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## NOTES FROM ROME.

**A GREAT PREACHER.**—Enthusiastic audiences have lately attended the course of Lenten sermons preached in the Church of St. Charles Borneo by an eloquent Franciscan monk (Father Theodosius), whose utterances have the gift of fairly electrifying the enormous congregations which daily crowd the church.

**A PAPAL EULOGY.**—On the 27th ult., at the close of a meeting of the Cardinals and Consultors of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, held in the Vatican, under the presidency of the Holy Father, the Pope delivered the following brief but touching tribute:—

"Before closing to-day's meeting," said His Holiness, who was evidently moved, "we feel it incumbent upon us to signify our profound grief at the untimely death of our beloved son, Cardinal Camillo Mazzella, Prefect of this Congregation. We know that you all share in this grief, from the bottom of your hearts. For in him we lost a counsellor invaluable for his fidelity and for the prudence of his advice, and your Order has been bereft of its greatest ornament, namely, of a man whose piety, learning, and activity had deserved the gratitude of the Church. May Christ give peace to that beloved and most pious soul, awarding to it in Heaven the well-merited palm of victory."

**IRISH PRELATES IN ROME.**—A concert in honor of Archbishop Walsh took place at the Irish College on the 25th ult. His Grace pronounced an eloquent speech, in which he made reference to the Irish College and to the Rector, and ended by a noble tribute to the Irish nation and to the Irish language. Archbishop Walsh was followed by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, who also spoke on the Irish College and its successful mission, due in a great measure to the ability and zeal of the Rector and Vice-Rector. An eloquent reference to the Archbishop's love of faith and country terminated His Lordship's speech.

**THE ENGLISH CONVENT.**—The Sisters (Poor Servants of the Mother of God) on the 25th March kept the special feast of their institute (the Annunciation of Our Lady). His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin gave Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, and the church was filled with a gathering of the friends of the community. His Grace afterwards visited the convent, and congratulated the Sisters on the occasion of their feast day. Amongst those present to meet His Grace (who was accompanied by the Rev. Father Healy) were His Lordship the Bishop of Raphoe, Mgr. Kelly, Mgr. Tylee, Father Esser, O.P., Father Bartoli, S.J., Rev. W. Theed, Rev. Professor Lauri, and many others.

**AN UNEXPECTED NOMINATION.**—The appointment of the new Cardinal-Vicar of Rome has taken place at last, and, though it will not be officially proclaimed till the next Consistory, the Vicar will enter upon his duties before very long. Contrary to the expectations of many who were firmly persuaded that the appointment would eventually be filled by a member of the Roman Curia, His Holiness has chosen the successor of Cardinal Jacobini from the distant dioceses of Ferrara, in the person of His Eminence Cardinal Pietro Respighi, Archbishop of Ferrara.

**FATHER FLEMING'S PREACHING**—Very Rev. David Fleming, O.F.M.,

continued his regular Tuesday afternoon discourse on the Passion of Christ at the Convent of the Little Sisters of the Company of Mary, taking up for consideration the false accusations preferred against Our Lord, to wit: preaching seditious doctrines, teaching the people to refuse to pay tribute to Caesar, and stirring up revolution; Christ's answers to Pilate's interrogation; the clamoring for His life by the Jews; Pilate's attempt to rid himself of the case; the scourging with leather thongs armed with sharp iron stars; the crowning with thorns and other indignities; and the final passing of sentence to be crucified and handing over of Our Lord to the Centurion. The lessons to be drawn from this chapter of the drama were the sublime gentleness with which Our Lord submitted; that holiness is no guarantee against suffering; and that we as the subjects of a thorn-crowned King must expect and rejoice to share in the sufferings of our Master. On Friday, March 30th, Father Fleming preached a sermon at the Church of St. George and the English Saints on "The Church as a Divine Organization," from the text "My Kingdom is not of this world." The Church militant, he said, consists of a body and a soul. The body of the Church is built up of all those who are openly in communion with her. These may or may not lead truly Christian lives. The soul, on the contrary, consists of those who lead holy, Christ-like lives. These may be of the body of the Catholic Church; they may be Protestants; they may be Pagans. True saints are found everywhere and under all conditions of life. They frequently live and die unknown, and are forgotten in the world. Father Fleming is evidently a broad and liberal-minded, as well as a very learned, though strictly orthodox, priest.

**MGR. VAUGHAN'S SERMON.**—At the San Silvestro in Capite, the Very Rev. Mgr. Vaughan preached a remarkable sermon on the Divine origin of the Catholic Church. The text he chose was: "For this was I born, and for this came I into the world that I should give testimony to the truth. Every one that is of the truth heareth My voice." It was a sermon that should be printed and circulated among all those who hold that the written word contained and teaches all that is necessary to our salvation, and that beside this word there is no infallible authority on earth. The preacher pointed out that Christ Himself never wrote a word; that he commanded His disciples not to write and publish, but to teach and preach; that He did not say: "who read My Word," but "who heareth you heareth Me"; that the New Testament was written long after His Ascension by different persons and at different places, that the various books which were but records of the principal events of Our Lord's life on earth, or admonitions addressed sometimes to a nation, sometimes to a church or only to a single individual, were never meant to teach all of Christian doctrine; that there were a great number of these, and that it was only three hundred years after Christ that the Church in her infallibility decided which were inspired and which were not. Either the Church is infallible, and then we must accept all she commands, or she is not, and then we do not know whether all or any of the books of the New Testament were inspired, or if, perchance, some of the inspired writings were among those rejected.

## ECCLESIASTICAL STIPENDS

One of the best evidences of how great the influence of the Socialist or anti-Catholic party is, even in countries where the Governments are considered Catholic, may be found in Belgium. The question of ecclesiastical stipends is one that merits considerable attention; it seems to indicate the trend of political and religious thought, in that country:—

The Lower Chamber has been discussing during the past week or two the proposals of the Government for the enhancement of the annual stipends allowed to the parochial clergy,

As is well known, the remuneration which the Catholic clergy receive for their services is not strictly speaking a payment from the State; it is simply a form of restitution for the ecclesiastical property unjustly confiscated at the Revolution. Successive Governments in fixing the scale of stipends have not erred on the side of generosity, the amount in most cases being much below what is usually considered the living wage of an ordinary working man. In the great majority of cases the parish priest has no more than fifty or sixty pounds a year, his "vicar," or

assistant, from twenty-five to thirty, and even when supplemented by the "casuel," or fees, the amount of his income is hardly sufficient to enable him to defray his necessary expenses. As a rule, the parishes are small, the people in the rural districts relatively poor, and the "casuel" brings in but little, so that unless the priest has private means his budget at the end of the year must often show a deficit. The increase voted the other day by the Chamber on the proposal of the Government is regulated by the age of the clergyman, and the number of years he has passed in the parochial ministry. For a par-

ish priest of the first class the annual stipend is fixed at 1,100fr.; the minimum for a parish priest of the second class at 1,400fr., the maximum 1,800fr.; for chaplains and curates the minimum is to be 800fr., and the maximum 1,000fr. M. Helleputte, the Deputy for Maeseyck, urged the adoption of a somewhat higher scale, without reference to age or duration of services, but his amendment did not receive the support of the Government. Slight as is this tardy act of justice to the ill-remunerated Catholic clergy it met with considerable opposition from the doctrinaires and Socialists in the Chamber.

## FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Death has been busy during the past week or so in Ottawa and vicinity; and his unsparing scythe has cut down some good old landmarks.

**THE LATE MR. JOHN O'REILLY.**—Deep regret has been felt throughout the country by the many friends of the late Mr. John O'Reilly, license inspector of Ottawa, when the sad news of his death was announced. Mr. O'Reilly was born 67 years ago in By-town, now the city of Ottawa and Dominion capital, and resided there till his death, which occurred at his home, Rideau Terrace, on the 4th instant. He began life as a teacher of a private school, and in this work was associated with his brother, the late Robert O'Reilly, so well known as an educator, and subsequently the superintendent of Separate schools in Ottawa. Many men of prominence in Canada to-day received their early training at this school. Twenty-five years ago Mr. O'Reilly was appointed license inspector, which position he held up to the time of his death.

Mr. O'Reilly during his lifetime was actively engaged in various charitable works, being one of the promoters of St. Vincent de Paul Society, and its Vice-President, when death called him to his reward. He was also Vice-President of the Irish Catholic Temperance Society from its inception, under the presidency of the late Rev. Father Molloy, and under its present President, Rev. Canon McCarthy.

He leaves a wife and seven children to mourn his loss. His four sons are Frank, coal merchant; George, manager of the Ottawa Cold Storage Company; Dr. Robert and William. His daughters are Mrs. P. J. Brennan, Miss Tessie and Miss Helen O'Reilly, the latter being known as Mlle. Helen de Bideau, a gifted singer, who, having completed her musical training in Italy, is now following her profession in New York. Always a kind father, a good citizen, a firm friend and a Christian gentleman, Mr. O'Reilly's loss will be widely felt.—R.I.P.

**LATE SHERIFF COUTLEE.**—On the 9th April, at his late residence, Aylmer, P.Q., Louis M. Coutlee, who for nearly fifty years had been sheriff of the District of Ottawa, departed this life at the ripe old age of eighty-nine. He was born at Les Cedres, on the St. Lawrence, and was educated at Nicolet College. In early life he engaged in a general mercantile and transportation business at Carillon on the lower Ottawa, under the firm name of Montmarquet, Coutlee & Schneider, and later he was engaged in the lumber and supply trade at Pembroke, where he carried on business in his own name, and under the firm name of C. Coutlee and Aird until 1850. He was appointed sheriff of the Ottawa District in 1851, and still held office at the time of his death, and took a prominent part in the defence of the Islands below Cornwall in the wars of 1810-12 as Captain in the de Lotbiniere batt., of which his father was adjutant. He himself was active in the organization of the loyal militia at Carillon and St. Andrews in 1837, and was major of the Renfrew battalion of militia when living at Pembroke. Of late years Sheriff Cout-

lee's health has been failing and for the last couple of years he has been unable to give active attention to his office duties in which he was latterly associated with Mr. Sheriff Wright, of Hull.

In the death of Sheriff Coutlee, one of the best links in the rapidly vanishing chain that binds the end to the commencement of the century in this vicinity, it may be remarked, that he had been a classmate of the late Father Chiniquy, and could tell many a good story about the latter's early eccentricities.—R.I.P.

**MR. M. F. WALSH ILL.**—One of the leading and most popular Irish Catholic citizens, Mr. M. F. Walsh, has been somewhat in ill-health for a short time past, and has gone to visit his relatives at Three Rivers in the expectation of benefiting by the change and rest. During the many years that Mr. Walsh acted as private secretary to Hon. Mr. Costigan, he was brought in contact with the public to a great degree, and his kindness to all and never failing willingness to help all who had occasion to apply to him, either for advice or some service, have been the fruitful source of his great popularity. Apart from his regular duties in the service, Mr. Walsh has always been a welcome and prolific contributor to the Catholic press of the Dominion. He is recognized as an authority on many subjects connected with Canadian and Irish history and literature. It is hoped that he will return, after his Easter holiday, with new strength and perfectly restored health.

**THE SESSION'S DURATION.**—How long the present session is likely to last is a matter of speculation. After the Easter recess it will be much easier to form an estimate. At present it is clear that members on both sides of the House are anxious to see the prorogation before the hot weather sets in. The members of the Government say that all depends upon the obstructiveness of the Opposition; the members of the Opposition say that all depends upon the promptness of the Government in placing fresh business before the House. So, no matter how the "cat jumps," if there should be a sweltering long session, the Opposition will be blamed for having too much to say; or else the Government will be blamed for having neglected to prepare with sufficient rapidity the business of the session. In any case some one, or some party will have to bear the burden of the responsibility.

**THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.**—There is likewise much speculation as to the probable date of the general elections. The majority of opinions, however, lean to the idea that next winter's snow will be on the ground before the present Government appeals to the people. Certainly, there is no likelihood of a call to battle during the mid-summer holidays; and the early autumn is an unfavorable season in the country districts—except for a party that relies upon a small vote being cast. No more is it probable that the Government would care to let matters drag until 1901; so we may conclude that old man Santa Claus may be around in time for the great political struggle.

## A HUNT FOR A WILL.

A press despatch from New Brunswick, contains the following peculiar story, which nicely illustrates how anxious some people are to step into dead men's shoes. It says:—Upon the incidents which followed the search for the will of Mahlon Martin, four times a millionaire, who died here two weeks ago, could

be based a farce or a comic opera. After searching ineffectually for his last testament, even to drilling the safe in his library, the precious document has been found in the simplest hiding place imaginable.

Martin, who was a bachelor, started in life as a wall paper printer's

## RECENT MISSION TO NON-CATHOLICS.

The sudden collapse of the "Mission to Catholics," organized last January, as an off-set to Father Younan's great "Mission to non-Catholics," is brought forcibly to the mind as a contrast with the continuous effects of such missions. In the "Missionary" for this month, we find a full and exact account of the mission preached in our St. Patrick's Church, to our Protestant fellow-citizens. While our readers are familiar with all that then took place, yet there are a few details given, which may prove of interest to many. We take the following extracts from the article in question, leaving aside all that has already been stated in these columns. After referring to the origin of the mission, the text of the article runs thus:—

The number of non-Catholics gradually increased from one thousand to fifteen hundred. The interest of the clergy and the Catholic people deepened as the mission kept drawing greater crowds every night. Many could not gain an entrance. Nothing could equal the rapt attention, the deep reverence, the intense earnestness of our separated brethren. They felt they were in the house of God and in His Presence. Even the pagan Chinamen gazed in awe and bent in adoration. The usual order of exercises was followed. Questions were answered and lectures delivered, and the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament given. The altar was decorated very beautifully, and differently every night. Hundreds of candles artistically arranged and blended with electric lights, and oil burners of many colors, and pretty flowers, added beauty and solemnity to the Benediction.

The closing service, Sunday evening, January 14, was most impressive. The huge black cross of the Catholic mission was richly decorated with garlands and clusters of flowers, sent in mostly by non-Catholics, many of whom actually took a pride in their mission. The immense blaze of light on the altar suggested the thought of our heavenly glory. It was most consoling to see that great gathering on their knees adoring the Blessed Sacrament and in fervent prayer before their loving heavenly Father. At the end of the service numbers of non-Catholics gathered round the communion rail and remained for some time gaz-

ing at the cross and altar. Even the Chinese could hardly be persuaded to leave the church.

"At the end of the mission we had 33 converts, and 137 more were placed under instruction with the fathers of St. Patrick's, especially Father Martin Callaghan, the great convert-maker. This zealous Sulpeician has within the last fourteen years received into the Church 1,063 converts.

"Some three hundred non-Catholics are still attending the inquiry class, which is now being carried on every Wednesday. We feel confident the year of grace 1900 will increase the list of converts in St. Patrick's by four hundred, a figure which ere long will double itself. We opened, besides, a catechism class for the Chinese; average attendance each Sunday being eighteen. Their conversion, however, is a matter of time, as only three or four can speak a little English. Everything is under the wise direction of Father Quinlivan, the pastor of this great parish."

"Of course there were many interesting incidents. The good sisters, whose convent adjoins St. Patrick's, were deeply interested every evening as they witnessed the crowds of non-Catholics making their way eagerly towards St. Patrick's, and the struggles of some to enter before the others. These devout nuns aided the good work by their fervent prayers. A non-Catholic reproached the Catholics near him for interfering with his mission and preventing many Protestants from getting seats. 'You had your mission,' said he, 'let us have ours.' A woman looking for a Protestant place of worship came in contact with one of the fathers, who spoke to her of the mission for non-Catholics. She answered angrily, and was bitter in her attacks against the Church, on priests and nuns especially, and did not even spare the father himself. But he, in nowise offended, with great tact and gentleness took her into the church, explained a few things to her, gave her a nice seat, and requested her to listen, for once, to a Catholic priest. He met her going out after the sermon, with tears streaming down her cheeks. She thanked him, and with deep emotion assured him she would attend every night, and did so. She finally joined the inquiry class."

## FATHER SINNETT'S LETTER.

Rev. J. C. Sinnett, chaplain of the second contingent of Canadian Volunteers, whose departure was the occasion of more than one touching demonstration, has written a letter from Capetown, S.A., dated Feb. 27th, to the "Ridgetown Dominion." It is an admirable contribution to the ever increasing bulk of South African war literature. There is a freshness, a good nature, a priestly kindness about the whole letter, which impel us to reproduce it in full. It runs thus:—

"We are not yet fighting—no, not even among ourselves. I fancy it would be a difficult task to bring together three hundred and twenty-two soldiers and seventy-seven sailors as good natured, as orderly and as joyous as the brave lads who are tonight, as I write, on their way to engage in one of the most deadly struggles that shall find its records on the pages of modern history.

These men, some of them at least, are no novices in war. A great many of them took part in the Northwest troubles of 1885; the others are the genuine Cowboys from the different parts of the Great Canadian Northwest. The Cowboys are commonly represented as young men who can drink hot-Scotch, kill a stranger, etc. with the same ease and indifference as they can catch and tie up a wild steer or broncho. Yet nothing is so far from the real state of affairs—the truth—as the above. The truth is they are gentlemen and rarely forget their manhood. They may like their glass of Scotch and soda and take it then, and they take their glass so all the world may know it—everything is open and above board. Yet, after several years of life among them, I would write the words in letters of gold, they are a sober lot; and I flatter myself I am a competent judge. I have seen them on the ranches, I have seen them in all the varied phases of their peculiar life, hence, I submit, I am in a position to judge.

Of the Mounted Police I need not speak. Their reputation has long since been established beyond doubt. They are men fully qualified for their hard duties. As an example, imagine yourself mounted on a spirited horse

and sent off a distance of eighty miles where cattle thieves are at work. The mounted policeman starts off in the winter, with the weather at 50 below zero, as cheerfully as he would go to a country dance, an illustration I am sure my old companions in Ridgetown and Howard will understand. In a week perhaps the policeman returns and reports to his tried and kind chief, Col. Herchermer. What has he done? You may depend on it in every case he has done his duty. But the elements in many cases have left their mark upon him—often a foot, an ear or a nose frozen. In not a few cases the Mounted Policeman has met the fate of good Father Groten—frozen to death in the discharge of his duty. Father Groten was frozen to death in March, 1891, coming from Willow-Branch (a half-breed station) to Regina. I succeeded him as pastor at Regina.

These men, then, are good and brave fellows. Never in my travels have I been treated with greater respect and affection than by the members of the N. W. M. P. If I chanced to pass their way the morsel of food would be divided with a great big heart and real pleasure, and I was made to feel that there was no humbug about their goodness. The priests in their turn have many occasions on their far west missions to do something for them, and what little we do for any one is transmitted to the whole force. How sweet it is to live like brothers!

Regarding Col. Herchermer, the commander, he is a man now over sixty years of age. I need only say he is an efficient officer, and as kind as a father to the men, and as anxious for their comfort. You may depend that the Colonel and his brave men will give a good account of themselves, especially if left to their trade as scouts.

On board we rise at 5.30, breakfast 7 to 8, then drill which continues nearly all day. Rifle shooting forms part of the drill. The Colonel is ever on the watch to see each man's powers and encourage all in their efforts.

Feb. 27. We have reached our destination, and will soon be on land again. Farewell, and respects to all old friends.

J. C. SINNETT."

### BRIGHT NOTES FOR LACROSSE MEN.

**REDUCE THE NUMBER OF MEN.**—The lacrosse season is now well upon us; but as yet there is a little indefiniteness in the air, and prognostications are as few as prophets. The condition, the very life of the game, seems to be undergoing a change, the nature of which is gradual, but none the less, serve, although it may take a long time to arrive in the valley of complete perfection.

That the game has been improved wonderfully in the last twenty years is potent; but it will not be denied that it is far from perfect. It is likely that there will soon be an agitation looking to a reduction of the number of men on the field. Nine men instead of twelve would make the play opener and avoid a good deal of the bunching and mixing up which makes the game look rougher than it really is. It is in these scrambles that players are generally injured, and the avoidance of them would naturally reduce the number of casualties. Another point in favor of the smaller number of players is the fact that it would in many instances, paradoxical as it may seem, be the means of strengthening several clubs. Frequently a club can get together, ten or eleven first-class men, and the twelfth is a stumbling block. One weak man on a team is a considerable handicap if the other side have an even dozen of good ones. Now there are several of the smaller clubs who could muster nine men. Another point in favor of the change is that it would likely be an incentive in the larger clubs to steadier practice, as the chances for getting on the first team would be reduced, and only the most faithful at their work would be selected. There are several arguments which might be advanced as regards reducing the number. The objection may be made that in large fields like the M.A.A.A. or Shamrock grounds, the territory to be covered by nine men would be too great. It may be said that twelve men can have all they can do on these grounds, and after a stiff half hour game the sprinting qualities are pretty well taken out of a man, and his legs and breathing apparatus need every minute of the rest allowed. The reduction in the opinion of some people, would most affect the players in the field, on whom the burden of fast running falls. On large grounds the work would be too hard, and the fielders would be pumped out early in the game. This seems the principal drawback to the proposed change. But it must be borne in mind that the defence end of a team, under the new conditions, would be brought more actively into play generally. The suggestion is an excellent one, and President Pittaway, of the Se-

nior League, should take the earliest opportunity of bringing it before the clubs.

**GOAL NETS.**—Another innovation spoken of is the introduction of goal nets. This would certainly ease considerably the duty of the umpire. It would also prevent him from hearing some of the kind things which in the past have been said about him. On the field he had recognized the voice of some dear friends impugn his honesty by hurling at the back of his head the coarse word "robber," and he vowed inwardly that never again would he break bread in that man's house, or eat of his salt, until he had first broken his nose. Poor man, he feels sure he has been honest all his life since he gave up climbing apple trees; but the word "robber" still tingles in his ears.

This would have been avoided by the use of goal nets. Of course, the other point to be taken into consideration is the play behind the flags. Will it not hamper the goal-keeper, and do away with much brilliant play? That is a question to be considered.

**OFFICIAL REFEREES.**—Another question to come up for discussion in the near future will be that of official referees, the suggestion being that a board be appointed who will select their own chairman and place officials without the unsatisfactory delay of waiting for clubs to mutually agree. This would be a move in the right direction. Two other suggestions have been made in this matter. One is that referee and umpires should be taken from the town in which the match is played. This scheme has only one thing in its favor; that is saving expenses; it would be impracticable in the smaller towns where everybody knows everybody else; and if his team lost the life of the referee for a week or two would be like that of an Ishmaelite.

The second suggestion is that the referee should come from the opposing town; for instance, if Toronto is playing in Ottawa, a Toronto man should officiate. This method has some advantages; because after the referee had escaped and got his train he would be at home, and in no immediate danger. He would not be afraid to show himself on the streets of the town in which he lived. And then, again, it would ease the feelings of the townspeople whose pets had been defeated to say things about him at long range. They would never hurt him, because he would not hear them unless some kind friend or a long distance telephone were made use of. It is a ticklish question, is the nucleus of much food for thought, and will stand a lot of talking about before it is arranged.

**DIVISION OF PLAY.**—Still another point under discussion among lacrosse men is the style of play. Some there are who would like to see Rugby methods introduced, that is playing two half-hours from each end of the field, no rest between games, and a quarter of an hour's rest between halves; while others have a scheme by which four quarter hours would be played with a rest of ten minutes between quarters, thus making the time limits for a match as at present. The former idea has one serious drawback to the team who lost the toss, for the sun is an important factor in catching long passes. It would be of distinct advantage to the public, however, who like lacrosse, but who do not like too much of it, and who dislike breaking up family arrangements by arriving home an hour too late for dinner, if the latter change came into force. The complicated system of time-keeping might be looked into profitably in this connection.

**CHAMPIONSHIP HONORS.**—The decision of the championship, or rather the method of deciding it, is keeping some ardent lacrosse men awake nights doing mental arithmetic. There is a growing feeling that the number of matches won should not be decisive, but that a championship should depend on the aggregate of goals scored during the season of scheduled matches. The billiard and bowling men have found this system very satisfactory, and there is one strong point in its favor—it would practically abolish tied matches at the end of the season. But again, there is an objection. Let us suppose a case not probable but possible. Suppose two leading clubs are running each other very closely when a goal or two on the aggregate may mean the championship, and suppose at the end of the season one of these clubs is opposed by an easy one, who may have thought itself injured by a vote in the schedule making or by some other cause. The weak club has no chance for the championship, but there is a little grudge for the other leading club with whom they are not playing that day. A little lassitude or carelessness may give their present opponents sufficient goals to win out the championship on the aggregate figures. Of course, it is not probable, but it is well within the range of possibilities, and possibilities are sometimes important factors in the decision of a championship.

Altogether there is much to be thought about in the management of the coming lacrosse season, which promises to be more interesting than for some years back.

ney," will deliver one lecture on "Mexico." Rev. H. M. Calmar, S.J., will give a course of three lectures, as well as the eminent convert, Rev. B. F. De Costa, D.D., of New York. Rev. M. A. Waldron, O.S.D., D. D., and W. S. Kerby, D.D., of the Catholic University at Washington, will each give three lectures. The subject of Rev. Kerby's lectures are: "The Labor Movement," two lectures, and "Socialism." Those who have attended the school will be pleased to learn that Rev. D. S. Brennan, A.M., of St. Louis, will give one of his popular illustrated lectures. The general subject of education will be treated in a course of lectures by the Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, D.D., the rector of the Catholic University.

"The Triumph of Christianity" is the subject of a lecture by Rev. J. P. Carroll, D.D., President of St. Joseph's College, Dubuque, Ia. Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy, of Altoona, Pa., and Hon. H. J. Wade, of Iowa City, Ia., will each give two lectures. Subjects not yet announced. Rev. B. F. Kuhlman, D.D., Professor of Philosophy at St. Mary's Seminary, Cincinnati, O., and Very Rev. P. R. Heffer, D.D., President of St. Paul Seminary, St. Paul, will each deliver one lecture. It is expected that Henry Austin Adams and Most Rev. Archbishop Keane, of Rome, will each deliver a course of lectures.

The list will be enlarged by the addition of several other well-known speakers.

#### A NEW ALLAN LINER.

The new Allan Line steamer "Tunisian," of 10,576 tons gross, arrived in the Mersey last week from Glasgow. The vessel has been built for the Canadian service by Messrs. Alexander Stephen and Sons, Clyde, and, to accept the words of a gentleman pre-eminently qualified by virtue of his position to express an opinion, the vessel is about as perfect an example of the combined passenger and cargo vessel which the naval architect's science and the skill of the shipbuilder and engineer can produce. The speed that the vessel attained was 16.875 knots per hour. As the passenger is usually chiefly concerned with the accommodation which a vessel may offer, we depart somewhat from the usual custom, and at the outset make reference to such as it exists on board the Tunisian. The accommodation of the Tunisian is on the four upper decks, viz., the upper deck, the saloon deck, the bridge deck, and the promenade deck above the bridge deck. First and second-class passengers are carried amidships, where, of course, there is a minimum of motion. On the promenade deck above the bridge deck are suites of rooms "en luxe." These apartments are self-contained, and include bedrooms, sitting-rooms, and bath and lavatory accommodation "en suite," and thus afford Canadian voyagers a retirement and luxury hitherto unapproached in any vessel running between this country and the Dominion.

#### LUCKY BARBERS.

"Shave beggars" was a term of reproach which the great O'Connell used to fling at Chief Secretaries for Ireland, whether they were sent to learn the business of statesmanship. Being inexperienced politicians, they were considered good enough to govern the Irish. O'Connell's jibe was based upon the ancient custom of setting apprentice barbers to shave the beggars, because they paid nothing, and therefore it did not matter how roughly they were scraped by the "prentice hand." In O'Connell's time the Princes of commercial wealth were scarce. They are more plentiful now, especially in America, and one of the consequences is that there are such persons as "shave millionaires" in the great Republic. A notable one of the new order is Thomas Whalen, of Chicago, who nets nearly £600 a year by shaving four millionaires. By two of his opulent clients he is paid £15 a month, by one £10, and by the fourth £7. Whether they are at home or abroad Whalen's salary is paid as regularly as the months glide by. The lucky barber keeps a fast trotter, which flies with him every morning from house to house. Between 6 and 9 a.m. his work is done, and his day's business is over so far as the millionaires are concerned. How much Whalen makes out of his shops—of which he appears to have many—who can tell? We, at all events, may boast that no "shave beggar" is he.—London Universe.

True patriotism, remarked Rev. Father Kavanagh, in his recent admirable address at Thurles has ever been linked with other virtues. Indeed, I have often thought that a man who is not virtuous according to his light cannot be a true patriot. I believe only in the patriotism of men who fear God, love truth and hate injustice, and not at all in that of rascals to faith or contentment of the law of God. To be explicit, I do not believe in the patriotism of bad men, and especially of bad Catholics. As I would never expect any good from a man who was a disobedient son, so neither would I believe in the patriotism of one who raised his hand against his spiritual mother, the true Church of God, before whose altars countless Irish saints have worshipped and our ancestors have knelt for more than a thousand years.

PAIN-KILLER cures all sorts of cuts, bruises, burns and strains. Taken internally it cures diarrhoea and dysentery. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'.

Prudence is common-sense well trained in the art of manner, of discrimination, and of address.

### THE NATURALIST'S CORNER.

**THE CAPTIVE THRUSH.**—One day a Lochaber lad caught a thrush and took it home. No cage was to be had, so the bird was placed in a basket with a lid. The boy's mother having told the Rev. Dr. Stewart of the capture, the minister—a naturalist well known throughout the Western Highlands of Scotland—came to see the bird. Whilst they were all talking about the prisoner, the lad spied a similar bird on an elder bush, and Dr. Stewart at once noticed that this was the captive's mate. He persuaded the boy to put the basket outside. This was done, and by-and-by the male bird flew down and began caressing the prisoner in many pretty ways. Then he attacked the basket lid furiously, hoping to peck a hole in it big enough for his consort to escape by. This so touched the boy's mother, and even the boy, that the latter agreed to let the captive free. Taking the basket back to the spot where the thrush had been caught, the lid was opened and the bird flew off with a wild scream of delight, its mate joining it in the wood—both thrushes, no doubt, happier far than kings.

**A WORD FOR THE SPARROW.**—Why should the English sparrow be considered such a pest? Any one who takes the trouble to consider their habits will see that much that has been said about them is untrue. They are not so quarrelsome as the petted canary, and much less greedy. They are considerate of their fellows, and ready to help them in trouble. And they are so cheerful and active—always on the alert, no matter how gloomy the day—that a group of the bright-eyed, chattering things is a practical illustration of the beauties of contentment. Sparrows should be protected, not only for the good they do, but for the pleasure they bring even to the slums of great cities, enlivening even the garrets of the sick with their gentle chirrup. They are undoubtedly the scavengers of cities, clearing away waste from every corner, and they have brought soft and loving feelings to the heart of the roughest prisoner, who from his stunted pittance of bread and water will save no small share for the sparrows at his window grating. They are the best of insect destroyers; they have attacked themselves to man most confidently; they are beings with flesh and blood and brains, and most affectionate in their own way to those that love and care for them. Therefore let us care for and protect them in summer as well as in winter. For although the farmer may have good reason to object to their presence about their grain stacks, there are many reasons for encouraging them to thrive in our cities.

**FLIES AND RODS.**—Although there are more than a thousand styles of flies manufactured for anglers, the old standard flies, first patterned in England over a hundred years ago, are still regarded with favor by sportsmen. Makers are turning out new flies every day and adding to the list kept by sporting goods houses, but expert fishermen find that some of the old patterns cannot be improved upon. The couchman, grizzly king, professor, brown hackle, and black gnat flies are over a hundred years old, and still hold the fisherman's affections. Another thing noticeable is the difference in the fishing rods. Years ago a man would whip a stream with a rod weighing from nine to twelve ounces. The rods of the present day run from two to five ounces in weight. The rods are now built on different lines, and are shorter. A good serviceable five-ounce rod is about nine feet long. Almost everything used by fishermen nowadays is constructed on more scientific principles.

**ANIMAL CHIVALRY.**—No self-respecting dog bites a female except in the extreme need of self-defence, though the female, as a rule, has no scruple whatever about punishing to the full extent of her power any individual of the opposite sex that happens to be inferior to her in size or strength. So strong is this unwillingness to strike a female that few male hounds will attack a she-wolf or even follow her trail. Something of the same deference to the gentler sex may be seen among horses. Although a horse will promptly attack any other horse that may interfere with him, either in the field or in harness, he will very seldom attack a mare. Farm horses which cannot be worked alongside of any other horse on account of their savage tempers may be safely yoked in double harness with a mare. Mares, on the other hand, will attack their own or the opposite sex without the slightest hesitation whenever they feel disposed, yet I have never seen serious or retaliatory resistance offered by the latter.

**OSTRICH "TELEPHONING."**—When the eggs on the ostrich farms of California are at the point of hatching, says Charles F. Holder, a curious tapping of the shells may be heard. This the keepers call "telephoning." The sound is caused by the chicks inside the eggs endeavoring to break out. Those which cannot easily emerge are assisted by the mother bird, which will sometimes break an egg from which the telephoning is heard by pressing it carefully, and will then aid the chick to get out. At the Pasadena farm the sight of a boy riding an ostrich as he would a pony may sometimes be seen.

**PLANTS FROZEN IN SHIPMENT.**—It not infrequently occurs that plants shipped late in the fall or during the winter season, in mild weather, are caught en route by severe weather and become frozen. Many persons would think them perhaps fatally injured and of little value; but they should consider them as in about the same condition as any other plants which may be

planted out and are subject to just as great frost. Exposure to frost is not harmful, provided the plants may thaw gradually, unexposed to light and heat. The best plan, therefore, is to let the box remain unopened, and put it in a cold cellar. It may take a week or more to thaw out, but under proper conditions there will be no harm done.

### "I found your medicine a blessing to me and my family."



There are women who feel something like a grudge against the children, who, one after another rob their mother of her beauty and strength. Men do not usually realize how much the mother gives to each child to her own loss. Women accept it as part of the obligation of Nature and pay the debt grudgingly. Yet in Nature's plan every child is a new joy and fresh happiness. It isn't the children that steal the mother's strength. It is the unnatural drains and pains which weaken her.

Every woman who has used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has found in it the one thing woman has waited for. It stops the drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, makes the baby's advent a pleasure and his life a blessing. No opiates or narcotics are contained in "Favorite Prescription."

"I read what your medicine had done for other people," writes Mrs. Edwin H. Gardner, Box 79, Beechwood, Norfolk Co., Mass., "so thought I would try it, and I found that it was a blessing to me and my family. I began in June and took six bottles of your medicine, and three vials of 'Pellets.' I took your medicine a year when I had a ten pound girl. I had the easiest time I ever had with any of my children. I have been very well since. I took three bottles of 'Favorite Prescription,' three vials of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and three vials of 'Pellets.' I had no appetite and could not eat much without it distressing me. Before I took the medicine I only weighed 135 pounds, and now I weigh 175."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets clear the brain by cleansing the body of the corruption which clouds it.

## Young Children

Should not be kept sitting up too long in their carriage or go-cart.

Call in and see our display of Automatic Go-carts, in which you can have a child either lying down or sitting up at will.

Prices to suit every purse.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,  
652 Craig Street,  
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## JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS.

The Important Departments At This Time of the Year.

### UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

We have just opened an Upholstery Department in connection with our Curtain and Carpet Departments, and are prepared to execute all orders for covering Furniture, Making and Cleaning Mattresses, Cleaning and Making-over customers' own carpets by a staff of clever, first-class hands.

### CURTAIN DEPARTMENT.

Curtains of almost every description to suit all tastes and purses.

Furniture Coverings, Tapestries, Valours (single and double faced), Cretonnes, Denims, Art Tickings, Chintzes, etc.

OGILVY'S  
Cor. St. Catherine and Mountain sts.

### HAPPENINGS IN IRELAND.

**THE QUEEN'S VISIT.**—We have always had a profound respect for the editorial expressions of the London "Univers"—especially on all Catholic subjects and equally so on Irish matters. If anything could increase that good opinion formed of a contemporary, we believe it would be the timely, calm and patriotic editorial in the issue of 7th April, on "The Queen in Ireland."

After a somewhat good humored account of a trip across the Irish sea—which, by the way, is one of the roughest on the Atlantic—the "Univers" says:

"However dissatisfied the people of Ireland may be on account of the ill-treatment of ages, they have always drawn a clear line between the Sovereign and the Government. To Her Majesty they impute no blame. Upon the heads of her advisers, however, they pile all their charges, while her statesmen in turn excuse their actions on the ground that they are in the hands of the electors, whose representatives and servants they are. It is all very well to dodge the responsibility in this way, whilst the Government hampers Protestantism at the expense of the Catholic population. Not only have Protestants all the educational advantages at their feet, but they occupy nearly all the best employments in every Government department."

And it adds:

"No one doubted for a moment that the Queen would receive an enthusiastic welcome. Nor did any one imagine that the slightest unpleasantness would mar the pleasure of the visit. The national aspirations of the people are not in the least affected by the presence of the Queen in Ireland. The desire for self-government will remain and keep its firm grip on the hearts of the Irish race when the royal tour is at an end. It is no wish of the Irish masses to impart to Her Majesty's trip any political complexion whatever."

This is the exact situation in a nut-shell. Moreover, the Nationalist view of the event was clearly defined in the resolution of the Dublin Corporation, which we publish elsewhere in this issue, under the heading "Harrington's Resolution." The Irish people, and the Irish leaders wish to pay due homage to the venerable Sovereign and noble type of womanhood—Queen Victoria: in so doing, however, they wish it to be thoroughly understood that not the Queen's presence, nor any other event can possibly shake their determination to secure a Local Legislature of their own.

Time will unfold the motives which caused Her Majesty to visit the neighboring island. While the papers are vaguely hinting at a desire to raise an Irish regiment, none have gone so far as to positively make such an assertion. But, be the motives what they may, not a few are speculating upon the results. The

same writer in another paragraph, says:

"When Her Britannic Majesty has returned to England is Ireland to look for any scheme for the better government of the country—a Catholic University Bill, for instance, or such an expansion of local government as would bring it nearer to the heart's desire of the nation—namely, a legislative assembly empowered to make the laws of the land?"

Leaving this question unanswered, we take the last paragraph, equally consisting of questions that only the lapse of years can answer:

"Speaking at a public meeting some days ago, an ex-M.P. for an Irish constituency gave it as his conviction that a Home Rule system would gradually develop itself out of the royal visit. We should be very glad to believe that the ex-member's impression will prove to have been well-founded. But, whilst many are hopeful that Ireland will reap some solid advantages, the majority of the Irish people have been so often disappointed that it is nearly impossible to convince them that any benefit to their country will come out of the visit of the Queen. It takes years and years to squeeze an act of justice out of the British Parliament. Catholic emancipation was positively promised as an immediate consequence of the Union. For twenty-nine years the promise remained unfulfilled, and was then only granted in order to avert a civil war. Irish Catholics have been fifty years appealing to the House of Commons for a Catholic University Bill. When may they hope to get it? If the Irish are discontented who is to blame?"

The only fault to be found with Her Majesty, is that she so long neglected Ireland,—and while it is perfectly recognized that she is more a figure-head than a governing power, and that she could not even control her own advisers in matters of policy, still her attitude may impart an impetus that would eventually result in a closer attention to the needs of Ireland—and this, of itself, would inevitably have to lead to such legislation as would meet the views of the Irish people.

more than one occasion to be called to order by the Lord Mayor.

The motion read thus:—

"That inasmuch as a section of the Unionist Press in Great Britain and Ireland have misinterpreted the vote of the Council to present an address of welcome to Her Majesty as an abandonment of our claim for National self-government, this Council, assembled on the Centenary of the passing of the Act of Union, hereby declares that this Act was obtained by fraud and shameful corruption; that the people of this country can never give to the system of Government so established their loyal support, and that, so far as the vast body of the people are concerned, there will be neither contentment nor loyalty in this country until our National Parliament is restored."

After a warm debate in which several members of the Council took part, Mr. Harrington said that by a dignified expression of opinion on their part the Nationalists should indicate an abandonment of their principles. He was satisfied from the expressions he had heard there that they had set themselves right before the public. He could assure his Unionist colleagues that there was no man there nor outside who had greater respect for the feelings of those who differed from him than he had. He hoped they would all manage to live happily together in this country, as Sir Robert Sexton had said, but to live happily together was in no way inconsistent with the possession by this country of the right to manage its own internal affairs and legislate for its own people. He and those who acted with him were quite as anxious as Ald. Ireland that no unpleasant incident should mar the character of Ireland for chivalry and hospitality. While they held their opinions and would fight for them, and express them manfully and boldly, they would be truly sorry, indeed, that, under the shelter of holding these opinions, anyone should, by any act, indiscretion, or word, bring discredit on the noble cause with which these opinions were associated.

The result of the vote subsequently taken was 49 for and 4 against the motion. This result was received with loud cheers.

### CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

The programme for the session of the Columbian Catholic Summer School, at Detroit, Mich., from July 10 to Aug. 1, has been practically completed. Cardinal Gibbons will visit the school, as will also a number of bishops and archbishops.

The lecturers thus far engaged are as follows: Rev. F. E. Shields, Th. D., the well-known psychologist, will give three lectures on "Psychology," Dr. Thomas O'Hagan, of Canada, will also give three lectures on the following subjects: "Alfred Tennyson," "Henry Wordsworth Longfellow," and "French Canadian Life and Literature." Hon. Joseph Donnelly, the author of "Jesus Dela-

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THE TRUE WITNESS.

OFFICIAL ORGAN

OF THE ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS



OF HOHELAGA COUNTY, QUEBEC.

County Officers for 1899 and 1900
Wm. Rawley, County President, 78 Mansfield Street.
J. S. Fitzpatrick, Vice County President, 159 De Montigny Street.
Jas. McIver, County Secretary, 329 St. Antoine Street.
Humphrey T. Kearns, County Treasurer, 51 Gain Street.
Board meets third Friday of each month, at 1863 Notre Dame Street, 8 p. m.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1900

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES FEDERATE

From our exchanges we learn that the plan of establishing federations of Catholic societies in large American cities is now meeting with much encouragement. In Cincinnati the movement has been carried out and an organization called the Federation of Catholic Societies of Cincinnati and Hamilton county has been established. The organization has issued the following circular:
You are no doubt aware that a number of prominent Catholic societies of Cincinnati have succeeded in establishing in Hamilton county a Federation of Catholic societies, whose object is:
1. To establish a bond of close friendship among the Catholic societies of Cincinnati and vicinity.
2. To work for the general welfare of Catholic interests apart from the special object of each organization, leaving each society with its own government and officers, but establishing a central Board for the purpose of better carrying out the principles of Fraternity and Fellowship advocated by all.
3. To vindicate the rights of Catholics as citizens.
4. To support the Catholic press and disseminate Catholic literature.
5. To defend Catholic principles and protest against all measures antagonizing them.

That a federation of this kind is a necessity is apparent to all. Our rights as Catholics are oftentimes assailed. Even at present a bill is pending in our legislature, which, if it passes, will oblige our thousands of Catholics in this city to assist in providing free school books indiscriminately for the pupils of our public schools. Of what avail is it for one or two of our societies to protest against such a measure? Should, however, all the Catholic societies of the city, with a membership of 25,000 to 30,000 offer a protest in the matter, it might discourage many of those officials who are ever on the alert to trample on the rights of Catholic citizens. And again, would it not be timely for the Catholics of America to protest against the bill recently passed in congress in which our Catholic Indian schools are refused governmental aid? Many similar cases might be enumerated where it would be well for Catholics to raise their voices in unison in condemnation or approbation as the case might be.

To form the federation it will be necessary for your society to elect or appoint two delegates, one to serve for one year, and one for two years. Provide these with a certificate signed by the president and secretary of your society and instruct them to be present at the next meeting. Every Catholic male society and mixed societies are to be represented by male members only. The meeting will be held quarterly and meeting places will be assigned from time to time. Every society will have equal voting power. The expenses of the federation will be very little, and these must be borne pro rata by the organizations affiliated with the same.

Notes of Interest.

Edinburg, Ind., owns its own electric and water plants. Incandescent lights are 15 cents a month; water \$1 per foot; phones 50 cents a month. But it does not pay the public to own anything!

While the loss by fires in Malden, Mass., during the past ten years, have been only \$2,000, the amount paid for insurance has been over \$12,000. Chairman Winslow, of the Board of Aldermen in moving for the city to insure its own people, and thus save them this drain.

Detroit paid \$100 a year for street lights and the owners swore there was nothing in it at that. The city put its own plant in and it cost \$64.19 last year, \$51.85 the second year and \$46.46 last year. It would never have decreased under private ownership, and the lights have been better.

Mayor Harrison, in a message read to the Chicago common council last

BE SURE that your blood is rich and pure. The best blood purifier, enricher and vitalizer is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure to GET HOOD'S.

week, declared himself in favor of a requirement that before any ordinance granting any extension of franchise shall become operative, it shall first be submitted at the next general election to a general vote of the people and shall receive popular endorsement.

A despatch from Corunna, Spain, says:—While a priest was administering the last sacrament to a dying man, in the presence of his relatives, near here the floor of the room collapsed and the dying man and four other persons were killed and four-teen were injured.

The National Lacrosse Club has signed a contract for the equipment of its new grounds at Maisonneuve. The club house and stands will cost \$17,500. The grounds and equipment completed will reach a sum of \$35,000. It is expected that the work will be finished in time to hold a grand inauguration on St. Jean Baptiste Day.

From Dublin comes the news that the editor of the "United Irishman," to-day visited the editor of the Irish "Figaro," and soundly horsewhipped him for an insulting reference in his paper to Miss Maud Gonne, the "Irish Jennie d'Arc." The assailant was fined £1 in police court and went to jail for a month rather than give bond not to repeat the assault.

Rome, April 9.—The Pope granted audience to eighty-seven seamen and five officers of the United States auxiliary cruiser Dixie, last week, who came to Rome to visit the basilicas and so gain the jubilee indulgence. One of the officers read a short address to the Pope, and His Holiness replied briefly, praising the American fleet and sending his blessing to the country.

According to an exchange His Holiness refuses to accept the yearly stipend which the Italian Government is ready to pay him. Ever since the conquest of Rome by the Italian troops of the king an annual income of \$750,000 is laid aside by the Government which has been refused. Thus, for twenty-eight years this sum has been accumulating, and today over \$20,000,000, without the accruing interest, may be drawn by the head of the Catholic Church.

A British army chaplain, the Rev. E. J. Hardy, has published a book on "Mr. Thomas Atkins." In it the origin of the sobriquet is given: Thomas Atkins was the name of a sentry who, when the Europeans in Lucknow were flying for the Bastille, from the mutineers, refused to leave his post, and so perished. After that it became the fashion to speak of a conspicuously heroic soldier in the ranks with the sobriquet "a regular Tommy Atkins."—St. Louis Review.

The "Standard and Times" says: A press despatch from Dubuque, Iowa, date of April 11, says: Michael J. Hennessy to-day filed a petition to have the will of his brother, Archbishop Hennessy, declared null and void. He claims that the will on file was not the last; that there were two new wills, one disposing of church property and the other of private property, which bear date of January 18, 1900, while the original bears the date of January 17. The new wills have the same witnesses as the first, and have many erasures and interlines.

There is a strong movement of indignant protest among Ohio Catholics and a portion of the Jews and Protestants, too, says the St. Louis "Review," against a bill recently passed by the State Senate providing that all institutions devoted to the care of orphans be under the direct supervision of the State Board of Charities, whose members shall at any time be at liberty to enter and inspect such institutions, making changes and removing children from one asylum to another at their own discretion. The iniquitous measure is known as the Marchant Bill.

The news comes from Paris, France, that Abbe Blanchet, vicar of the Church of Saint Denis, was asked a few days ago by an unknown man to come to his house, where a child was dying. The abbe resisted, and being strong, gave his adversaries more than they wanted, the priest calling for help all the time. People ran to his aid and the men escaped in the confusion.

As a result of interest taken in the local milk supply by the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society, a milk commission has been established of which the members are Dr. D. McDachran, chief inspector for the Dominion; Dr. R. F. Ruttan, professor of chemistry, McGill, and chemist to the Provincial Board of Health, and Dr. Wyatt Johnston, assistant professor of hygiene, McGill, and bacteriologist to the Provincial Board of Health.

The object of the commission will be to furnish reliable information with regard to milk supplies to members of the society, and to investigate and make known measures for the improvement of milk sold to the public. It will keep a register of such milk dealers, including dairymen, as shall agree to conform with the standard regulations adopted by the society, who shall furnish to the commission satisfactory proof that they are conforming to these rules.

"Delays are dangerous." Those who have poor, weak, impure blood should take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once. It never disappoints.

MISSION TRACTS.

One of the most useful, convenient and complete little publications that

a Catholic should have in his pocket is entitled "Mission Tracts." These tiny volumes constitute a series, each treating briefly, clearly, but completely several of the most important questions affecting our religion. The volume before us is the second of the series—or the second series—including four subjects, Purgatory, Confession of Sins, Christian Marriage, and the First Pope. The author is Rev. T. E. Sherman, S.J., and the name of the writer is sufficient to lead the impress of reliability to the information imparted on those pages. The publisher is B. Herder, of 15 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. The volumes are sold at 5 cents each, or one dozen for 45 cents.

"THE BETTER PART"

Of valor is discretion," and the better part of the treatment of disease is prevention. Disease originates in impurities in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood. People who take it at this season say they are kept healthy the year round. It is because this medicine expels impurities and makes the blood rich and health-giving.

All liver ills are cured by Hood's Pills.

SUPPORT THE TEACHER.

Perhaps no class of persons meets with so much or so severe criticism as teachers. Much of this criticism is unjust and exists solely because parents and others listen to unverified reports and do nothing to acquaint themselves with the real inner workings of the school-room. Any person experienced with children knows that these reports, even when absolutely truthful from their point of view, cannot be relied upon.

Again, any one who has had the training of children has experienced the mortifying fact that even the best trained children sometimes woefully lapse from their knowledge of good manners and courtesy when away from home among other children. Some mothers will not tolerate any correction of their children's manners by the teacher, taking it as a direct insult to their home training, when it is but the result of childish heedlessness or self will.

No greater injury can be done a teacher than to condemn her at home in presence of her pupils. There are many—they usually allude to a teacher as a school-ma'am—who persist in believing and encouraging that a school-teacher is never to be regarded with other than suspicion.—"Home Journal and News."

YOUR WEAK SPOT.

Perhaps it is your throat, or your bronchial tubes. If you take cold easily, take Scott's Emulsion. It checks any tendency in your system to serious lung trouble.

ST. BRIDGET'S NIGHT REFUGE.

Report for week ending Sunday, 15th April, 1900.—Males, 400; females, 42; Irish, 192; French, 192; English, 27; Scotch and other nationalities, 31. Total, 442.

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## EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....APRIL 21, 1900.

## News of the Week.

Everything that touches upon the work done by the Christian Brothers no matter in what part of the world, or under what circumstances, has a deep and abiding interest for us. A couple of weeks ago over three thousand people, many of them prominent Catholics from London, attended the thirty-third annual meeting of former students of the Christian Brothers' College, 212 Rue de Rivoli, Paris. The chair was taken by M. Brunetiere, the well-known French Academician. The audience included the Prince of Corea, Admiral Mathieu, General de Larronque, Baron de Courcel, Abbe Doyen, Brother Stanislaus (director of the college), Brother Agnelis, and many deputies, senators, and literary and scientific men. M. Brunetiere in eloquent language, spoke of the work of the Christian Brothers during the past two centuries in all parts of the world. This famous teaching community despite persecution would, observed the speaker, continue the work of safeguarding the interests of the poor and of teaching the young.

Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, has introduced in the House of Lords a bill for the prevention of corrupt practices; that is to say bribes. An English organ dealing with the subject and the scope of the Bill, says:— "The Bill provides that any person giving, or any agent receiving, a valuable consideration shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to imprisonment for two years, or a fine of £500, or both, and may also be called upon to refund such consideration. It is proposed, if the Bill should become law, that its operations shall not be immediate in order that its provisions may be widely known before being enforced. That the Bill may pass and may prove effective as law must be the hope of all who desire that business should be conducted honestly and honorably. The progress of corruption has been unmistakable in modern times, and there can be no doubt that there are now some spheres of business in which it is held that success is scarcely possible upon the pure principles by which Lord Russell would govern all transactions. How far the law can under any circumstances restrain the customs of people who entertain such ideas it is not easy to say, but if the evil cannot be altogether ended, it can at least be checked."

Most of people have some species of "beté noir," we would not like to call it a crank, which besets their lives and haunts their happiest hours with a feeling of restless worry. The writer of the "Herald's" editorial-ettes seems to be afflicted with two of these phantoms which loom up at every turn, and assert their presence in a manner that necessitates some vent to his outraged feelings. In municipal affairs, ex-Alderman Kinsella is one of these; in all other domains the Irish race is the other one. It seems to us that there are enough of actual aldermen whose tactics are open to criticism without it being necessary to follow into private life one who in no way meddles with

public affairs. However, if the "Herald's" scribe needs this kind of opiate to induce slumber that possible a too sensitive conscience banishes, it does not hurt Mr. Kinsella, and may be a matter of "life and death," or in other words, of "bread and butter" for the writer; and, under such circumstances, we are confident that Mr. Kinsella does not begrudge the favor, even to an enemy.

As far as the Irish people are concerned, the following is at once a sample of the writer's keen anti-Irish sentiments and of his personal ignorance of aught connected with the Irish race:— "Dublin women are said to have been so transported at the sight of the Queen that they kissed large numbers of the Irish constabulary. It is to be presumed that this was less a mark of personal esteem than an evidence of general good faith."

We expect that the latter of the two sentences was intended to be witty; if so, we regret our inability to understand the plain meaning intended to be conveyed. We suppose that it has a meaning; but not being able to grasp it, we cannot be expected to laugh at the joke.

Under the heading "Punishment from Heaven," "La Semaine Religieuse" of last week has a terribly truthful account of a very wonderful event that recently happened in the little Central American Republic of Uruguay. A letter from a private source gives out the information the censorship of the President Estrada Cabrera suppressed. An altar was raised to the goddess of science, represented by a charming little girl. All the pupils of the various schools were ordered to pass in procession before her, chanting hymns of praise and burning incense. The parents of all the children were present as spectators; and the President, Estrada Cabrera, surrounded by all the Guatemalan garrison, gloried in his pagan idea. In the midst of all this rejoicing, a main column of the triumphal arch fell, killing the little goddess, and fully three hundred of the children engaged in this anti-Christian practice. The confusion was such that scores of men and women were trampled to death by the surging masses. The President, coward that he was, fearing a revolutionary movement, ordered his soldiers to fire in the crowd. The feast was celebrated for a first time this year; but there is no likelihood of it being repeated another year.

The lightning of God's vengeance darted out of a pure sky and fell without consideration of sex, age, or station—innocence or guilty, call it by any name you desire, still is it visibly the Hand of God that rules nations as well as individuals.

The "Canadian Trade Review" in announcing the death of a leading Irishman of Halifax, has this to say:—

Mr. Michael Dwyer, sole partner of the firm of John Tobin & Co., the largest wholesale grocers in the Maritime Provinces, died at New York, on Sunday, April 1st. No man in Halifax had identified himself more prominently with every phase of its commercial history for the past thirty years than Mr. Dwyer, and his death leaves a blank it will be difficult to fill. He was financial-

ly interested in most of the important business enterprises of the city and province, and was a director in the more prominent institutions, the Merchant's Bank of Halifax, the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., the Nova Scotia Sugar Refinery Co., the Halifax Tram Co., and others. Mr. Dwyer had not been in very robust health, but nothing serious was anticipated. He leaves a large estate.

Rev. Father Quilivan, P.P., St. Patrick's, has gone to New York to assist at a grand religious ceremony to be held in that city to-day.

Reports from Toronto say that the medical attendants of His Grace Archbishop O'Connor report an improvement in his condition.

A few days ago King Leopold, of Belgium, astonished his people by presenting the whole of his estate to the Government. No cause is assigned for his action.

Mr. John P. Dunne, the genial and able secretary-treasurer of the Capital Lacrosse Club, for many years, has decided to retire from the ranks. Mr. Dunne has hosts of friends in Montreal, who will regret to learn of his retirement at a time when his services are so much required.

A despatch from St. Helena, says: General Cronje and his wife and three members of the staff of the former Boer commandant, who, with other Boer prisoners, arrived on the Niobe and Milwaukee April 10, were landed on Monday, accompanied by Colonel Reeke.

Many improvements are being made upon the Catholic Summer School grounds at Cliff Haven, Lake Champlain. The Sisters of St. Joseph have begun the erection of a convent building there to cost \$100,000. In all there are three new buildings to be added this season.

The war office, a few days ago, published in the "Gazette" a despatch from Lord Roberts, dated February 13, submitting Gen. Buller's despatches describing the Spion Kop and other operations from Jan. 17th to January 24th. Lord Roberts deals severely with General Warren and some others. Even General Buller does not escape. Lord Roberts complains that the plan of operations is not clearly described in the despatches.

The "Ottawa Free Press" says:— The new St. Patrick's Literary and Scientific building, which it is proposed to build on Maria street, near the bridge, is practically assured for this summer.

Ald. Darcy Scott, president of the society, has so far received one thousand dollar subscriptions from eight prominent Irish residents. As the total cost is placed at \$17,000, there only remains \$7,000 to be raised by the society and smaller subscriptions.

There is a proposition to have a joint stock company formed which will control the building and sub-let it to the societies which wish to use it for meeting purposes.

A statement in connection with the subscriptions and the proposed manner of controlling the structure will likely be read at the annual meeting May 1st.

## "I WANT NO CHILDREN."

Such is the title of an article in the current number of "Young's Magazine," from the pen of Emanuel LeRoy. The writer contends that one of the great menaces to the stability of the American nation is the sentiment of repugnance for motherhood that seems to daily increase amongst the fashionable wives of the richer citizens. Possibly they might enjoy the caresses of an infant, but they feel that such delights cost too many sacrifices. Society has more claims upon them than home ever could have. Although the writer of the article in question, and the magazine itself seem to have nothing in common with the Catholic Church, still he pays a fine and highly merited tribute to the holy influence of Catholicity in such matters. He says:—

"The Catholic Faith impregnated motherhood as the divine blessing of God. It is the link which binds all Catholic families so closely together that no adversity, no trials, no shame can shadow their allegiance." He then adds, a few paragraphs further down: "The woman before or after marriage who cries out, 'I want no children,' must realize that she is untrue to every law of justice to herself, physically, socially, and the impulses of home and family."

We agree with Mr. LeRoy, as far as he goes, and we are pleased to find him paying such a tribute to the Catholic Church; but we can easily perceive that he has not grasped exactly the attitude of the Church, and the reasons for such an attitude. From a social point of view he has dealt well with the subject; but it is

particularly from a higher and a religious one that it must be considered. It is the sacramental impress given to marriage, by the Church, that raises motherhood to such a lofty plane in the economy of Catholicity. This phase of the matter is generally overlooked by writers upon matrimony, its privileges, or its obligations. It is the fact of a sacrament having been administered, that elevates Catholic motherhood to an enviable rank. A model of motherhood and of perfect human observance of the law, is Our Lady—the Blessed Mother of God. In preserving her as an example for the women of all times, the Church has done more for the preservation of the whole social fabric, than all the laws that legislators could enact in a century have been able to do.

It is becoming daily more and more apparent that the moral healthiness of the human family for the future must rest upon the Catholic teaching and practice in regard to divorce and to motherhood. This even the most bigoted enemies of our faith are obliged to acknowledge; and with that acknowledgment must inevitably arise a great tide of sentiment favorable to Catholicity in all its dogma. And, under God to Mary Immaculate is all this happy change due.

## THE PAIN OF DYING

Professor Nothager, of Vienna, after many years of close observation, and on the strength of scientific deductions, has affirmed with certainty that death is physically without pain. He argues that consciousness is gone in almost every possible case before the heart ceases to beat. At that moment death takes place. The Professor may be perfectly right, and it may bring some consolation to the many who fear the "pains of death." Still, it cannot be denied, that if the exact moment of death is one of painlessness, the approach to that moment is generally a period of agony, both physical and mental.

There is something of the materialistic that becomes repulsive for the Christian in this manner of considering death. After all: what matter does it make if the moment of death be one of intense pain, or one of unconsciousness, or one of peculiar delight, or delightful sensations? At best, it is only a second of time. It is before death, and after death that the real terrors arise. Before death the physical as well as mental sufferings; after death, the dread judgment of God. There is nothing to robman of these terrors—except it be Christian resignation before death, and good works that are recorded after death. Besides, there must be an element of cowardice in our nature; we fear pain, we dread the ordeal of death; yet we never dream of considering the pains of death in the light of penalties. Is it not better for a man to suffer great torture at the close of this life, than to suffer worse torture at the commencement of the next life? There is a lack of that grand Christian spirit of sacrifice in the world; there is little left of the spirit of suffering once so characteristic of the follower of Christ. Hence we find professors seeking—and in vain—for means of avoiding that which God has ordained must come to pass. The material governs the spiritual to-day in this world; were it not for the soul infused by the Catholic Church into society, paganism would soon return to rule the destinies of our human race.

## LENTEN LESSONS.

The Detroit "News-Tribune," in a recent number contained a strange rigmarole about Holy Week. It was a contribution signed W. F. F. J., and headed "Oddities of Holy Week." Decidedly the writer was not penetrated with any wholesome awe or reverence as far as the solemn events commemorated during that week are concerned. However, he told one very great, and certainly regrettable truth when he wrote about Good Friday, that "where it is a holiday, it is generally a day of pleasure, on which springtide excursions commence, and fairs and sports are held." Unfortunately, this is only too frequently the case. But this treatment of the subject is sublime, is sacred compared to the expressed sentiments of a lady of fashion who had recently been interviewed on the subject of her way of spending Lent. We do not think that her remarks are at all varnished or exaggerated; but, in any case, they are the plain statement of a situation that has been described more than once, an example of which there are hundreds of examples in this very city of Montreal. Certainly a true Catholic on reading the following cannot but mark the paganism that pervades the whole social world:—

"How have I spent Lent? Well, that's the question, how did I spend it? I was just looking back the

other day, and wondering how the time had passed. You see, when there are no functions or entertainments to distinguish one day from another, the time slips by uneventfully, and you do not know where it has gone.

"Of course, I suppose you want an edifying recital of penances and mortifications, and all that sort of thing? No? Just the truth? Well, I am afraid it will scandalize you. Lent, as I review it, presents a long vista of rest and idleness. Do you know that I always sleep later in the mornings during Lent than at any other time of year. Doesn't sound very Lenten, does it? But it's a fact. There is nothing urgent to rout one out of the pillows, don't you know. You don't have to tear yourself out of a doze, because you realize the necessity of going down town to get some lace for the gown you are going to wear to the luncheon. Neither do you have to be up, before you are ready, in order that the sewing girl may not be waiting to fit you.

"During almost the whole of Lent I have had my breakfast sent up to my room, and have eaten it in bed, and then have snuggled down again and read a book for awhile, and have finally got up and meandered about the house in a negligee all morning.

"And yet, I have not spent all Lent in that way either. I have devoted considerable time to my voice, have taken two singing lessons a week, and have practices as much as three hours a day—some days. But when you speak of Lent, don't you know, there are so many things to be considered. The first part of Lent is always gloomy, nasty weather, and the weather is sure to regulate my actions to a certain extent. I had some easy times then, in a way. I always had a couple of the girls in to dinner, oftener than during the regular season, and we used to have real, quiet sociable times.

"But now it does not seem a bit the same, for the weather is so beautiful. Lately, I have spent some delightful days—but you don't want to hear about my delightful times, do you?—yes?—well, one of my friends and I have gone down in the morning and shopped and shopped. Then we have lunched down town, and probably gone to the matinee afterward, or else shopped some more. Some people tell me I am very blasé, but if there is one thing that can rouse my enthusiasm it is to go around to the shops this charming weather, and see all the pretty new things. It makes me think of the sea-shore, and summer, and golf—golf, oh, I am just aching to go out and whack those balls again! But I am digressing."

Digression, or not, there is no need to follow this lady any further in her Lenten experiences. We can readily understand that she is not a Catholic; but even that fact only serves to accentuate more fully how Protestantism has whirled the world away from the practices of Christianity and renewed, on the face of the earth, the worst samples of paganism—both socially and religiously. If, by any chance, the lady in question should be a Roman Catholic, we pity still more her ignorance, indolence, and lack of Christian spirit. In all that account of how Lent is spent, there is no word about the early mass to attend, the beads to say, the fasts to keep, the many little sacrifices to be made; yet such is the life of seven out of every ten of the "new women," the females of the day.

## THE S.A.A.A.

The season of 1899 is about to close with the regular annual meeting of the S.A.A.A.; a season of triumphs unsurpassed in the annals of athletics in Montreal. Two championships to the credit of the "Wearers of the Green" is something that may well cause legitimate pride. Before the records of the season just elapsed should be fully examined, and a new page in their book of successes turned over, a most pleasant and enthusiastic reunion took place on Tuesday night. The occasion was the presentation of gold watches to Captain O'Connell, Moore, Tucker, Hinton, Quinn, Finlayson, Smith, Currie, Robertson, Dade, Hoobin, Hendry and Brennan, players of the Senior team, and B. Dunphy, the veteran trainer and guardian of the S.A.A.A. clubhouse; a well deserved tribute, and a most "timely" one. The event will long remain fixed in the memories of all who had the pleasure of being present in St. Ann's Hall. Several interesting speeches were delivered by the officers of the Association and by staunch friends of the team, all of which rang with a tone of deep-felt satisfaction at the results of the season of 1899. One single note, in a minor key, broke in upon the jubilant harmony of every expression, and that silence producing note was one of regret for the absence of the late John Stinson, who had contri-

buted so much to the victories on the field, and whose sad end followed almost immediately upon the winning of the championship.

Not only has the Association triumphed in the sphere of active athletics, but its officers deserve the highest praise for the financial successes of the season. We are informed that when all expenses are deducted, there will be over three thousand dollars to place to the reduction of the capital debt. This is certainly a result which speaks well for the management.

We cannot refer, even hurriedly, to the presentation of Tuesday evening, without making special mention of the admirable address delivered on that occasion, by Rev. Father Strubbe, C.S.S.R. It is to be regretted that we are unable to give the text of Father Strubbe's speech, the more so that it was one of the most complete and able addresses ever delivered in Montreal on the subject of athletics in general, and the national game in particular. We can only express the hope that on some future occasion, the Rev. Father will have an opportunity of repeating his eloquent and pertinent remarks to some other gathering of athletes.

Basing his principal argument upon the old Latin axiom of "a sound mind in a sound body," the Rev. Father pointed out how of late, nearly all institutions of education have come to realize the necessity of devoting certain portions of the day to exercises of a physical kind; be it lacrosse, or any other game. As to the national game, he dwelt upon it from a Canadian national standpoint; then he pointed out how much good the members of the S.A.A.A. were doing for themselves and for the whole community. He made the startling assertion, that a good lacrosse player must be a moral man. This is proved in a most convincing manner.

## Examinations for Teachers' Diplomas.

"La Semaine Religieuse" gives full details concerning the examinations for primary instruction diplomas, to be held on the 26th June next, and the days following. The programme is exactly the same as that of last year. The examinations will be held in the following places:—

Montreal, Quebec, Trois-Rivieres, Saint Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Nicolet, Rimouski, Chicoutimi, Valleyfield, Hull, Baie-Saint-Paul, Carleton Place, Farnham, Fraserville, Hare-ux-Maisons, Montebello, New Carlisle, Porce, Pointe-aux-Esquimaux, Portage-du-Fort, Roberval, Sainte-Anne-des-Monts, Saint Ferdinand d'Iffifax, Saint Jovite, Sainte Marie de la Beauce, Tadoussac and Victoriaville.

All persons desirous of undergoing the examinations, must, at least thirty days before the date fixed, that is to say, before the 26th May, inform the secretary of the Board of their intention, and at the same time send him:

1st. A certificate of morals and of religious instruction, signed by the parish priest, or assistant priest of the parish, in which he (or she) has resided during the past six months.

2nd. His baptismal certificate.

3rd. The sum fixed as examination fee. That sum is \$3.00 for an elementary diploma, \$4.00 for a model diploma, and \$5.00 for an academic diploma.

To be admitted to examination, a young man should reach, at least, eighteen years before the first of August next, and a young girl should have completed her sixteen years before that date. Candidates who have been put back at former examinations, need not send baptismal certificates again, but they must send certificates of morality and of religious instruction. Any of them who should pay again the fee, must mention the fact in sending it. Each accepted candidate will receive an admission card from the Board.

The request for admission, accompanied with all necessary documents, should be addressed to Mr. J. N. Miller, secretary of the Central Board of Catholic Examiners, Public Instruction Department, Quebec.

For more detailed instructions, forms, blanks, etc., consult the April issue of "L'Enseignement Primaire," published by Mr. C. J. Maguan, P. O. Box 1094, Quebec.

There are several other pamphlets, especially in French, that give all the details as to what is required of the candidate. By asking in any of the Catholic book-sellers' establishments, in the city, these pamphlets may be had.

There is no moral training in the development of the intellect. We have got far enough along to realize that the majority of criminals inflicting humanity are educated.

Blessed is the memory of those who have kept themselves unspotted from the world! Yet more blessed and more the memory of those who have kept themselves unspotted in the world.

# THE CONNAUGHT RANGER'S BUDGET.

**THE HIBERNIAN KNIGHTS.**—The encouragement which the Hibernian Knights are receiving from their friends, in connection with the proposed visit to Boston next month is of the most gratifying nature. It should be borne in mind, that the expense of sending thirty or forty men from here to that city is something enormous. It is not fair that these men, the majority of whom are horny-handed sons of toil, should be asked—if they were in a position to do so—to contribute all the expense, when it is considered that a great object is in view. Many of the people here do not seem to realize the great impression our own little contingent would leave on the liberty loving masses of the Irish American residents of the neighboring republic, who are often wont to look on the Canadian Irish as an inferior section of the great Celtic race. It is, therefore to be hoped, that the appeal the Knights have made to their many friends will not go unheeded. A "Smoker" will be also held on the 26th inst., in their own hall, and a genuine Irish night is promised those who will attend.

**ST. MARY'S PARISH.**—One of the grandest sights ever witnessed in St. Mary's, took place on Palm Sunday, at eight o'clock mass, when fully four hundred men of the parish, members of St. Mary's Court, No. 164, Emerald Court, 356, C.O.P., and Branch 54, C.M.B.A., of Canada, received Holy Communion in a body.

**THE VETS AGAIN.**—The regular meeting of the Old Guard, on Wednesday evening, was well attended. President McMorrow presided. The quarterly report for the quarter ending March 31st, showed a net gain of two hundred and eight dollars, and an increase in membership of twenty-seven. A delegation from the Ladies' Auxiliary paid a friendly visit in connection with their coming entertainment. The circular from Division No. 1, of Quebec, concerning the memorial at Grosse Isle, was read. The delegates to the county Board were instructed to bring the matter before that body at their meeting on Friday evening. The members will give a grand complimentary entertainment to their friends in their new hall, in the first week of May.

**THE OLD TONGUE.**—The classes of the Gaelic Society, on Tuesday evening, were well attended. The full staff of teachers were present, and it was a pleasure to notice the enthusiasm manifested by those in attendance.

**THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.**—As the National Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians draws near, it is to be hoped that the delegates are devoting a little time to preparing suggestions for amendments to the constitution. The present one is the poorest the Order was ever governed by. Not a section of 3 but one could, as the great Council once said, drive a coach and four through. Many clauses would take a Philadelphia lawyer to explain. Another important matter for the consideration of the delegates is the selection of officers. The present National President, the Hon. John T. Keatinge, is a good man, a sterling Irishman, and a devoted Nationalist; but he is a very busy man, and has little leisure time at his disposal. He cannot give the attention to the work of the organization that it requires. Again, a President who gives three different rulings on constitutional matters, in as many different States, is likely to have trouble at some time or another. Every County, in the United States or Canada, has a perfect right according to the constitution to regulate the maximum initiation fee. This is very plain. But this privilege has been denied us in Montreal, while the old Divisions of the Order in Massachusetts and New York, have been protected by the rulings of the National President. On this particular point, the Order requires that its National Executive should be a man of cool judgment, whose rulings will be impartial to all. The Massachusetts delegation will, this year, put forward their State President for the National office. Honest "Ned" Slattery, as he is known throughout the New England States, would make an ideal National President. He should receive the largest vote ever cast for National President.

**PROVINCIAL CONVENTIONS.**—After the National Convention, the different State conventions take place. The Provincial conventions will be held about the first week in June. The Quebec Provincial Convention will be held in Quebec, though I am informed that negotiations are in progress to hold it in this city,

which would mean a large saving to the Local Divisions. Of course, the usual rumors are afloat about the prospective candidates, and there are, I am informed, no less than a baker's dozen in the field. The present head of the Provincial executive, Aid. Reynolds, of Quebec, will have served his second bi-annual term, and intends retiring from the Provincial directorate. Bro. Reynolds is an able and consistent member of the organization, and a sterling devoted son of Erin. It is to be hoped his successor will be of the same calibre.

**THE COUNTY CONVENTION** will take place towards the end of June, and speculation is rife as to who will step into County President Rawley's shoes. The Order has made great progress under the present veteran County President, and it is to be hoped that his successor will take the same interest in promulgating Hibernianism. About two-thirds of the delegates to the County Board are looking on the office with a coveted eye. It is rather premature yet to make any predictions, but it is to be hoped that a worthy successor to County President Rawley will be elected.

**A.O.H. AND IRISH LANGUAGE.**—President Lavelle, of the Gaelic Society, will attend the National Convention in Boston. Mr. Lavelle will be one of the delegation from the Gaelic League, which will appear before the National Convention, and impress on that body the necessity of opening and closing the meetings in the Irish language. This would be the greatest boon the Irish language movement could get. The delegation will consist of Major McCrystal, of New York. W. J. Baile, New York, Miss Geraldine Daverty, New York, Professor Chas. O'Farrell, Boston, Mr. John Lavelle, Montreal, and several other well known Gaelic speakers.

**TO JOIN THE KNIGHTS.**—A large delegation from the Ancient Capital will accompany the Knights to Boston. The secretary of the Grosse Isle Monument Committee is in communication with the Captain regarding railway rates, etc.

**DIVISION NO. 4, A.O.H.,** held its regular meeting on last Monday evening, with President Bisset presiding. The regular routine of business was transacted.

**A NEW COURT** of the Catholic Order of Foresters will be organized this month in St. Patrick's parish. The charter list contains some thirty-seven names.

**THE SUPREME COUNCIL** of the C.M.B.A., will meet this year in Buffalo, N.Y., during the month of September.

**AT THE POINT.**—The seventh annual entertainment, under the auspices of Division No. 2, A.O.H., in the Sarsfield hall, Centre street, on Easter Monday evening, was a pronounced success, and reflected the highest credit on the painstaking efforts of the committee in charge. The hall was beautifully decorated. Mr. Michael Lynch, President of the Division, presided, and with him were seated the Rev. W. O'Meara, P.P., Rev. Father McDonald, Mr. W. Rawley, County President, County Secretary McIver, and the lecturer of the evening, Mr. Dugald McDonald, of the Inland Revenue Department. A carefully selected programme of Irish music, vocal and instrumental, was rendered by leading amateurs of the parish. The feature of the evening was Mr. B. McDonald's address.

**BRANCH 54.**—The concert, which was given by Branch 54, C.M.B.A., on Easter Monday evening, in St. Mary's hall, was in every way a decided success. The hall was well filled, and the audience thoroughly enjoyed every item on the programme, which was a long and varied one. President O'Brien presided. In opening the proceedings, he referred to the good work of the Branch, over which he had the honor to preside. He appealed to the ladies to urge their husbands and sweethearts to join the C.M.B.A.

Mr. Frank J. Curran, advocate, was the speaker of the evening, and was accorded a rousing reception. His address was listened to with the greatest attention throughout. He spoke for a considerable time on the aims and objects of the C.M.B.A., and showed in a very convincing manner how the C.M.B.A. ranked as one of the finest organizations of its kind in Canada. Branch 54 is to be congratulated on its success.

**DIVISION NO. 5, A.O.H.,** held another large meeting on Wednesday evening, with President McNichol presiding. Five new candidates were

initiated, eleven elected, and nine proposed. The regular routine of business was transacted.

**DIVISION NO. 3, A.O.H.,** held their regular meeting on Wednesday evening. Vice-President McCarthy in the chair. Three new candidates were proposed.

**DIVISION NO. 8,** held a good meeting on Wednesday night. President Lavelle presiding. As is usual with this Branch, the meeting was opened and closed in the Irish language. Five new candidates were initiated, and three applications received. Much important work was transacted, and the County President and several members of Division No. 3 paid a fraternal visit. The County President made a lengthy address on the aims and objects of the Order. He dwelt upon the imperative necessity of members living up to and respecting the constitution. Several other visiting members also spoke, including Bros. Fogarty and Meehan, of Division No. 3.

**IMPERIAL FEDERATION.**—One of the most interesting debates ever held by St. Gabriel's '98 Literary and Debating Society, took place on Wednesday evening, April 11, in St. Gabriel's Church hall. The subject of the evening was: "Resolved, that Imperial Federation would benefit Canada." After the subject had been debated with great ability by the speakers on both sides, a vote was taken, which resulted in giving the decision to the negative side. The speakers on the affirmative side were: Chas. Sweeny, leader; Mr. Sheridan and D. McCarthy; and on the negative, P. Monahan, leader; George P. Rapple and John Cantwell.

## CONNAUGHT RANGER. C. M. B. A.

Branch No. 232, Grand Council of Canada, held their closing progressive euchre party and social in Beaman's Conservatory Hall, on Easter Monday evening, and a large number of members of the C.M.B.A. and their friends were present. There were upwards of 75 couple who took part in the progressive euchre and social, and each one present enjoyed themselves to their heart's content.

The arrangements were most perfect, and the officers of the Branch are to be congratulated upon the manner in which they looked to every detail and performed their arduous duties. Every attention was given to the many friends of this highly esteemed Branch, and they were loud in their praises for the courtesy shown them by the members of the committee. Nothing was left undone to make all enjoy themselves, and it must certainly be said that the Committee of Management in charge of affairs of Branch No. 232, when it comes to social matters are stalwarts, and they are deserving of all praise.

The systematic manner in which their past entertainments have been conducted was in evidence last Monday evening, and everything passed off with smoothness and precision, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasures of the evening. The progressive euchre playing started at 9.15 p.m., and continued unabated until 11.30 p.m., when 15 games all told had been played. The playing was most spirited, which was, no doubt, occasioned by the fact that the prizes which were on view in the hall, were the most handsome and costly that have ever been given for a like entertainment, held under the auspices of any society.

Many were the remarks made upon the excellence of the prizes, and the good judgment and taste exercised by the gentlemen who formed the committee. Many were the envious glances, cast upon the fortunate ladies and gentlemen who had won them as they were called to receive the reward. The presentations were made by Grand Deputies J. J. Costigan and J. H. Feeley, Chancellors T. P. Tansey and T. A. Lynch, Bro. E. J. Curran and President T. R. Cowan, of Branch 232. As each lady and gentleman received their prize they were accorded quite an ovation.

After the prizes had been distributed, the floor was cleared, and the committee, assisted by the caterer, changed the scene, of what had been a short while before, a euchre party, into a banquet room. Tables were brought in heavily laden with good things, which had expressly been prepared for this occasion under the personal supervision of Bro. W. J. Shea, who is a member of Branch 232. When the guests were seated, the committee attended to their wants, everyone being well looked after. Bro. Shea was the recipient of many congratulations upon the excellence of the menu.

To the gentlemen who composed the Committee of Management are due many thanks for the manner in which they carried out their duties,

and future entertainments, if in the same hands, are bound to be as successful as they have been for the season just brought to a close.

The following are the names of the committee: President, T. R. Cowan; Chan., T. A. Lynch; Chan., T. M. Ireland; Bros. J. H. Neilson, R. J. Cherry, W. J. Elliott, W. E. Durack, W. J. Shea, E. M. Rowan, J. McDonald, T. McHillivray, A. C. Coleman, E. Thompson and G. A. Carpenter.

The following are the names of the successful winners:—

- 1st. Lady's prize, Miss M. Crowley, brass mounted decorated china fern pot.
- 2nd. Lady's prize, Mrs. Ryburgh, Limoge's china berry set.
- 3rd. Lady's prize, Miss Adrian, berry dish.
- 1st. Gent's prize, Mr. J. A. Blanchfield, piano lamp.
- 1st. Gent's prize, Mr. J. A. Blanchfield, Donlon cheese dish.
- 3rd. Gent's prize, E. Quinn, loving cup.

## OBITUARY.

**MR. PATRICK KENNY.**—As we go to press we have received the sad intelligence of the death of one of Montreal's best known citizens in the person of Mr. Patrick Kenny, wood and coal dealer, of St. Ann's Ward. Possibly no one individual citizen was better known throughout the length and breadth of St. Ann's district, and even all over the city his field of acquaintanceship was very extensive. Amongst the poorer citizens there is many a heart, that has a warm corner for Mr. Kenny; for, in the hour of distress, he has kept the fire burning on many a hearth that would otherwise have been cold during the severe winter. He was an enthusiastic Irishman, and always took a keen interest in everything affecting the Old Land, and her prospects. He also was a factor of considerable importance in all the great political contests that St. Ann's has experienced for twenty years back. Mr. Kenny will be missed and regretted by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances; we join them all in sympathy and in prayers for his soul's rest.

**PATRICK HAMILTON.**—It is our melancholy duty to also announce the death of an old and valued member of St. Anthony's parish, in the person of Mr. Patrick Hamilton, father of Mr. John J. Hamilton, office manager for the firm of James McCready & Co. The funeral, which was held on Friday, was attended by a large number of citizens.—R.I.P.

**SISTER DE LA SALLE CUDDHY.**—Early on Easter Sunday morning, there passed away a noble soul in the person of Rev. Sister M. De La Salle Cuddhy, Superioress of the Convent of Mercy, Brasher Falls, N. Y. The deceased had been ailing but a short time, yet everything that medical aid could do was done, but all proved fruitless. On Holy Thursday, the Rev. Father Nyhan, the Pastor, administered to the dying Superioress the last rites of Holy Mother Church. She rallied until the dawn of that great festival Easter, when her soul departed unto her eternal spouse to receive her well-merited reward. Rev. Sister M. De La Salle Cuddhy received her primary education at the Presentation Convent, Cathedral Square, St. John's, Newfoundland. After coming to Canada she pursued her studies at Loretto Convent, Toronto, after which going to New York, she graduated from Hoggansburg Academy, being then in her eighteenth year. She afterwards entered the Order of the Sisters of Mercy, and at twenty she made her profession. In 1891, she was appointed Superioress of Brasher Falls Convent, and her great work in this place bore abundant fruit. She endeared herself to everyone, both Protestants as well as Catholics, and when the news of her death went forth, it caused a gloom over all the town. Resting in a beautiful casket with magnificent mountings, sent by a friend, lay the remains of the devoted Sister of Mercy in the little convent chapel. On Tuesday morning, at 8 o'clock, the remains were brought to the large Assembly Hall, in order that the Protestants might look upon her countenance for the last time. Hundreds of them, including the high and public schools with their different teachers, viewed the remains. At 9.30 the funeral cortege left the convent on route to the church. At this time the bells of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, the Public and High Schools, the town bell, tolled forth their mournful sounds as a mark of respect to the deceased. In the funeral cortege were the High and Public School children, and hundreds of friends and admirers. Shops were closed, business suspended, and the little town of Brasher was in deep mourning. From far and near people came to honor her memory. At the church, the body was received by six priests, and as the casket was borne up the aisle the Rev. Sister M. Joseph, sang sweetly the beautiful profession hymn: "This day thou shalt be crowned." The solemn Requiem Mass was sung by Rev. Father Nolan, assisted by Rev. Fathers Driscoll and Murphy, as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. The convent pupils, assisted by the Sisters and the leading singers of the town and accompanied by the Roffe orchestra, rendered the music with soul-inspiring effect. At the conclusion of the mass, the Rev. Father Murphy pronounced the funeral panegyric. The church was beautifully draped, and was thronged to the doors, many being unable to gain admittance. At the grave, the last prayers were recited by the Rev. Father Nyhan, assisted by Rev. Fathers Driscoll and Rossiter. It was a special request that the people asked to have the remains of the beloved Sister buried near those in whose be-

half she had labored so well and successfully.

All the classes of the different schools, together with many friends, sent beautiful and costly floral offerings.

At the time of her death she was in her twenty-sixth year. The deceased was a sister of the Rev. Brother Edmund, F.S.C., De La Salle Institute, Chicago, and Mr. R. J. Louis Cuddily, professor of St. Mary's Academy of this city.

**CHARLES O'HARA.**—This week it is our painful duty to record the death of Mr. Chas. O'Hara, 10th Con. Sullivan. Mr. O'Hara was born in County Leitrim, Ireland, in 1821, and came to Canada in 1847. He settled first in Tp. of Scarborough, York County, removing to Sullivan in the year 1860. In addition to his widow, he leaves a family of three sons and four daughters. The sons are James and Charles, of Sullivan, and John in Chicago. The daughters are, Mrs. Thos. Burns, of 2nd. Con. Bentinck; Mrs. Michael Burns, of Hanover; Sister Euphemie, of St. Joseph's Convent, Hamilton, and Miss Mary, at home. Mr. O'Hara was an upright man, and was very highly respected by all who knew him. He had many warm friends, and no enemies. His death occurred on Thursday, April 5th, and on the following Monday his remains were laid to rest in Dornock Catholic Cemetery.—R.I.P.

It is our sad duty this week to record the death of Catherine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. O'Hara, of 10th Con. Sullivan. For the past six weeks deceased had been in poor health, and for two years has been a sufferer from lung trouble. During her long illness she exhibited the most remarkable patience and fortitude, being always cheerful and resigned to her fate. Her sufferings were ended on Thursday, March the 22nd. Deceased was 24 years old. The funeral took place the following Saturday in Dornock Catholic Cemetery. The bereaved family have the sympathy of the entire community.—R.I.P.

Just as we go to press, we are called upon to announce the death of a well known young Irish Catholic resident of Montreal, Mr. Robert J. Anderson, who for many years was prominent in all gatherings, religious, national and social, connected with his nationality. He attended his office on Tuesday last, apparently enjoying his usual health, but during the closing hours of the day was seized with a sudden attack of weakness, from which he did not recover, passing away peacefully on Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Anderson was, during his school days, one of the brightest students in our parochial schools, having won several gold medals; in business circles he was acknowledged to occupy a foremost rank in his particular line—the wholesale tea trade. He had many friends, who will regret to learn of his demise.—R.I.P.

## "Winter Finds Out What Summer Lays By."

*Be it spring, summer, autumn or winter, someone in the family is "under the weather" from trouble originating in impure blood or low condition of the system.*

All these, of whatever name, can be cured by the great blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. *It never disappoints.*

**BOLLS.**—"I was troubled with boils for months. I was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after using a few bottles have not since been bothered." E. H. GLADWIN, Truro, N.S.

**Could Not Sleep.**—"I did not have any appetite and could not sleep at night. Was so tired I could hardly walk. Read about Hood's Sarsaparilla, took four bottles and it restored me to perfect health." Miss Jessie TENNANT, Grandbrook, Ont.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never Disappoints

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

**MCCORMACK'S PECTORAL BALSAM**  
CURES COUGHS and COLDS. Never Fails.  
PRICE - 25 CENTS.  
**P. MCCORMACK & Co.**  
Cor. McGill and Notre Dame Sts.  
And cor. Prince Arthur and Park As.

**PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,** District of Montreal. No. 112.

**SUPERIOR COURT.**  
Dame Wilhelmine Anne Marie Jean Charles, of the City and District of Montreal, wife doctel; et commune en biens quant aux acquets, of Marie Clement Pierre Celestin Mathieu Raymond Beaulac, manager, of the same place, duly authorized to ester en justice, has, this day, instituted an action in separation as to property against her said husband.

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7 ST. LAWRENCE STREET.  
Telephone 2001.

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50 Cases Spaten Beer. In Quarts and Pints. Direct from the Brewery, Gabriel Sedlmayr's Celebrated Munich German Beer (Dark).

**The Spaten Beer.**  
In pint bottles, \$1.80 per dozen.  
\$13.75 per original case of 100 pints  
\$8.25 per dozen quarts.  
\$12.50 per case of 50 quarts.

**Kappor's Elberfeld Pilsener Beer**  
\$1.80 per dozen pints.  
\$2.75 per dozen quarts.  
\$10.50 per case of 4 dozen quarts.  
\$10.00 per case of 6 dozen pints  
**Hanneman's Maunch.**  
**Royal Bavarian Beer**  
\$1.80 per dozen pints.  
\$2.75 per dozen quarts.  
\$10.00 per case of 4 dozen pints.  
\$10.50 per case of 6 dozen quarts.  
FRASER, VIGER & CO.

**FINE OLD IRISH WHISKIES.**  
**The Dublin Distillers Co.**  
**WM. JAMESON'S HARP Brand of DUBLIN WHISKY.**

**Wm Jameson's "Single Harp" Whisky.**  
\$1.00 per bottle.  
\$11.00 per case.

**Wm. Jameson's "Three Harp" Whisky**  
\$1.25 per bottle.  
\$13.00 per case.

**Sir John Power & Sons Dublin Whiskies**  
**Powers' "One Swallow" Whisky.**  
90 cents per bottle.  
\$10.25 per case.

**Powers' "Three Swallow" Whisky.**  
\$1.00 per bottle.  
\$11.25 per case.

**John Jameson & Sons' Dublin Whisky.**  
**John Jameson's "One Star" Whisky**  
\$1.00 per bottle.  
\$11.00 per case.

**John Jameson's "Three Star" Whisky**  
\$1.25 per bottle.  
\$13.00 per case.

**E. & J. Burke's Old Irish Whisky.**  
**Burke's "Three Star" Whisky.**  
75 cents per quart bottle.  
\$8.25 per case of one dozen quarts.  
\$1.10 per imperial quart flask.  
\$12.00 per case of 12 flasks.  
\$1.50 in Old Dutch Decanters.  
\$15.50 per case of one dozen Old Dutch Decanters.  
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**"Condensed Milk" and "Condensed Coffee"**  
In one pound cans.

At prices within the reach of all.  
**The "Oak Brand" Condensed Milk.**  
15 cents per can...\$1.60 per dozen.  
**The "Oak Brand" Condensed Coffee.**  
30 cents per can...\$3.00 per doz. cans

**GRAPE JUICE, GRAPE JUICE**  
Absolutely pure and non-alcoholic.  
**"Ruby" Grape Juice in pint bottles**  
35 cents per bottle...\$3.75 per dozen  
**"Ruby" Grape Juice in quart bottles**  
65 cents per bottle...\$7.00 per doz.  
**"Dewey's" Grape Juice in pint bottles**  
35 cents per bottle.

**BUTTER, BUTTER, BUTTER**  
The choicest Dairy and Creamery Butter

In 1-lb prints. In 1-lb blocks. In 5-lb pails. In 10-lb tubs. In 20-lb tubs. In 30, 50 and 70-lb tubs.

Fresh supplies twice a week from the best Dairies and Creameries in the townships.

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Aim at perfection in everything, though in most things it is unattainable; however, they who aim at it and persevere will come much nearer to it than those whose laziness and despondency make them give it up as unattainable.

A Lesson in Worldliness.

A CHAPTER FOR PARENTS.

"THAT boy needs more attention," said Mr. Green, referring to his eldest son, a lad whose wayward temper and inclination to vice demanded a steady, consistent, wise, and ever-present exercise of parental watchfulness and authority.

"You may well say that," returned the mother of the boy, for to her the remark had been made. "He is getting entirely beyond me."

"If I only had the time to look after him!" Mr. Green sighed as he uttered these words. "I think you ought to take more time for a purpose like this," said Mrs. Green.

"More time!" Mr. Green spoke with marked impatience. "What time have I to attend to him, Margaret? Am I not entirely absorbed in business? Even now I should be at the counting-house, and am only kept away by your late breakfast."

Just then the breakfast bell rang, and Mr. and Mrs. Green, accompanied by their children, repaired to the dining-room. John, the boy about whom the parents had been talking, was among the number.

in order that he might have a quiet evening for rest, business reflection, or the enjoyment of a new book. Mr. Green had so much to do and so much to think about that he had no time to attend to his children; and this neglect was daily leaving upon them ineffaceable impressions that would inevitably mar the happiness of their after lives.

"I don't believe," said Mrs. Green, one day, "that John is learning much at the school where he goes. I think you ought to see after him a little. He never studies a lesson at home."

"That may happen," said Mrs. Green. "Still, I really think you ought to know, for yourself, how John is getting along. Of one thing I am certain, he does not improve in good manners nor good temper in the least. And he is never in the house between school-hours, except to get his meals. I wish you would require him to be at your counting-house during the afternoons. School is dismissed at four o'clock, and he ranges the streets with other boys, and goes where he pleases from that time until night."

"That's very bad," — Mr. Green spoke in a concerned voice, — "very bad. And it must be broken up. But as to having him with me, that is out of the question. He would be into everything, and keep me in hot water all the while. He'd like to come well enough. I do not doubt; but I can't have him there."

"I might, but I haven't time to attend to him, Margaret. Business is business, and cannot be interrupted," Mrs. Green sighed, and then remarked: "I wish you would call on Mr. Elden and have a talk with him about John."

"I will, if you think it best," "Do so, by all means. And beside, I would give more time to John in the evenings. If, for instance, you devoted an evening to him once a week, it would enable you to understand how he is progressing, and give you a control over him not now possessed."

tion; but she was inadequate to the task imposed.

From the second school at which John was entered he was dismissed within three months, for bad conduct. He was then sent to school in a distant city, where, removed from all parental restraint and admonition, he made viler associates than any he had hitherto known, and took thus a lower step in vice.

And yet, for all this sad result of parental neglect, Mr. Green devoted no more time nor care to his children. Business absorbed the whole man. He was a merchant, both body and soul. His responsibilities were not felt as extending beyond his counting-house, further than to provide for the worldly well-being of his family.

At the end of a year John came home from sea, a rough, cigar-smoking, dram-drinking, overgrown boy of eighteen, with all his sensual desires and animal passions more active than when he went away, while his intellectual faculties and moral feelings were in a worse condition than at his separation from home.

Several months elapsed, Mr. Green had returned home, well satisfied with his day's business. In his pocket was the afternoon paper, which, after the younger children were in bed, and the older ones out of his way, he sat down to read. His eyes turned to the foreign intelligence, and almost the first sentence he read was the intelligence of his son's death.

Random Notes For Busy Households.

THE COFFEE POT.—The care of the coffee-pot is one of the simple details of housekeeping that are neglected every day in nine-tenths of the houses throughout the land.

When the average cook finally attempts the cleaning of the coffee-pot that has stood on the range or around the kitchen for hours, holding the remnants of the breakfast coffee, she will probably plunge it into a pan full of greasy dish-water and wash it out with a far from clean dish-cloth.

HOME MADE BREAD. — A correspondent of an exchange offers the following formula for ordinary white bread. For four small loaves of bread take 2½ pints of lukewarm water, milk, or milk and water half and half; if all water, add 1 small teaspoonful of butter or lard.

not power to ask the cause of her husband's sudden exclamation; but her heart, that ever yearned toward her absent boy, instinctively divined the truth.

"John is dead!" said Mr. Green, at length, speaking in a trepidulous tone of voice. There was from the mother no wild burst of anguish. The boy had been dying to her daily for years, and she had suffered for him worse than the pangs of death.

"If we were only blameless of the poor child's death!" said Mrs. Green, lifting her tearful eyes, after the lapse of nearly ten minutes, and speaking in a sad, self-rebuking tone of voice.

How these words of the grieving mother smote upon his heart. He did not respond to them. How could he do so at that moment? "Where is Edward?" he inquired, at length.

"I don't know," sobbed the mother. "He is out somewhere almost every evening. Oh! I wish you would look to him a little more closely. He is past my control."

"I must do so," returned Mr. Green, speaking from a strong conviction of the necessity of doing as his wife suggested; "if I only had a little more time."

After that, Mr. Green made an effort to exercise more control over his children; but he had left the reins loose so long that his tighter grasp produced restiveness and rebellion. He persevered, however, and, though Edward followed too closely the footsteps of John, yet the younger children were brought under salutary restraints.

well greased pans. Wet the top of each loaf with water or milk, cover with a cloth, and let stand until the dough has increased one-half in size; then place in an oven in which the hand may be held while ten is counted quite slowly.

THE HOME DOCTOR.—There's a good home-treatment story in a recent number of "Chamber's Journal." A doctor in an English town had a little patient, and the little patient had a little mother who believed herself to be a "born doctor."

One day, when the "made" doctor was taking his leave, the other said: "Now, if there is any rise in temperature," — she was specially great on temperature, by the way — "I will send for you at once. As you know, I have a clinical thermometer, and can take the temperature myself, without troubling you to come round."

"O, sir, please, sir, do come at once! Miss Marjory is worse! Missus said I was to tell you that her temperature is one hundred and eight, and is risin' fast!"

MORE TRUNKS. —The care needed to keep the belongings of the well-dressed woman in good condition has brought out all sorts of inventions for her convenience. Tray trunks succeeded the Saratogs into which an entire summer's wardrobe went, solidly, and now costume trunks are rivaling the tray-boxes.

thus becoming a wardrobe, of service in the limited and usually closetless room of the summer boarder. It pays to make the rounds of the shops before selecting new luggage-boxes, their improvement, through even the last year, being remarkable.

FIRST COMMUNION DRESS. — Most Rev. Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati, in a letter to the faithful, gives some excellent and timely advice to parents on the character of the dress to be worn by children on first communion and confirmation days.

A WOMAN'S BURDEN

THE STORY OF A WOMAN AD-DRESSED TO WOMEN.

It Tells How Those Weak and Despondent Can Obtain New Health and Strength at a Small Expense—The Facts Fully Verified by Investigation.

From the Mail, Granby, Que. The reading public have evidence put before them almost every day of the healing powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It is sometimes asked whether these cures are permanent, and in reply to this we would say that a case which recently came to the attention of the "Mail" indicates that the results following the use of this medicine are as lasting as they are beneficial.

SURPRISE SOAP. A pure hard Soap which has peculiar qualities for Laundry Uses. 5 cents a cake.

FREE DAISY AIR RIFLE. We give this splendid rifle free to every one who buys a dozen packages of our sweet Ten South at 10 cents each. Each large package contains...

For pure blood, A bright eye and A clear complexion, An easy digestion And refreshing sleep. TAKE Bristol's Sarsaparilla. It arouses the Liver, Quickens the circulation, Brightens the spirits and Generally, makes life worth living.

EXPERIENCE

has taught us how to make the best Emulsion in the world; Experience has proved that this Emulsion is worthy of entire confidence. There are many imitations of Scott's Emulsion and all kinds of substitutes for it; but none equal it.

# Tom Boys and Girls.

## TALKING IN THEIR SLEEP.

"You think I'm dead,"  
The apple tree said,  
Because I have never a leaf to  
show,  
Because I stoop,  
And my branches droop,  
And the dull, gray mosses over me  
grow,  
"I'm alive in trunk and shoot,  
The buds of my next May  
I fold away,  
I pity the withered grass at my  
root."

"You think I'm dead,"  
The quick grass said,  
Because I have parted with stem  
and blade,  
But under the ground  
I am safe and sound,  
With the snow's thick blanket over  
me laid,  
I'm alive and ready to shoot  
Should the spring of the year  
Come dancing here,  
I pity the flower without branch  
or root."

"You think I'm dead,"  
A soft voice said,  
Because not a branch or root I  
own,  
I never have died,  
But close I hide  
In a plumpy seed that the wind has  
sown,  
Patient I wait through the long win-  
ter hours,  
You will see me again,  
I shall laugh at you then  
Out of the eyes of a hundred flow-  
ers."

**YOUR ANGEL GUARDIAN.**—"Fur-  
ber," asked Johnny, a boy about 5  
years old, one morning to his father,  
"Is it true that every child has  
an angel guardian standing beside  
as bed? I don't think I have one."  
"At least I have never seen an angel  
guardian standing beside my bed,"  
said the father.  
"Search well," said the father,  
and perhaps you will find one.  
"Don't you see anything at the foot  
of the bed?"  
"Nothing, except mother," said the  
child, stretching out his little arms  
to her with a smile.  
"Well," said the father, "you have  
your angel guardian. They all  
keep themselves concealed be-  
hind mothers. When you are at your  
mother's side, believe me, my boy,  
your angel guardian is not far off."

**PUT-IT-OFF, ETC.**—Put-it-off-and  
keep-it-off are cousins, who look so  
much alike that even the sharp eyes  
of little people can scarcely tell them  
apart. They both travel the same  
road, and will end at the same  
place. Never done. But we warn you  
that it is not safe to trust them  
with anything that you wish done.

**BE SURE YOU'RE RIGHT.**—"If  
I was only sure that is right!"  
whispered Sam to himself after he  
had finished his sum and was about  
to take it up to the teacher.  
"Fool!" whispered Dick over his  
shoulder, "take it up. She's too busy  
to look at it closely, and don't  
know whether it is right or not."  
"What did you tell me that for?"  
Sam demanded of Dick when they  
went out to recess.  
"That's the way to get along  
as," answered Dick.  
"But it isn't getting along easy  
but I'm after; it's being and doing  
fast. It won't do me any good to  
see it passed by the teacher. I  
want to be sure I'm right."

A great man once said: "I would  
rather be right than President." A  
small man—I mean in spirit—would  
have said: "I would rather get along  
easy than be right." The boy who  
looks at getting through more closely  
than he does at being exactly  
right is apt to make a small, mean  
man in character, however much money  
or success he may gain.—Our  
Children.

**WHY TOM LOST HIS PLACE.**—  
Tom Lemasters was a bright boy,  
very industrious and very fond of his  
mother. His father had been dead  
about a year, and Tommy felt the  
responsibility of helping to earn a  
living.

"Mr. Harrison wants a boy in his  
store," Tommy's mother said one  
afternoon, coming in from down  
town and putting several parcels on  
the table.  
"Did you tell him I wanted a  
place?" Tom asked, excitedly, jump-  
ing up from the chair where he was  
reading a book.  
"Yes, and he said you should come  
down at once to see him about it,"  
she replied.  
"I will go now."  
Tom seized his hat and was bound-  
ing toward the door, when his mother  
called, "Wait; black your shoes,  
wash your face, and I will get you  
a clean waist to put on. First im-  
pressions are lasting." "All right,  
mother," he said, cheerily, hurrying  
out to do as she bade him.

In an hour Tom was home again.  
He rushed into his mother's presence,  
tossed his hat and caught it, and ex-  
claimed, "I got the place! I got  
the place!"  
"Sure?" his mother asked, delight-  
edly.  
"Sure!" Tom said, "I am to go to  
work in the morning. Mr. Harrison  
said it was on your account, mother,  
for while he did not know  
much about me, he knew you, and  
that was enough for him."  
"How very kind; and, Tommy, you  
will not do anything to make Mr.  
Harrison sorry he took you and  
broke my heart, will you?"  
"Indeed not, mother."  
So Tom went to work, determined  
to please his employer and to honor  
his mother.  
"Here, boy," the cashier called one  
day, "take this note over to Lawyer  
Parson's office, and fly. I tell you,  
he is going away on the nine o'clock  
train."  
The manner of the cashier was  
cross and his words sharp, and Tom-  
my grew red with anger; but he took  
the note and ran every step of the  
way to the office, and in fifteen min-  
utes was back again.  
"Mr. Parson said, 'all right,'" he  
reported to the cashier, between  
gasps for breath.  
"Good boy," the cashier said, and  
turned away to his work.  
"Here, Tom," Mr. Harrison called,  
"take these letters to the post office,  
and be quick, for the mail closes at  
nine; it's five minutes to nine now."  
"Oh, dear!" Tom sighed, as he hur-  
ried out, "I just went by the office.  
Why could not I have done this when  
I went to Mr. Parson's?" Neverthe-  
less he ran again, and the letters were  
mailed at the very last minute.  
When night came Tom was thor-  
oughly tired, for he was kept busy  
all day long running here and there  
for this clerk and that.  
"Mother," he exclaimed one night,  
"people think because I am a boy I  
never get tired! I just must give up  
that place."  
"Please don't," his mother said;  
"we need your wages, and then it is

a good starter for something bet-  
ter."  
"Well, mother, suppose you pray  
about it. I must have more strength  
or I can never get through another  
week."  
His mother smiled at his simple  
faith in her prayers and that night  
she did ask the Father to give her  
boy patience and strength for his  
daily task. So the weeks went by  
until the holidays.  
Then there was a rush in the store  
for sure. Everybody was busy.  
Crowds of people came to buy ar-  
rivals of things. Many weary tramps  
Tom made to the trains, carrying  
parcels for customers who lived out  
of town. Many hurried runs were  
made to the express office, to the  
bank, to the post office, and else-  
where. When Tom came into the  
store there was always something to  
be done, and he did it.  
It was in the latter part of January;  
the great rush was over. The  
big stores seemed very quiet, with only  
here and there a customer where  
hundreds had crowded the counters a  
few weeks before.  
The floor walker found Tommy one  
morning in the basement straighten-  
ing up the reserve stock.  
"Mr. Harrison wants you in his  
office," he said.  
Tom went to the office and found  
there four or five heads of depart-  
ments and the cashier.  
"Tom," said Mr. Harrison, looking  
at him a second and then whirling  
his office chair around so Tom could  
not see his face. "It is the opinion  
of these gentlemen—and I agree  
with them—that you are not wanted  
as errand boy any longer."  
"Sir," said Tommy, bursting into  
tears, "my mother!" He could say  
no more.  
"There, there!" said Mr. Harrison,  
in softer tones, "I did not know you  
would feel so bad about it."  
"I would not, sir," said Tommy  
at last, drying his tears and trying  
to be very brave, "but I promised  
my mother not to lose my place if I  
could help it."  
"So I see," said Mr. Harrison;  
"but, Tommy, there is one thing I  
did not tell you. The cashier is at  
the bottom of this. He says he does  
not want you to run errands any  
more, for he wants you in his office  
to help him. Now, if you don't care,  
you may go there at five dollars a  
week instead of three, as now."  
"Sir," Tommy began.  
"That is all, gentlemen," Mr. Har-  
rison said, rising, and the men went  
out, the cashier taking Tommy with  
him.  
And that is how Tommy lost one  
position to get a better one.—"Ad-  
vocate."

Compared with the imports of the  
previous week, these figures show an  
increase of 3,074 cattle and 7,344  
quarters of beef, and a decrease of  
240 sheep. The quantity of beef in-  
cluded under the heading of "refrig-  
erators" is not ascertained.

**THE POTATO ONION.**—Many  
persons are anxious for accurate in-  
formation regarding the raising of a  
potato-onion crop. The ground should  
be well manured in October, and dug  
up roughly into ridges for the win-  
ter. Early in the spring the latter  
should be forked down, and the  
ground deeply dug, care being taken  
to break it up finely. Mark into beds  
four feet wide with one foot of an  
alley between each, and plant the  
bulbs singly in lines about 10 inches  
apart, leaving a space of eight  
inches between them in the line. In  
planting stand in the alley and  
thrust each bulb into the soil two-  
thirds its depth, leaving one-third  
of the bulb exposed. About the middle  
of April go round each bulb with a  
bent piece of iron hoop and draw  
away the soil from each down to its  
base, thus forming a basin or hol-  
low about 6 inches in diameter. This  
will allow off-sets formed from the  
bulb to grow large and perfect in  
form. About the end of June the  
crop is usually ripe, when it should  
be carefully taken up, the clusters  
divided, and left scattered out until  
perfectly dry, when they are to be  
housed in a cool, dry place, free from  
damp, to be used as required. The  
small-sized ones may be kept over for  
planting next year.

**SHEEP SCAB.**—The dipping of  
sheep to get rid of that terrible dis-  
ease called "scab," has frequently  
been the subject of much discussion.  
As the season approaches when the  
scab insect attacks the flock, we will  
reproduce the advice given by an  
Irish sheep-raiser of extensive experi-  
ence. He says—  
"The most powerful substances for  
making dips are arsenic and sulphur,  
but, as we said before, crude arsenic  
is very dangerous, and it should  
be used only in chemical combination  
with sulphur, not merely mixed with  
it. The farmer has not the means of  
effecting this chemical combination.  
It is safer and also cheaper in the  
long run to buy a properly manufac-  
tured powder for dipping purposes.  
The manufacturer obtaining the in-  
gredients in large quantities, and  
having the means of manufacturing  
them at his disposal, can afford to  
sell the dipping powder cheaper than  
the farmer could purchase the in-  
gredients separately, besides which  
they are properly combined at the  
 requisite strength. But even then  
the dip will not serve its purpose un-  
less the regulations attending it are  
strictly complied with. As each sheep  
is let out of the bath it must be  
stirred up to prevent its ingredients  
settling at the bottom. The sheep  
must not be rushed through the bath,  
but kept in thoroughly immersed for  
25 minutes, or as long as the direc-  
tions accompanying the dip state. It  
would be well that the steward or  
shepherd directing the operation  
should have a watch, as some people  
have a very vague notion of the  
length of a minute. At one end of  
the bath there should be a hurdled-in  
space to hold the sheep to be dipped,  
and at the other another hurdled-in  
space to let them stand to drain. On  
this latter there should be no grass  
for them to nibble at, which might  
result in their being poisoned. A  
good sheep-dip will destroy ticks,  
lice, and maggots if any exist, and  
will for a long time prevent the at-  
tacks of the maggot fly. Put in or-  
der to make sure of a thorough cure  
of scab where it exists a second dip-  
ping scab has existed posts, talings,  
walls, and other objects should  
be scraped and washed down with  
some disinfectant."

A thing of beauty is joy forever, and of  
all the beauties that adorn humanity  
there is nothing like a fine head of hair.  
The surest way of obtaining that is  
by the **LUBY'S Parisian**  
use of **LUBY'S Hair Re-**  
**newer.** At all druggists. 50c a bottle.

## OUR FARMERS' COLUMN.

**BRISK TRADE IN HORSES.**—A  
large dealer in horses in New York  
is reported to have said, a few days  
ago, that the arrival of a number of  
English army officers in this country,  
who are sent over by their govern-  
ment to buy horses for service in  
South Africa, is expected to give a  
distinct impetus to the trade in the  
principal horse markets of the coun-  
try. Not only will the prices of  
horses be affected in the West, he  
said, where most of the purchasing  
will be done, but a noticeable in-  
crease in prices will be noted here.  
"We shall feel the effect of the buy-  
ing in the West," said this author-  
ity, "very soon after it begins. In  
my opinion our prices will advance  
forty-eight hours after the selling be-  
gins at Chicago and Louisville. Near-  
ly all of the horses we get come from  
the West, and are largely of the  
class the British Government is buy-  
ing."  
"Not all of the buying is to be  
done in the United States, however.  
One of the English agents is to meet  
here to-day the postmaster from To-  
ronto, who is to go through Canada  
with the agent, and try to buy at  
least 5,000 in the Dominion. All the  
horses bought in the West and in Can-  
ada are to be sent to Buffalo for  
final inspection before they are ship-  
ped to South Africa."  
Good cavalry horses are easily  
bringing from \$80 to \$125, accord-  
ing to size and condition, and artil-  
lery horses command higher prices.  
The local horse and mule market has  
not for years enjoyed such prosperity  
as it now shows.  
If possible, the English Government  
agents wish to buy at the rate of  
5,000 a week, and obtain the requir-  
ed number within a few weeks. Only  
sound and reasonably young horses  
will be accepted, and the prices  
quoted by the Louisville despatch are  
expected to rule.

**CATTLE SHIPPING.**—To furnish  
an idea of the extent of importation  
of cattle from Canada and the United  
States by Great Britain, we might  
take the list of vessels arriving at  
Liverpool during the week ending  
31st March. The vessels and cargoes  
were as follows:—The Georgian,  
with 598 cattle and 4,868 quarters  
of beef; the Civic, with 850 cattle  
and 4,698 quarters of beef; the Lake  
Ontario, with 381 cattle; the Sa-  
chem, with 422 cattle and 1,122  
sheep; the Utopia, with 575 cattle  
and three refrigerators of beef; the  
Waesland, with 1,196 quarters of  
beef; and the Georgic, with 850 cat-  
tle and four refrigerators of beef,  
making a total of 3,676 cattle, 1,122  
sheep, and 10,702 quarters of beef,  
and 7 refrigerators of fresh beef.

**FORCIBLE FACTS.**  
One-sixth of the deaths from dis-  
ease are due to consumption. Ninety-  
eight per cent. of all those who have  
used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Dis-  
covery for "weak lungs," have been  
perfectly and permanently cured. Cor-  
nelius McCawley, of Leechburg, Ar-  
mstrong Co., Pa., had in all eighty-one  
hemorrhages. He says: "My doctor  
did all he could for me but could not  
stop the hemorrhages, and all gave  
me up to die with consumption." What  
doctors could not do "Golden  
Medical Discovery" did. It stopped  
the hemorrhages and cured their  
cause. This is one case out of thou-  
sands. Investigate the facts.  
Free, Dr. Pierce's great work. The  
People's Common Sense Medical Ad-  
viser is sent free on receipt of stamps  
to pay cost of mailing and customs.  
Send 31 one-cent stamps for paper  
covered book, or 50 stamps for cloth  
binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce,  
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stomach and digestive organs in a  
healthy condition by taking Hood's  
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no more, and still you will be sure of a  
first class Funeral.

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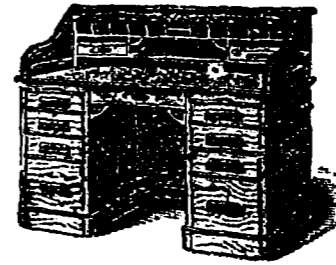
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turn them to us will receive the  
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inches. Two three pound bags may be sent in  
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## Society Directory.

**LADIES' AUXILIARY** to the An-  
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No. 1.—Meets in St. Patrick's  
Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on  
the first Sunday, at 4 p.m., and  
third Thursday, at 8 p.m., of each  
month. President Sarah Allen; Vice-  
President, Stasia Mack; Financial  
Secretary, Mary McMahon; treasur-  
er, Mary O'Brien; Recording Secre-  
tary, Lizzie Howlart, 383 Well-  
ington street.—Application forms can  
be had from members, or at the  
hall before meetings.

**A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2.**—Meets  
in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New  
Church corner Centre and Laprairie  
streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday  
of each month, at 8 p.m. President,  
Michael Lynch; Recording Secre-  
tary, Thomas Donohue, 312  
Hibernian street.—to whom all  
communications should be address-  
ed; Peter Doyle, Financial Secre-  
tary; E. J. Colfer, Treasurer. Dele-  
gates to St. Patrick's League:—  
J. J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy and  
J. J. Cavanagh.

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

**A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 9.**— Presi-  
dent, H. J. Hummel, 23 Visitation  
street; Rec.-Secretary, W. J. Clarke,  
25 Lyburner ave., St. Cunegonde,  
(to whom all communications  
should be addressed); Fin.-Secre-  
tary, M. J. Doyle, 19a Balmoral  
street; Treasurer, A. J. Hanley, 794  
Palace street; Chairman of Stand-  
ing Committee, R. Diamond; Mar-  
shal, J. J. Tivnan. Division meets  
on the second and fourth Fridays  
of every month, in the York Cham-  
bers, 244 1/2 St. Catherine street, at  
8 p.m.

**C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 28.**  
—(Organized, 13th November,  
1883.)—Branch 26 meets at St.  
Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander  
Street, on every Monday of each  
month. The regular meetings for  
the transaction of business are held  
on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of  
each month, at 8 p.m. Applicants  
for membership or any one desirous  
of information regarding the Branch  
may communicate with the follow-  
ing officers:—Jas. J. Costigan,  
President; P. J. McDonagh, Record-  
ing Secretary; Robt. Warren, Finan-  
cial Secretary; Jas. H. Maiden,  
Treasurer.

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

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

**ST. PATRICK'S COURT, NO. 95**  
C.O.P.—Meets in St. Ann's Hall,  
157 Ottawa street, every first and  
third Monday, at 8 p.m. Chief Ran-  
ger, James F. Fosbre, Recording-  
Secretary, Alex. Patterson, 197 Ot-  
tawa street.

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

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

## GRAY'S PECTORAL SYRUP.

A most excellent preparation for COUGHS,  
Bronchial irritation, and as an alternative in the  
early stage of Lung disease. As a firm 1/2 oz. ush  
remedy for children, it cannot be surpassed. If  
taken at the commencement of a bad cough, it  
will immediately relieve the distressing sym-  
ptoms.  
Should your Chemist not keep it, telegraph to  
headquarters for a bottle. Price, 25c.

**HENRY R. GRAY,**  
CHEMIST and DRUGGIST.  
122 St. Lawrence Street at, Montreal.  
N.B.—Physicians and Public Institutions sup-  
plied with Drugs and Chemicals at wholesale  
prices. Every attention given to the compounding of  
Physicians' Prescriptions.

Church Bells, Chimes and Pearly of Best  
Quality. Address  
Old Established  
**BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY**  
THE E. W. VANDUZEN CO., Cincinnati O.

**MENEELY BELL COMPANY,**  
TROY, N.Y., and  
177 BROADWAY, NEW YORK City.  
Manufacture Superior Church Bells.

**ABBAY'S MEDICAL TALKS**

**Indigestion.**

The failure of the digestive organs to properly convert food into the material necessary to supply nutrition to the system results in indigestion or dyspepsia which is the cause of much human pain and illness.

Among the symptoms of indigestion may be mentioned a heavy cutting pain soon after eating; a distended full feeling of the stomach and bowels; belching of wind; a burning sensation in the stomach which indicates acidity; heartburn or water brash; palpitation of the heart; oppression of breathing; pain under the ribs and shoulder blades; headache through the temples and eyes; dizziness, coated tongue and constipation.

A teaspoonful of Abbey's Effervescent Salt in a tumbler of water (not iced) taken night and morning will relieve any or all of these symptoms, and permanently rid the system of indigestion or dyspepsia.

**FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.**  
Price, 60 cts. per large bottle. Trial size, 25 cts.



### BISHOP HOARE ON UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Right Rev. Joseph Hoare, D. D., bishop of Ardgagh, gave an interesting lecture on higher education in Ireland at Edinburgh recently. He dealt with the establishment of Trinity College, and, with regard to the abolition of the test acts, said that it was as Protestant now as it was before their abolition. All the professors were Protestant, the halls had Protestant memories and traditions, the very stones of the place spoke of Protestant descent — and the Catholics would not go there. The Catholics were eighty per cent. of the population of Ireland, but at Trinity College the percentage was just seven. Trinity was a great institution—he admitted it had done great things for education in Ireland, and the Irish bishops and the Irish people generally were proud of it. But, unfortunately, all the good it had done had been for Protestants, and had been taken away from Catholics.

With regard to the other Irish universities he said that while Trinity had erred by teaching Protestant principles exclusively, Queen's College taught no religion and Catholics called the latter the "godless college." No Catholics went there, because ill as they thought of Trinity, they thought worse of a "godless" institution. The Royal University, which was only an examining university, he admitted, had done some good by enabling Catholics to get a degree, but it certainly did not satisfy the aspirations of Ireland. The Protestants were petted and favored and the Catholics had nothing. That was not liberty, because it did not stand the test of liberty, which was equality.

After remarking that they had gained over to their cause many men remarkable for their statesmanship, Bishop Hoare said it was no answer to their arguments to say that Trinity College, since the test act, was open to all Catholics, and that some of the best Catholics in Ireland had been educated there. The answer to that was simply this—some of the best Catholics had been educated in Trinity College, but they were good Catholics, not because they were educated in Trinity College, but in spite of Trinity College. And, further, he was sorry to tell them that many a young Catholic had gone into the halls of Trinity College and come out of them with the fine edge of his faith taken away. It was the experience of the Irish people that there was an intrinsic danger to the Catholic faith in allowing any young man to enter Trinity College, and they would not enter it until they got at least as good terms as the Protestants.

It was no argument for their opponents to tell them that since 1819 England had made up its mind not to endow any religion. The answer was, they did not want the endowment of religion; they did not want a Catholic university in the strict sense of the word—all they wanted was a university and an endowed college that would have an air of Catholicity about it—about as much as Trinity had of the Protestant air. Nor was it an argument against them for the bigots of Belfast to say that the priests wanted to control the higher education of Ireland. In support of this he quoted from Professor Laurie of Edinburgh University, whose experience, he said, from reading over the constitutions of the mediaeval universities, was that domination and the trampling of freedom never came from the clergy, but from the king or the commonwealth, and from a declaration of the Irish bishops that they were prepared to accept a majority of laymen in the government of the university.

Continuing, he asked Unionists how they could sustain their position with regard to Ireland so long as they denied to Catholics equality with their Protestant fellow-countrymen, and how England could consistently engage in a war for the sake of gaining the franchise for a few Outlanders when she had millions of them at her doors in poor, unfortunate Ireland. He himself was denied equality with his fellow-subjects, and yet England was losing \$50,000,000 in trying to give positions to carpetbaggers and stock-jobbers.

It was very sad on the occasion of a great war to see the sympathies of a generous people going out in a different direction from England's, but, treated as she was, they need never expect Ireland to form a "union of hearts" with England. If, however, they were given equal rights, if they were treated like people who ought to enjoy freedom, if the last of the penal laws was taken away, he had no doubt at all the change would work for the general good of the empire. They believed still they had a destiny before them, and they believed that God in His own good time would take away those bad laws which at present destroyed liberty and equality.

### A HUNT FOR A WILL

Continued from Page One.

assistant at the wages of \$2 a week, and rose in life until he accumulated a fortune estimated at \$4,000,000. He made his money in the rubber industry, principally in the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes.

Two weeks ago death came to him suddenly, and his nearest relatives, three sisters and a brother, were in a quandary as to how he had disposed his fortune. Whether he ever made a will was a question to them, but they decided that he had, and they instituted a search for it.

As usually is the case, they began the search in the most unlikely places. When the paper could not be found they determined that it was in his private vault, and employed safe

breakers from the factory of safe manufacturers to force the combination on the vault, which was unknown to them.

The safe experts worked for days with drills, chisels and jimmies, but without avail, and the vault remained intact. Then it was decided, as a last resort, to blow the doors off the vault with nitro-glycerine.

While rummaging through Mr. Martin's private desk in his library one of his sisters came upon the will by the merest accident. It was in an envelope in a prominent pigeonhole, where it had rested all the while the safe breakers were working away. In their effort to reach the safe the workmen had spent five days in cutting through the stone wall of the library before even the steel walls of the vault itself were reached.

Notwithstanding the useless work to which Mr. Martin's relatives went, their labors had a happy ending. It was found that his fortune is left intact to his three sisters and brother, to be divided equally among them. All further work on the vault, of course, has been stopped.

### BUSINESS MEN UNITE.

Public associations to work for the good, or the furtherance of special interests for the benefit of the general community, increase in number and in multiplicity of aim in New York year by year, says the New York "Sun." It is safe to say also, that their efficiency increases, as their experience gives them enlightenment, taking them out of the ranks of radical and impractical reformers, and as their understanding of the value and the limitations of organization become clearer and better defined. Formal alliances for united effort have taken place between some of them from time to time for certain objects, but there exists no central body in which all of the public or semi-public associations are represented. As yet the desirability of such an organization has not presented itself to the men working in the diversified interests which have led to the formation of the various societies.

The Merchants' Association in its certificate of incorporation sets forth the objects of the organization as being "to foster trade and commerce and the interests of those having trade, business and financial interests in common in the State of New York and elsewhere, to reform abuses relative thereto or affecting the same; to diffuse accurate and reliable information on matters pertaining thereto; to procure uniformity of opinion and action and cooperation between its members, and to procure a more enlarged, united and friendly intercourse and action between business men."

The association has been industriously in taking hold of public questions as well as plans for inducing buyers to come to the city since its organization, and has taken care to let the public know of what it was doing. Of late it has been devoting every energy to the defeat of the Ramapo water scheme, distributing circulars in which, besides presenting arguments to support its position, it has characterized the scheme as threatening the State with "one of the greatest monopolies known in the history of the country," and drawing attention to what it described as the "excessive dangers now threatening the water rights of the cities, towns and villages of the State." Before going into the campaign to defeat the scheme in the Legislature the association induced the Board of Public Improvements to suspend action on the Ramapo contract for three months to enable the association to make an investigation of the matter.

In the fight to get better Post Office facilities for this city, the association has sent out great numbers of circular letters calling the people's attention to the fact that the New York Post Office is not a local office, but really a national clearing house, and asking the recipients to address their Senators and Representatives in Congress urging action for the relief of this city and all the interests dependent upon it in postal and business affairs.

Another scheme upon which the association has worked is that for a permanent exposition in this city, with a view to furthering export trade.

### A STRANGE VILLAGE.

The village of Hastings is the most peculiar community in the State, if not in the whole United States. For while it is a good sized village and has electric lights, a faultless water system and telephone and telegraph stations the residents seldom, if ever, have any money and many of the children who have not been outside of the place would not know what a dime is.

The place is located on the western border of the State, between Maine and New Hampshire, and from the location it will be seen that the only business is that of lumbering. The people neither pay taxes nor vote and even though many of the people have spent their lives in the place, they would not know how to mark a ballot. From this it is not to be inferred that the people are not intelligent, for they have the daily papers, and are well posted on current events.

The town is practically isolated from the outside world. There is no such thing as carriage road leading into the place, and the only means by which a person can get in and out is over the railroad, which is yearly being pushed farther and farther into the wood.

The reason for the town being so peculiar is this: One hundred years ago Richard Batchelder was granted the land from the State of Massachusetts. About forty years ago 20,000 acres of the land was bought by G. A. Hastings of Bethel, and D. R. Hastings of Fryeburg. They sold a right of way through

the territory to the Wild River Lumber Company. This right of way was gained that the company might have a chance to operate 40,000 acres of land across the New Hampshire.

With so much of a start made the company commenced operations. A small stream flows through the gorge and along this the company built a railroad so as to connect with the Grand Trunk road. A sawmill was built, and that the people working in the sawmill might have places in which to live small cheap houses were erected from the stock gotten out in the sawmill.

A sewerage system was next built and then came electric lights, the power being furnished by the stream. The place is in a valley, with mountains on all sides, and from an excellent spring at the side of these elevations a supply of the purest water is gained. Instead of having the water brought into the houses it is brought to tubs, and from these the people get their supply of water. The water works, like the whole town, belong to the company, the houses are the property of the company, the stores in the village form one of the company's assets. It is for the reason that everything belongs to the company that the people do not have to pay taxes and do not know what money is.

The men are all employed by the company, and are paid off only when they leave the community. When the rent comes due that amount is deducted from the wages due the tenant. When a man wants anything at the store he uses his coupons. Instead of issuing money the company issues a book that has much the appearance of a mileage book. Each sheet represents so many checks or coupons and these are good at any store. As the company owns the store they dictate what shall be the legal tender.

If the men want wood for fuel they can have all the refuse from the mill free. If the company sends the wood a small sum, 50 cents a cord, is charged. The place was recently visited by an Augusta man, who said that while he was there the men used to shoot deer out of the windows of the sawmill. In speaking further of the town he said that there is no constable, as none is necessary. The whole authority of the place is vested in one man, who is the agent of the company and looks after the mill and other property.

### THE USEFUL TOAD.

That the toad is beneficial to the farmer, and particularly to the gardener, is admitted by every one who has observed its habits. Additional facts have been secured by recent observations at the Massachusetts experimental station, which show the toad's food is composed of insects and spiders, about 80 per cent. of which are directly injurious to cultivated crops, or in other ways obnoxious to man.

The toad feeds on worms, snails, sow bugs, common greenhouse pests and the many-legged worms which damage green-house and garden plants. It feeds to some extent on grasshoppers and crickets, and destroys large numbers of ants. It consumes a considerable number of May beetles, rose chasers, click beetles or adults of the wireworm, potato beetles and cucumber beetles. It is a prime destroyer of cut-worms and army worms.

To all agriculturists the toad renders conspicuous service, but the gardeners and greenhouse owners may make this animal of especial value. Every gardener should aim to keep a colony of toads among his growing crops, and the practice of collecting and transferring them to the gardens is a commendable one.—American Agriculturist.

When we revere and honor God, our mind is subject to Him, and in this our perfection consists. For everything is perfected by its subjection to that which is above it, as the body when it is vivified by the soul.

German canaries excel all other canaries as singers. A canary of Germany has been known to continue a single trill for a minute and a quarter with twenty changes of note in it.

**NATURE gives DAYLIGHT For all OUT DOORS.**

**LUXFER PRISMS give DAYLIGHT For all IN DOORS.**

**ONE DOLLAR spent on LUXFER PRISMS gives more value in Light than Two Dollars spent in any imitation device.**

**LUXFER PRISM COMPANY, Ltd,**  
1833 Notre Dame Street,  
MONTREAL.

### INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the Matter of W. J. O'Malley, Montreal.

Adjourned Clearing Sale of Assets

The undersigned will sell by public auction, on the premises No. 1831 Notre Dame street, commencing

**MONDAY, April 23rd, 1900,**

the Stock-in-Trade and Shop Fixtures belonging to the above named Estate, in lots as follows:

#### STOCK IN TRADE.

Lot No.		
1.	Black and Coloured Ostrich Feathers.....	\$1,917.69
2.	Quills and Wings.....	835.30
3.	Flowers.....	418.05
4.	Coloured Ospreys.....	831.81
5.	Lace Mounts.....	78.55
6.	Dress Trimmings.....	189.75
7.	Dress Ornaments.....	111.26
8.	Velvet's.....	705.13
9.	Velveteens, etc.....	415.05
10.	Black Laces.....	1,652.34
11.	Cream and Coloured Laces.....	1,547.91
12.	Chiffon and other Laces.....	106.03
13.	Mousseline de Soie.....	174.33
14.	Chiffon.....	156.91
15.	Straw Hats.....	507.11
16.	Ladies' Fancy Collars.....	51.98
17.	Mohair-Millinery Trimmings.....	32.83
18.	Sequin and Jet Crowns.....	49.30
19.	Chiffon Crowns.....	136.25
20.	Chenille Crowns.....	37.95
21.	Fancy Crowns.....	84.24
22.	Fancy Bandeaux.....	143.00
23.	Beaded Dress Fronts.....	11.56
24.	Wines, Birds, Mounts, etc.....	1,121.30
25.	Jet Trimming.....	70.49
26.	Buckles.....	36.30
27.	Belt Buckles.....	9.32
28.	Belt Buckles.....	13.22
29.	Jet Ornaments, etc.....	584.12
30.	Buttons.....	19.50
31.	Jet and Velvet Bonnets.....	20.28
32.	Chenille Braids.....	1,104.69
33.	Straw Braids.....	845.50
34.	Chenille Shapes.....	42.59
35.	Straw Hats.....	1,569.68
36.	Children's Hoods.....	979.60
37.	Veilings, three lines—Black, White, Assorted.....	2,324.95
38.	Millinery Wires.....	159.37
39.	Trimmed Hats.....	107.00
40.	Felt Hats.....	849.40
41.	Ornaments.....	1,288.45
42.	Ribbons, three lines—Black, Plain Coloured, Fancy Coloured.....	3,339.88
43.	Flowers.....	1,448.60

#### STORE FIXTURES.

44.	37 Large Tables.....	250.00
45.	One Clock.....	7.40
46.	One Safe.....	200.00
47.	One Double Office Desk.....	15.00
48.	One Office Cupboard.....	5.00
49.	One Letter Press.....	5.00
50.	Two Office Stools.....	3.00
51.	Office Railing.....	10.00
52.	20 Large and Small Travellers' Trunks.....	200.00
53.	6 1/2 dozen Flower Stands.....	15.50
54.	1 1/2 dozen Brass Flower Stands.....	5.25
55.	10 dozen Hat Stands.....	24.53
56.	13 Baskets.....	13.75
57.	25 Cotton Covers.....	15.00
58.	Signs on Building.....	30.00
59.	Window Curtains.....	12.00
60.	Small Utensils.....	9.80
61.	Wrapping Paper, Bags and Twine.....	15.00
62.	Street Hose.....	5.00
63.	Gas Fixtures and Electric Fixtures.....	63.00
64.	Shelving.....	20.00
65.	3 Large Wicker Baskets.....	15.00
66.	1 Single Desk.....	4.00
67.	Five Small Tables.....	10.00
68.	Window Blinds.....	5.00
69.	Empty Cardboard Boxes.....	5.00
70.	One Parance and Pipes.....	500.00
71.	Awnings.....	20.00

Bids to be made at a rate in the dollar on the above values. Further particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to the Curator.

The premises will be open on Friday and Saturday next between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. for inspection of stock, where inventory may also be seen.

#### TERMS CASH.

Sale at 10 o'clock a.m.

M. HICKS & CO.,  
Auctioneers.  
C. A. McDONNELL,  
Curator.

### ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.

The latest Parliamentary return relating to the production and consumption of alcoholic beverages shows that the consumer of alcohol in the United Kingdom contributes a far larger share to the maintenance of the State than the consumer of any other country. He contributes, in fact, no less than 36 per cent. of the total national revenue. The consumer in the United States comes next with 28 per cent. in France he contributes only 19 per cent., and the German 18 per cent.

Spirits contribute most to the revenue of the United Kingdom, as indeed they do in America, France and Germany, and the United States. We are wont to look upon the Germans as great beer drinkers, yet the yearly consumption in the Fatherland is only 27.1 gallons per head, as compared to the 31.9 per head consumed in this country. The consumption in America is 13.0 per head, while in France it is only 5.5 per head.

France makes up for this in spirits, the annual consumption being 2.07 gallons per head. The United Kingdom and Germany come next with 1.03 and 1.85 gallons per head, while America, the home of the cocktail, only registers 0.92 gallons per head.

In the consumption of wine France has no rival. The statistics show 24.64 gallons per head, while in the United Kingdom, Germany and Am-

# HENRY MORGAN & CO.

Colonial House, Phillips Square.

## FURNITURE DEPARTMENT. NEW GOODS.

While all Lines are up to the usual Spring Standard, the assortment of Medium Priced Goods has been greatly increased. Bureaus and Washstands, in solid Oak, Birch and White Enamelled. An attractive display at prices ranging from \$22.00 to \$35.00, with 5 per cent. discount for cash.

Lower priced goods in Elm, Ash and Maple. An all Brass Bedstead either double, single or three-quarter sizes, \$18.00, less 5 per cent. for cash, \$17.10 net. Double White Enamelled Bedsteads at \$3.00, less 5 per cent. for cash, \$3.80 net. upwards.

We have also added an excellent line of OFFICE FURNITURE. ROLL TOP DESKS, 4 feet long, solid oak, \$17.00, less 5 per cent. for cash, \$16.15 net, up to \$180.00. Some nice patterns in Solid Mahogany.

### LINEN DEPT.

White and Unbleached Table Linens, all widths. Tablecloths, 2 to 6 yards long. Napkins to match Tablecloths,  $\frac{5}{8}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$ . Tea Cloths, Tray Cloths, Sideboard Covers, Bureau Covers, Dogies, round, square and oval. Huck and Damask Fringed Towels, Glass Towels and Towellings. Kitchen Towels and Towellings. Bath Towels and Sheets, Bath Mats, Roller Towels in Linen and Bath.

Linen and Cotton Drills and Ducks. A very large assortment of Hemstitched Linen Goods in Tablecloths, Napkins, Tea Cloths, Tray Cloths, Sideboard Covers, Dogies, etc., etc.

### FOULARD SATEENS.

New Finish, New Designs, Light and Dark Grounds, in perfect Sateen.

Full range of English Galateas. Striped Fancy Linens for Ladies' Waists. Duck Suiting, Full Range, in All Shades, including the New "Wales." Also large assortment of Cotton Cheviots, Special for Waists.

### French Cambrics, large and Choice variety.

### OPTICAL DEPT.

Sight Tested Free of Charge. Artificial Eyes Matched and Inserted. The Latest and Most Approved Aids to Hearing. Headquarters for Butterick's Patterns and Publications. Mail Orders receive prompt attention. Samples sent and every information supplied.

Headquarters for Butterick's Patterns and Publications.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION. SAMPLES SENT AND EVERY INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

## HENRY MORGAN & CO., - MONTREAL.

erica the percentage is 0.41, 0.77, and 0.23 respectively. France manufactures at home 80 per cent. of the whole of the wine she consumes. The United States produced in the colonies, only 1.05 per cent., while no wine, whatever is produced in the United Kingdom.

Beer seems to be universally manufactured at home. In the United Kingdom 99.9 per cent. is home-made, in France 98.8, in Germany 99.2, and in the United States 99.8. The United States manufactures 98.8 per cent. of its spirits, while we only make 80.0 of ours. France and Germany manufacture 92.5 and 97.9 per cent. respectively.

Looking further afield, it is interesting to note that, though in Australasia 94.0 per cent. of the wine is produced in the colonies, only 1.05 gallons per head is the average consumption for the last three years. Australasia seems to be very temperate, the annual beer consumption being only 10.6 gallons per head, and the spirit consumption 0.76.

Canada's figures are even more remarkable, the annual consumption per head being only 0.08, 3.6, and 0.65 gallons in wine, beer, and spirits respectively.

### MARKET REPORT.

GRAIN.—The wheat market is still easy, and the demand rather slow. No. 1 hard is quoted at 66½c spot, Fort William, and 67c to 67¼c May delivery. Other lines are unchanged as follows: Spring wheat, at 65½c cast; and peas, 61½c; oats, 27½c; barley, No. 2, 41½c west; rye, 53½c, and buckwheat at 49c east; for May delivery afloat Montreal spring wheat is quoted at 74½c; peas, 72½c; rye, 62½c; barley, 52c for No. 2; oats, 33½c to 33½c; on spot oats sell for 32¼c export.

FLOUR AND FEED.—No change in values are reported; but they are very firm, and a good business is doing in all lines. Orders for feed continue to exceed the supply. We quote as follows: Manitoba patents, \$3.90 to \$4; strong bakers, \$3.60 to \$3.70; Ontario straight rollers, in bags, \$1.57½ to \$1.62½; and in barrels, \$3.20 to \$3.30; patents, \$3.50 to \$3.80.

Manitoba bran, \$18, and shorts, \$19, in bags; Ontario bran, \$18 to \$18.50 in bulk.

PROVISIONS.—The market for hogs is a little easier, and abattoir dressed are quoted 25c lower at \$8.50 to \$8.75. Country dressed hogs are not wanted at present, and prices are not always satisfactory, as sales have to be made immediately on arrival. We would quote good, bright stock at \$7.75 to \$8. Cured meats and lard are in fair demand, and are firm at the recent advances. We quote the following prices: Compound lard, 6½c; pure lard, 8½c to 9c; kettle rendered, 9½c to 10c; hams, 1½c to 1½c, according to size; bacon, boneless breakfast, 12½c; Wiltshire, 12c to 12½c; Canada short cut, mess, \$18 to \$18.50; barrel beef, \$12.50 to \$13.

EGGS.—The market is rather unsettled, as receipts are large. Quotations are unchanged at 11c to 11½c, but it is reported that larger lots have been sold at a slightly lower figure.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.—Receipts have been large; but demand is good, and prices are well maintained. Syrup in wood is quoted at 9½c to 7c; small tins at 60c to 70c, and sugar at 8½c to 10c, according to quality.

BUTTER.—There is no change in the market. A good trade is doing, and the downward tendency is not so marked as it was a few days ago. We quote finest creamery, 13½c to 13½c; choice goods, 88c; dairy tubs, 16c to 17c, and rolls, 15c to 15½c.

CHEESE.—The market is inclined to be easy, and 10½c to 10½c according to quality is the full value that shippers will concede to-day.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, April 19.—There were about 250 head of butchers' cattle, 300 calves, 25 sheep and 20 spring lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir on Thursday. The butchers were out in considerable numbers, but they were wanting much beef, and trade was very slow, and prices were a little lower all round. Prime beefs sold at 4½c to 5c per lb.; pretty good stock at from 3½c to nearly 4½c, and the milkmen's strippers at 3½c to 4c per lb. Calves, less than 10 days old sold at from \$1.50 to \$3.50 each; those from one month to six weeks' old from \$5 to \$7 each, while some that were nearly three months' old sold up to \$12. The mutton cribs were nearly all of poor quality, and the best of these were shorn of their fleeces. Sheep were sold at about 4c per lb., and yearlings at about 5c do. One buyer bought 12 spring lambs, paying from \$4 to \$6 each for them. Fat lambs sold at about \$3 each. These hogs are very plentiful, and prices has been quite a drop in price. Sales were made of straight lots, weighed off the cars at about \$50 per lb.

The giraffe has such powers of mimicry that, although its size might be supposed to make it a conspicuous object to its enemies, the mimicked eye has been deceived by the animal's resemblance to one of the dead and blasted tree trunks which abound in its haunts. These have been known to gaze long and earnestly at a motionless giraffe, and, being unable to decide that it was not a tree, turn and skulk away.

A little sugar in the water used for bathing means is an improvement, especially to veal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. Circuit Court, No. 5313—Thomas Bissett plaintiff vs J. H. Migneron, defendant. On the 30th day of April, 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of said defendant, 2788 St. Catherine street, in the City of Montreal, the said defendant, J. H. Migneron, being present and duly sworn, the Court will be held by authority of the said Court, in this cause, consisting of household furniture, etc., Cordeiro, et al., M. J. A. DeCelles, Esq., Montreal, April 20th, 1900.