too red sometimes.

DINING CHAIRS.



Strong, durable, good looking and cheap. 150 High Back Dining Chairs in hardwood, fancy embossed back, brass arms, strong and well made and finished each 60c.

CANVAS COATS—75 Canvas Coats, in good strong duck covering, and of heavy maple frames, each 92c.

Hardwood Parlor Tables, with under shelf and shaped legs, 60c.

PARLOR SUITES.

Handsome 5-piece Parlor Suites in solid walnut frames, highly polished and finished, covered with rich fancy coverings; handsome designs, well worth \$35; the Big Store's prices only \$17.00.



High grade Furniture can be supplied by the Big Store at as reasonable prices as all other grades.

SUMMER FLOOR COVERINGS.

Take up the warm, dusty carpets and replace them with 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 following sizes and prices: 2 by 2 yards \$0.80, 2 by 2 1/2 yards 1.50, 2 by 3 yards 1.20, 2 1/2 by 3 yards 1.50, 3 by 3 yards 1.80, 3 by 3 1/2 yards 2.10, 3 by 4 yards 2.40, 3 1/2 by 4 yards 2.80, 4 by 4 yards 3.20, 4 by 5 yards 4.00

BALMORAL SQUARES.

- A little heavier and closer and handsome weave, and in richer and more artistic designs, for a little increase in cost. These are the sizes and prices: 2 by 2 1/2 yards \$1.50, 2 by 3 yards 1.80, 2 1/2 by 3 1/2 yards 2.10, 3 by 3 yards 2.40, 3 by 4 yards 2.80, 3 1/2 by 4 yards 3.20, 4 by 4 yards 3.60, 4 by 5 yards 4.00

LACE CURTAINS.

Housekeepers will be enthusiastic when they see The Big Store's beautiful Curtains priced so low. White Nottingham Lace, Curtains, rich designs, 3 yards long, pair 89c. White Lace Curtains, variety of patterns, 3 1/2 yards long, pair \$1.10. White and Ivory Lace Curtains, in dainty art patterns, 3 1/2 yards long, \$1.40. Splendid and Fine Quality White and Ivory Lace Curtains, in floral and renaissance designs, 3 1/2 yards long, pair \$1.55.

SWISS CURTAINS.

Curtains Muslins and Materials of all kinds for artistic Window Decorations. Frilled Swiss Muslin Curtains prettiest for window decoration, 3 1/2 yards long, pair \$2.15. Fine Swiss Lace Curtains, 3 1/2 yards long, rich designs, pair \$2.95. Fine Quality Swiss Lace Curtains, 3 1/2 yards long, handsome patterns, \$4.85. Rich Colored Frilled Muslin Curtains, in all newest shades, full fringe \$3.80.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. SEND FOR NEW CATALOGUE.

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED

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

MARKET REPORT

PROVISIONS. — Nothing unusual has occurred during the week in this department. Prices continue firm as follows: Dressed hogs, \$8.25 to \$8.40; compound lard, 7c to 7 1/2c; pure lard, 5 1/2c to 9c; kettle rendered, 9 1/2c to 10c; hams, 11c to 12 1/2c; bacon, 11 1/2c to 12c; Wiltshire bacon, 12 1/2c 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 11 1/2c in large lots, and 12c in single cases; seconds, 10c to 10 1/2c, and culls, 9c to 9 1/2c.

BUTTER. — The market is rather unsettled. Bulls are numerous, and are taking 19 1/2c to 20c, while more conservative dealers, quote 19 1/2c to 19 3/4c. Sales 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 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c is said to be the outside value for best Westerns, Easterns being quoted at 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c.

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 9 1/2c for large tins of white, and 7c to 8c for dark. Hay, good demand, at \$9.50 to \$10 for No. 1; \$8 for No. 2, and \$7 for clover, in sales by cur lot. Maple products dull; syrup in small gallon tins, 65c to 75c; sugar, none in market. Potatoes steady at 30c to 35c per bag in car lots.

LIVE STOCK MARKET. — There were about 350 head of butchers' cattle, 400 calves and 500 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East 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 calves on the market were held at 5 1/2c per lb., while 5c was the best bid for sheep. Pretty good stock sold at from 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c do.; bulls at from 3c to 4c per lb., and the milkmen's strippers, which were very numerous, sold at from 3c to 4 1/2c per lb. Calves sold at from \$1 to \$10 each. Shipper paid 4c per lb. for good large sheep and the butchers paid from 3 1/2c to 4c per lb. for the others. There was a drop of about five cents a head in the prices of spring lambs, which sold to-day at from \$2.25 to \$4 each, very few bringing over \$3.50 each. Fat hogs sold at from 5 1/2c to 6c per lb. for good straight lots weighed off the cars.

MANTOBA WHEAT. — The local market remains quiet and dull. The demand is restricted and buyers 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 1 hard spot Fort William has remained practically at 68 1/2c all week, closing rather easier yesterday afternoon with bids at 68 1/2c, but no sales, 2 hard and 1 northern are now 2c under 1 hard, 3 hard 1/2c under 1 hard. Wheat for future delivery is not wanted at over spot prices—Winnipeg "Commercial," June 2.

SPECIAL COSTUME SALE

Three Hundred Costumes, in Pique and Grash, worth \$7.50; to clear,

\$3.00.

BERNIER & WEST

Corner St. Catherine and University Streets.

THE GENERAL STATEMENT

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

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Capital Stock (\$12,000,000.00), Liabilities (\$12,000,000.00), and Assets (\$12,000,000.00).

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