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Our Paper

Should be in the hands of every Catholic Family.

Vol. XLVII. No. 48.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Proceedings at the Annual Meeting Held at Birmingham.

Powerful Speeches by Messrs. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., and John Dillon, M. P. - The Influence of the Irish Catholic Vote in England - Gladstone's Home Rule Policy Insisted on for all Can-

THE annual convention of the National League of Great Britain was held in Birmingham Town Hall, and was one of the the history of the League. A particularly propitious sign was the absence of any acrimony in the debates, which went to show that great progress had been made on the road to complete unity in action, when unity in object was recognized. It was a business like meeting, too, there was no haukering after fade or the putting forth of particular personal opinions or interests, there was the thirty-eight millions of people. We make striving after one great cause and the delegates were ardent, enthusiastic and earnest.

One of the things which redounds to the credit of the meeting was the resnect shown to the memory of Mr. Gladstone, not only in the good words spoken, but in the debate on an amendment to Rule 14 as proposed by the executive, which read :-

Branches of the Irish National League of Great Britain as such shall take an active part in all Parl amentary elections, and in municipal and other elections where such elections are contested on political principles, and shall who is a supporter of Gladstone's Irish policy. In cases in which the previous condition does not apply, or where a difference of opinion exists among the branches, the question shall be referred for decision to the executive."

One delegate took exception to the phrase "and is a supporter of Glad stone's Irish policy," as not being suffi ciently explanatory. It was here that the President, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, said: "The meaning is plain; Mr. Gladatone unless he is a pledged supporter of the pledged himself not merely to Home Rule for Ireland, but Home Rule for Ireland holding the foremost place in the Liberal programme." Then the cheers that reverberated through the building would have made the Grand Old Man's heart glad had he heard them. "After all," continued the President, "Mr. Gladstone was absolutely true to the cause of Ireland and of Home Rule; the last public letter he wrote was a letter to the St. Patrick's Day Banquet (loud applause), and he died as he lived, a staunch and resolute Home Ruler in the fullest sense of the word. The words 'Gladstone's Irish Policy' were inserted on the mction of Mr. Biggar at the Convention held in this city. I don't know whether we could improve on the words, but if we could it would at this period be very indecorous to propose even to remove from our programme the name of the great statesman.

Then it was that such an example of unity of purpose was given as could not fail to encourage every worker, for there was not a solitary dissentient voice when the motion was put.

In opening the proceedings, Mr. T. P.

O'Connor said :-Our countrymen both here and elsewhere hold their opinions strongly and fervently, and are in the habit of giving expression to these strong convictions of theirs in strong language, and we had some of those characteristics at our meetings. I am glad to say that as time has gone on our meetings have steadily increased, I think, in order, decorum, and self-restraint, and that our gatherings can now compare in those respects with the gatherings of any other body of men in the world. (Hear, hear). Now, the absence of proposals for changes in the rules, I think, marks two things. In the first place, we have succeeded in getting the rules by discussion and consultation into a form which is generally, if not universally, acceptable, and in the next place it shows what to my mind is an advance

in political education. We have passed through a year which has been exceptionally trying for our p ople, and, therefore, for our organiza tion. It is our pride and our boast that our organization depends for its exist ence and its support on the masses of the people, most of whom are engaged in daily labour for daily wage. I regard that as a very sound and satisfactory basis for a political organization, because whatever difference of opinion there may be occasionally among leaders, whatever lukewarmness and apathy there may be among the professional classes of the Irish people, the masses have always remained staunch and true and resolute in the persuit of national

Mr O'Connor next referred to the de-

culty in the United States. Australia still sent her sympathy in a tangible form, but in England, Scotland and Wales, he continued, we have no suspense, we have even no suspense of vitality to report. Throughout all this time of darkness and of trouble now and last year and the year before, through all those years we have maintained an active, a breathing, and a living organiz ation (applause). I need not dilate to you on the importance of that organization. We must bide our time-I hope the time is not far distant--we must bide our time for the organization and the reunion of the National forces at home; we must bide our time for the reunion of the National forces abroad. But our work comes before us without any suspense, day by day, month by month, and year by year. We hold a very important position in the political state of this country. I dare say I shall be accused again of exaggeration, as I have been before, if I say that the Irish in Great Britain can do a great deal towards fixing the results of the general election in many constituencies in the country. Now let it be understood what is the nature and extent of our claim. We have never most successful gatherings ever held in claimed, we have never been foolish enough to claim, that the Irish population of Great Britain holds in its hands the entire and exclusive decision of the general election in this country.

We are, after all, only two millions of the population, and it would be absurd to suppose, and it would be wrong to expect, that two millions of people could overwhelm and over-rule the voice of no such claim, nor indeed have we any such desire. The basis of our position after all is that Ireland should be ruled by Irishmen, but at the same time we do not deny the claim of Welshmen to rule Wales, and Scotchmen to rule Scotland, and Englishmen to rule England. But what we do claim is this, that we have a population large in some constituencies, and small in others. which is able to exercise a certain in fluence on the decisions in these constituencies. We have in 141 constituencies in this country a certain number of Irish voters, in some of these constitu encies the Irish vote is small, in some of them it is large, but the fact which I support in each case the candidate only think is sometimes forgotten is that a small vote is sometimes able to exer cise in a particular constituency a larger influence than a large vote does in another constituency (hear.) Therefore, we can always strike a blow for Ireland even it the country at home were disunited; our blows would be stronger and better if our people at home were united; but in any case we can always. in the constituencies where we have a vote, see that no man gets those votes Irish National cause.

> In conclusion, Mr. O'Connor expressed the teeling that faction and disunion, which, like ferns, must take their course and reach their crisis, are gradually hecoming exhausted, and the National League of Great Britain was now in sight of the time when once more it could go forward with the encouragement and with the advantage of an united Irish party and an united Irish people.

> Mr. Farley, of Manchester, read the report, which was immediately adopted. In substance it said :-

> The executive submit the usual statement of accounts. The receipts from the branches during the year are as follow:-Members' cards, £715 4s 11d; registration, £332 2s 1d; demonstrations, £168 11s 2d; Parliamentary Fund, £201 3s 9d; evicted tenants £81 17s 3d Parnell Family Fund, £1; Distress Fund, £135 19s; sundries, £3 9s 5d; total £1,659 7s 8d. It will be perceived that the annual income is below that of some other years. This occurs partly from the prolonged lock out in the engineering trade, which involved a large proportion of our people, especially in those large centres in which the organization has always found its most effective and zealous support. Our people, besides, have had large demands upon them for assistance to the funds in Ireland for the relief of distress and for the evicted tenants, and have nobly and generously responded to those appeals. It should be added that, though the organization shows a higher vitality than any other Irish organization, it has not escaped the influence of the apathy produced by faction and dissension. There is reason to hope that the evil passions which have produced this dis astrous state of things, and have almost wrecked the Irish cause for a gener ation, are fast giving way to better and healthier feelings. It is the desire of everybody connected with this organization to fitly celebrate the anniversary of the heroic struggle of '98 by once more combining the people in a united effort for Irish freedom.

Councillor Boyle, of Manchester, made a speech which was one of the features of the meeting. In speaking of arranging a basis of reunion, he said: The leadership of Mr. Dillon had raised the party to which they were attached so as practically to leave it the only party remaining. By the natural course of events he believed reunion would take place, not by negotiations so much as by the other party decaying and falling away (hear, hear.) Mr. Dillon, by his leadership, concentrated patriotism, and absolute abnegation of self, and his desire to see the cause of Ireland prospercreased subscription, owing to the labor ing, regardless of this individual or that, troubles in England, the Spanish difficulty and his known honesty of purpose in seek God first.

the National cause, had silenced critics to a large extent, and brought about the reunion at which they were aiming.

Mr. Dillon's speech was a marvel of excellence, and he touched delicately on the difficulties which had found their way into the Irish ranks. In one part of his speech he said: "I have shaped all my actions towards the one object, which appeared to me to be the supreme and paramount object which every earnest Irish Nationalist ought to pursuenamely, the promotion of that better state of feeling amongst Irish Nationalists which I regard as the preliminary necessi y to any genuine reunion. As long as men continue to abuse each other, to attribute to each other the basest motives, and to blacken each other's characters in the face of the common enemy it is idle to negotiate with a view to re-union. The first thing you have got to do is by some means to induce Irishmen to draw a veil over the bad and pitter past of the last seven years, to allow the healing influence of time to close up those terrible wounds which had been inflicted on the Irish cause by all those bitter controversies, and get them to come together in some good cause, so that the old memories of those hetterdays when Irish Nationalists stood shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy and were always loyal towards each other would gradually arise within their minds and prepare the ground for a genuine reunion.

That was the policy which I have always had in view, and I now confidently ask you or any Irishman to whom the words I am now using to you may penetrate to look back on the condition of Irish politics two or three years ago, and compare it with the present condition of to day, and say have you not seen during the last year signs of a better time for Ireland and a gradual disappearance of those scandalous scenes and that disgraceful language which was filling the hearts of the Irish Nationalists through out the world with bitterness and derpair. We see in Ireland to day and have seen, thank God, for the last six months or a year, men who had for seven years been parted into two separate camps, who rarely met and hardly ever exchanged words except words of bitterness, now join together to celebrate a great national anniversary, and I will venture to say—at least such is my hope -that if that celebration goes forward in the spirit in which it is now progress ing, those men who have once more come together under the influence of mighty memories and great associations will not part again to set up rival camps.

It has been asked: What practical outcome, what do we look to as the practical outcome of these '98 celebrations To celebrate a national anniversary is a very good thing and a very wholesome thing for every nation, but it brings no practical political result. My answer to that is this, in the first place it proves that the old spirit is alive, the nation still demands its rights, and I believe it will do a far greater thing than that. It has brought us together in Ireland on

a Nationalist platform; and as I have stated already my taith in the realization of national unity again is based on the fact that for the purposes of the '95 Centenary all sections are pulling together as one man once more. Those are really the forces to which I look for national reunion. At the same time I heartily accept and support these resolutions. The first of these resolutions, which has been passed unanimously, declares that we are independent of English parties. We have always taken that position, but I think it would be a wholesome thing to reaffirm the position for the sake of those who, owing to misrepresentation, are still more or less influenced by the conviction that I am in some way tied to the tail of the Liberal party, a position which I never occupied, and which, with the help of God, I never will occupy as long

The next resolution is that there can be no alliance with either of the British parties which does not place Home Rule as the foremost item in their programme, I stated that in the House of Commons this season, and other sessions on behalf of the Irish Party. Some of the Liberals did not like it, but those who were honest Liberals did like it, and came to me afterwards and thanked me for stating it frankly for the benefit of those who want to run away from Home Rule. If they want the Irish support the Liberals have got to toe the line and put Home Rule in the forefront. If they think they can get on better without the Irish support, as some of them do, I have told them privately, as I have done publicly, "We can get on quite as well without you as you can without us. We don't want to quarrel with you, if you stand by the old policy we will stand by you, -if you like to try another policy you can do so as soon as you like as far as we are concerned. We presume our old position on the floor of the House of Commons and are quite ready to treat with any party willing to do justice to

ireland.' CONCLUDED ON PAGT EIGHT.

The cheerful alacrity with which a young man will guide his girl toward a milliner's shop window before they are married is equalled only by the marvellous skill with which he will steer her away from it after she becomes his wife.

No man secks his best who does not

HAPPENINGS IN NEW YORK.

Some Deaths Under Peculiar Circumstances.

The Strange Requests of an Inmate of a New Jersey Soldier's Home -- Trouble Among the Indians --The Sorrows of a Counterfeiter-A Sad Picture of Youthful Depravity--The Dilemma of the Knights of Pythias.

NEW YORK, June 16. Truly the whirl of life in a city like freater New York is one round of phanasmagoria. The old Berenic saving that truth is stranger than fetion falls dat, for it is ever so much stranger. The old days of Capt. Kydd have developed into the mist of traditional memory, and still we have river pirates who boldly land and plunder. Then packages of dynamite are found in old pasteboard boxes in old and respectable mansions; a considerate magistrate lets go a des pondent attempted seicide, a veteran makes a will, compelling by meurners to amoke pipes striped with red, white and blue; an oyster stew is shown to be tatal from ptomaine pois ning; the St. Regis Indians are on the point of rising ; an adep ed orphan robs bis fester father; a counterfeiter's tamily is supplied with sustenance by the efficient the law; a Spaniard whose intentions were declared years ago may not becoma citiz in of the United States: rich an retty wemen turn mirses for sailors Knights of Tythias are informed that i they go to war their insurances lapse All these things and a great many mere if the stories were told in detail wealer provide material for several novels as striking in their way as the latest study of humanity by Mrs. Humphry Ward, which just now is the talk of the critics, and which, as on every occasion, which offers, gives opportunity to the anti Catholic writer to use up other people's literature in antagonism to the Church. But of this particular subject more in another letter.

We have all heard of death happer ing in the event to save numan life But here is an instance where Mrs. Mochatein lost her life in attempting to save a pet black and tan dog from being run over. At Ardeley station the super intendent's motor car, which is a mod-ern engine and car combined, struck her as she was reaching after her pet dog. She was badly lacerated, and died almost immediately. Her husband, who is a weaver in the Chauncey Tapestry, fainted at the sight, as did also all the women on the superintendent's motor car.

Another story of unlooked for death comes from Camden, N.J., and will like ly go on the records as another victim to that subtle and mysterious maiady known as ptomaine poison.

Alfred Hirst, of Jenkintown, Mont comery County, Pa., died in the Cooper Hospital. An oyster stew which he ate caused his death. Hirst, who was an athletic man, about thirty years old, entered the hospital complaining of violent pains in his stomach. He said he had taken an oyster stew a little while before. He could not tell where the res-

taurant was located. The doctor gave him a strong emetic. and the oysters were thrown from his stomach. He soon felt relieved and went away. He returned in an hour. however, and complained that he felt as though he was burning up inside. Evidently he was in agony. He was put to bed, and seemed to he relieved by the medicines administered. A nurse called the resident physician at daybreak, and said the man was dying. Before the doctor reached his bedside he was dead. Coroner Lippincott and County Paysician Jones held an autopsy. They found death was due to promisine poisoning. The body is at the Camden morgue.

A peculiar will has been left by one John Kipp, formerly an inmate of the New Jersey Soldiers' Home. He directs his executors to expend \$100 in preparing his body for burial. \$50 for music, \$50 for a head and foot stone and for the outside box for his coffin, \$16 for beer for the mourners, \$15 for pipes and tobacco, each pipe to be decorated with red, white and blue stripes, and \$50 for carriages He also directed his executor to have him buried in the Weenaw ken Cemetery, and to place this inscription on his headstone: 'John Kipp, Sergeant Company A, First regiment, New York artillery, born March S 1822"

Among the St. Regis Indians, as they are called here, there seems to be trouble brewing, which the authorities at Albany will have to attend to, the Tribe having a reservation in Franklin County. According to Cnief Joseph Wood, the young bucks are spoiling for an outbreak. The difficulty is caused by a change in the Indian law that was pass ed through the Legislature last winter providing that the chief shall be elected by popular vote instead of following the tribal custom of succession by lineal descent. Chief Joseph brought the first news of the trouble to the Capito', when see if the Governor could not do somecustoms of the Tribe.

Pirates may seem an out of date ex | bers who have joined the army :pression to use just now at the end of

the century, but there is no doubt whatever tust such exist on the Sound to-day, and if not so romantically blood thirsty as the heroic scoun trels we read about and their hidden treasures, are at least as bad in their own sneaking, thieving way. The lar, e country house of Mr. A. M. McGreger, one of the Standard Oil magnates, at Orienta Peine, Long Island Sound, has been ransacked by Sound tirates. Mrs McGregor was swekened by the

parking of her Great to be dog. She quietly are used. Mr. M. Gr., r and the servants on the upper floors. The servants vants were armed, and probably would have captured the introvers had not a burgler alarm rung and fright-ned them away. They fled towards the s and with the men and dogs of the Metaegor. house in pursuit. The pursuers were James M. Constable, Henry M. Flagler and other residents of the Point, and the party searched until daylight, when it tracked the injeves to the water's sage and found they and endenting payout in a smedi tout. Every winds we take first floor of the Metiregor house was tried with pimiples before a wire with the during room on the cast sile was spened. There were prints of feet test on the sills of the windows and to theers were strewn with matches. The men had collected almost a wagon look d beory, consisting of silverware, copedeliers, candelal ra, brica brace pairt ings and heatloons, valued at inon-only of dellars, lest, were denced to leave to greater perion of it because. Some o ine articles were broken in preves and others tested with send to asserbit to cir vidus. Mr. and Mes. Millory violate neir loss at about 51cto, but nearly the heirly over, which have now would t them through several deades, can never be replaced.

Coarles A kinson, a counter-eiter, wes optured with his complete apparatus or Saturday at Vincland. He had been detected passing bogus five cent pieces. and a pag of the spurious cold was formel in his possession. When the ethicers dreve to his 'arm they found to wife and children starving. They immediately drove five miles and obtained provisions, still holding the man in custody. While he was on his way to prison Atkinson said he was fir ed to the crime of counterfeiting by the cries of hurgry little months. He appears well estient et, and says he came from New York city, being induced to buy hise ser a of land for a farm in Atlantic county. The fficers who behaved so burnancly were Marshals Mathis and Fowler.

Two years ago J se Dluz d. B james, a Spaniard, declared his intention of becoming an American citez n. This charge for domestic baths-tp to the week he applied for his second papers at present 10 per cent per annum for each Jersey City. Judge Blair was objected to bath in a house has been charged," refuse the application, as the United States statutes prohibit the naturaliza tion of a native of a country which is at was with this country. The apply and was very much disappointed at the result of his application. He is a stenegrapher, and lives at Jersey City.

A sad case of youthful depravity is illustrated in the conduct of Charles Foster, only fourteen years old, who ap peared in the Criminal Court on Satur day. Young Fester ran away from the home of his adopted parents, and, if his own story is to be believed, is one of the worst ingrates ever born. He told his story in Court. He said he was left an orphan and was adopted by Captain Sherlock F. Martin, of Company 5, Fourth Cavalry, U.S.A. Three years ago Captain Martin's house in Dana, Ill., burned down, and Mrs. Martin was sericuely injured, while Martin was made blind. Captain Martin received **\$3 000** insurance on the house. Being Hind, he entrusted young Foster with his checks. He always proved honest until about a month ago, when he cashed a check for the last \$100 in the bank and skipped with the money. He went to San Antonio, Texas, and thence to New Orleans, where he tell in with the Naval Reserves. He went with them to Port Royal, N.C., left them there and went to Philadelphia, where detectives got on his track.

He could get no employment and wanted to die, is the pathetic story of Henry Martin. He is sixty years old and is homeless and was arraigned in Jefferson Market police court on the charge of attempted suicide. He said he had walked to the city from New Rochelle and had been unable to get employment for some weeks. He had jumped into the North River, thinking it just as well to drown as starve. Magistrate Wentworth was mercicul and discharged him.

The Knights of Pythias are not feeling particularly happy over the fact of naving voluntered, for according to the Herald their insurance policies have

been nuttitled. There are many Knights of Pythias in the army now encamped at Scuthern poin's or about to start for Cuba. News that their insurance policies had been made void reached these volunteers recently, and they have been writing home to enquire about this strong damper that has been placed on their patriotism. Many of the Knights were unwilling to believe that such a course had been de cided upon by the officers of the order, he came down with his interpreter to and much dissatistaction over the matter exists among members who have thing to prevent interference with the not gone to the front. Following is the customs of the Trib: official notice, issued by the Board (f Control, nullifying the policies of mem-

CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE.

The Death of Mgr. McDonald, Archbishop of Aberdeen.

Good Municipal Government A. Well-merited Rebuke to a Ligoted Critic - Lord Mayor of Dublin Visits the Pro-Catheda. I Some Other Interesting Notes on Catholic News.

Lexpox, June 4.

Great right is off throughout the Cathodie Contes of Oren Butain, but epocastly in society is a the narray period Beath of the above Boomed Hugh I wipin McDirecto lesson by Aberdeen. woodled on sunt of the Mov, at the r sidence of his brain at the Archbishop. of Einburgh, it clear aid Gerdens-Undergh. His or supposted flome of the manner of the tenth developed. evalue me wines moses, and his withgrawal from this duty. He was 58 verge of age at the containing man of splerdia physique es some are brother the creabiston. If went essentithelite Arga, M. D. pace to Glorafadale, and to nearly get one of the most in crestreg and hencrable contacts in Scotland -cherce magnetaters, brown as Alexender the Severth, of tilenaludale, to k on house part in the cause of Prince Charite in 1745, He tollowed the Prince's fortures to the last and at Culleden was Major in Claur state's regiment and was so erely wounded. He was consecrated Bishop of Aberdeen in October, 1800, and leaves belind nim a splendid record of mis eight years of episcopal labor. His body lay in state for two days in tre Cathedral at Etinburgh, which was draped, darkened and converted into a enapelle ardent -- on the third day a grand Requiem Mass was sung, at the clese of which the remains were conveyed to Aberdeen for interment.

The Searsborough Town Council has shown what can be done by a public body unencumbered by long established point-stock proprietorial rights. Find-ng that the water rate levied yielded a on saintial profit, it has decided " to forego for the future any additional

A correspondent of the Daily Tele-graph specially sent to write up Rome, ts reople and institutions, enlightens the readers of that p oper with the following characteristically abound reference to the Flavian Amphitheatre. He writes: "It the centre of that gracy platform, when Mastai-Feretti was Pope-King, stood a tan black cross, and round its b rders were ranged the twelve stations' (!) of the Passion, at each of which pious tourists were wont devoutly to kneel and pray, thus gaining absolution for past peccadilloes and indulgence for in ure trailties." As he was giving absolution at all, says a Catholic paper, he did well to give it on a grand scale-not only for past sins but for these to come-and all for praying before the twelve stations of the Passion. He has outdone the gentleman .. ho described the acolytes as entering from the sacristy "bearing coucifers and thurifers," and, indeed, is as humorous as the paper which some time ago assured the public that Mr. T. P. O'Connor "invariably wore a sprig of shillelagh in his button-hole."

The Welsh Vicarate has been raised to the position of a Diocese under the name of Menevia, which will gladden the Catholics of Wales. Dr. Mostyn becomes the first Bishop of the new diocese, which embraces all Wales with the exception of Glamorganston. This fact indicates that Catholicity is thriving in the old Principality.

The new ambassador to the Porte in succession to Sir Philip Currie, Sir Nichobis () Conner, as his name implies, is an Irishman and a Catholic. Sir William White, the last ambassador but one, was also a Catholic. Sir Nicholas has had a good training in the ways of Eastern Courts, having held the position of Agent and Consul General to Bulgaria for five years.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin, with the Lady Mayoress and their daughter, attended High Mass at the Pro-Cathedral on Sunday, the 29th May. His Lordship and party, accompanied by his official suite, the sword and mace bearers, and other civic functionaries, drove to the church in full state, the Lord Mayor wearing his full regalia. The distinguished party occupied special seats in front of the altar and after High Mass formed in the procession, which included His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop. On leaving the church every mark of respect was paid to the party by the large crowd which had assembled.

The Catholics of Manchester walked in solemn procession through the principal streets of the city on Whit-Friday.

CONCLUDED ON PAGE EIGHT.

LET US SPEAK OF 'v6.

"Who fears to speak of '98?" Here, in this Canada of ours, 'Neath freedom's eky, 'midst maple bowers.

Where liberty enchants the breeze And mocks the ghost of tyrannies, None fear to speak of '98!

"Who fears to speak of '98?" * * * * * Within this vast and free demain,

In cities great, o'er western plain. From snow clad nurch and warmer zone We hear the answer, clarion tone, None fear to speak of '98!

Who then should speak of '98? * * * * * No son of Irish exite brave Who, forced from home beyond the wave, Found in our dear Canadian land True freedom, peace and helping hand, Should fail to speak of '98.

With hearty, strong Canadian voice we join in earnest praise Of the men who fought for Ireland's cause in those historic days; Of the heroes brave who freely gave their blocd on bartle field

For freedom sweet as we enjoy, and, living, would not yield!

From woodland deep, from mountain steep, from hamlet, village, town; From true Canadian Irish hearts, who fear no tyrant's frown -Who breathe the air of liberty, and, breathing, bless the State--

Accends to day a sigh, a cheer, for the men of 98. GERALD JAMES. Montreal June 14th, 1898.

THE LATE MGR. CLEARY'S WILL.

The Principal Portion of His Estate Goes to the Maintenance of Regiopolis College.

Some Bequests to Relations and Friends -A Characteristic and Interesting Document of a Grand Old Prelate.

THE will of the late Archbishop Cleary has been entered for probate, says the Kingston Freeman. His Grace's individual private estate consisted of the following:

Fifty two shares of capital stock in the Provincial Bunk of Ireland; tweive shares of capital stock of the Union Bank of Australia; one policy of life in surance in the Guardian Co., of England. £600 sterling; one policy of life insurance in the North British Co. of Edinburgh, \$15,000; one policy of life insurance in the North American Company, \$10,000; cash on deposit to his credit in Bank of British North America, King ston; sundry articles of personal property, such as library, pictures, silverware, paintings, horses, carriages, sleighs, etc.

The accounts of the diocese were kept in the Bank of Montreal. His Grace bequeathed to his brother Thomas Francis Cleary, Dublin, the sum of £150 sterling; to his brother William Stephen. of Melbourne, Australia, the sum of £150 sterling; Hannah Rose Littleton £150 sterling. The Archbishop expressly declares that he is under no pecuniary obligation to his relatives; that the preceding bequests ar solely in the spirit of brotherly affection and gener osity.

To his domestics be left the following bequests: To Miss Marv Mc Kinley,\$1,000; Bridget Maddigan \$50; Kate Jounston, \$50; Mary Ringer, \$25; Charles Diamond. \$50; James Nolan, sexton, \$50. With the exception of Miss McKinley's \$1 000, the above bequests were cancelled by

As a stipend for private Masses for the repose of his scul, £100 sterling was placed at the disposal of the executors. To Bishop Sheehan of Waterford, Ireland, £150 sterling for an anniversary high Mass from year to year in the Cathedral of Waterford, and to the Lord Abbot, Cistercian Monastery, Mount Mellery, £200 sterling for an anniversary high at interest until the amount is sufficient, Mass from year to year. Bishop Sheehan was also bequeathed £75 sterling for the purchase of a solid silver lamp to be hung in the sanctuary of the chapel of St. John's College, Waterford, with a short inscription thereon requesting prayers for his soul.

To Regiopolis College, to establish chairs, to wit: The Chair of Latin and Greek Classics and Ancient History \$30 000 was bequeathed, to be known as the "Chair Fund" to be held by the executors until the Trustees are appointed the trustees to consist of the Archbishop of Kingston for the time being, and the executors of the will. In | month's memory should be defrayed out case of their death or their refusal to act others should be elected by the choice of two-thirds of the clergy of the archdiocese. Those trustees are to invest the funds and keep them invested at all times, the interest to be used only, and exclusively applied towards the payment of the salaries of the Professors in Latin, Greek Classics, and in Ancient History, sacred and profane. He also stipulates \$5 000 in giving scholarships annually to the most deserving students in the foregoing classics. The above funds are to be exclusively devoted to the purposes stated and on no pretext to be applied to any other purpose. The above were bequeathed on the following conditions:

That the endowment in the sum of sixty thousand dollars (or its equivalent producing an annual income of at least \$2,400) of two other chairs in such school (one for the teaching of literary and to the Sulpician congregation in Montscientific branches of knowledge apper- real in purchase of a free burse; \$30,000 takining to a university arts course, and to be devoted to the endowment of a the other for the teaching of the various subjects pertaining to a commercial education in the practical forms suited to dowment to be transferred as soon after the exigencies of the present time shall his decease as convenient to three have been provided and secured in man | trustees as specified; \$5,000 to be | Tickets 10 cents.

ner similar to that provided for the aid applied to the founding of scholar fund of \$30 000 above given, or otherwise ships and for the distribution of so that the permanency of such endow money prizes among the most dener similar to that provided for the aid ment may be secured and that ŏ+q+0+0+00+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+ no change or drafts on account of building expenses, repairs, estab lishment expenses, or for any purpose other than the maintenance of such two chairs can at any time be made upon such endowment directly or indirectly. And in order to assist in the providing of such endowment for such two additional chairs, the following funds are in dicated available for that purpose and strongly recommended that they be so applied: Certain property of Regiopolis College has been rented to the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu at the annual rental of \$1,250, which rental will be sufficient to provide for the endowment of one of such two other chairs intended to be established in the said Regiopolis Col-1-ge School. There is now on deposit in the Molsons Bank at Smith's Falls a sum of

about \$20,000, being the residue of

same terms and conditions as the "chair

pected to be sufficient to endow the

third of such intended chairs. In case

the \$60,000 is not provided from other

sources by the Archbishop, clergy and

laity of the archdiocese, he authorizes the "chair fund" and "scholarship

fund" to be cancelled and revoked, and

that his executors do pay the said

sum of \$30 (00), being the "chair und" and "senclarship fund," to Bishop

Sheehan, of Waterford for the education

of ecclesiastics in St John's College at

that place, said ecclesiastical students

to be approved by the Archbishop of

Kingston for the time being. In case the endowment of the said chairs should

he diverted or lost to any other use, so

that either of them shall be substantial-

ly impaired, or should the Rector, or Principal, or Professors of the Chair of

Greek or Latin Classics at any time

cease to be priests of the Archdiocese of

Kingston, then the trustees will be re-

quired to withhold payment of the in-

come of the said "chair fund" until the

amount taken, lost or diverted from

such endowment shall have been ful.y

restored, and the work of such chairs

rendered thorough, or such Professors

shall again be priests of the Archdiocese

of Kingston as required; and should

euch chairs continue diminished for a

period of four years, or the Professors be

not persons within the requirements

above set forth, His Grace author zes

that the trustees pay the said funds to

Bishop Sheehan, of Waterford, or his

successor in office, to be applied as set

The Sulpician Seminary, Montreal, is

pequenthed \$2000 for the purpose of

founding a burse, to be given as a pre

mium equally between the most deserv

ing graduates who have taken the course of Latin, Greek Classics. Ancient

History, sacred and profane, and who

furnish those graduates the premium to

ne given to ecclesiastics studying for the

and added to the \$5000 given for the

Mr. James Switt was bequeathed the

Archbishop's hers s, harness, sleigh, and

five black bear robes as testimony of His

Grace's friendship to him and his

His successor is bequeathed his carri-

age, pectoral cross and chain presented

to him by Pope Leo XIII. on the day of

his episcopal consecration, and also the

crezier subsequently presented to him

Vicar General Kelly will receive the

Archbishop's English books and his per

sonal library, his silver and silver placed

ware, all his pictures, paintings etc., and

all his manuscripts, except those which

relate to the public affairs of the diocese.

Father Neville will receive the Italian

books. Books in other languages than

English or Italian go to his successors

in office. In case there should not be

sufficient funds to meet all the bequests,

it is provided that the money be kept

with the exception of legacies to rela-

tives and money for Masses, which shall

The Archbishop wanted it distinctly

understood that the spontaneous sacrifice

of a goodly share of his official revenue

in favor of St. Mary's congregation, by

demanding neither cathedraticum as

Bishop or salary as local pastor during

all the years of his episcopate, neither

implied a renunciation of his rights nor

prejudice to those of his successor; and

for the purpose of asserting such rights

as Bisnop and local pastor he directed

that the expenses of his interment and

of said parochial income, commonly

called the palace fund, as had been done

on the occasion of the death of his prede

The personal effects not disposed of

Any portion of the money expended

during his lifetime, for the purposes mentioned in the will, shall be can-

THE CODICILS.

In a codicil marked "B," all the

Notwithstanding anything that has

Archbishop's manuscripts were bequeathed to Rev. J. N. Neville.

appeared to the contrary in former docu-

ments or wills, \$37,000 was bequeathed to Regiopolis College—\$2,000 to be paid

chair in Regiopolis of Greek and Latin

Classics and Ancient History, the en-

go to Vicar General Kelly.

be paid as soon as possible.

scholarship fund.

by His Holiness.

The \$20 000 and \$11 000 is ex-

moneys received fr. m the Hotel Dieu In codicil marked "C," the Arch Sisters as a lump sum in commutation bishop states that having bequeathed of one half of their rental for the Regio-\$37,000 to Regiopolis he found, on examipolis property. The Bank of Montreal nolds \$11 000 in City of Kingston debennation of his private affairs, he was enabled to augment that bequest, and betures, which is the residue of certain queathed \$8,000 more, making \$45,000 to money derived from the sale of lands devised by Bishop Macdonnell to be disbe paid out of his personal asets to Regiopolis College, the prosperity of posed of by his successors for the benefit which he had very warmly at heart. of Regiopolie College, or in charity. The \$11 000 in debentures is bequeathed and The executors of the Archbishop's will to be dealt with by the trustees on the

the college.

are Vicar-General Kelly and Mr. James Switt; the witnesses Archbishop Walsh and King Arnoldi. The will was drawn up at Caledonia Springs, the codicils being dated June 13, 1895.

THE TRUE WITNESS, AND CAUTION

serving pupils, that sum to be given to

the same trustees. It was also directed

that the Archbishop of Kingston for the

time being shall always have the right

to admit three boys to the benefit of education under this chair without pay-

ment of fees; \$11 000 in city of Kings-

ton debentures were to be transferred to

the trustees of Regiopolis College, being

the proceeds of sale of land devised by

the late Bishop McDonnell, to be dis pos doi by sale and applied to Regio-polis or to charity. The \$11 000 repre-sented half the sale of the lots. The de-

posit of \$25 000 in the Merchants' Bank

is declared as the property of the Regio-

CATHOLICS AND THEIR PRESS

Some Catholics often express the idea that the conductors of the Catholic papers complain too much of the lack of support which they receive. We differ from these people. We hold that, as long as the cause exists the complaints rre quite justifiable. Therefore, we agree with our St. Louis, Mo., contemporary, Church Progress, when it says:

"There is no more characteristic evil of our times and country than irreligious, immoral and sectarian reading. This evil demands, as an antidote, extraordinary activity in circulating reading matter that is promotive of faith and virtue. As the most popular form of bad reading is the daily newspaper, and as we unfortunately do not possess any dailies in the English language, the most effectual antidote now in existence is the Catholic weekly. Nothing is more necessary for the salvation of souls. and nothing is more effective in build ing up and strengthening Catholic family and parish life, than the general circulation and reading of good Catholic weeklies. Every dollar expended in the circulation of such literature will save some soul from hell and add several dollars to the annual parish income. The clergy have altogether a special obligation and interest in this matter; a special obligation, for it is their most important duty to lead their flocks in the green pastures of truth and beside snall proceed with their studies for the priestheod in the Grand Seminary, Montreal. Snould Regiopolis fail to the still waters of charity and virtue; a special interest; for the more Catholic papers are read by their peor le, the more generous the support that they will receive in their endeavors to build and priesthood for the diocese of Kingston. beautify churches, erect and equip The Cathedraticum due by the pricats schools, and otherwise provide the on the first o' August is to be collected material aids needful for effectually and people to take and read such a paper has any right to consider himself as a faithful paster of souls."

> On other grounds the San Francisco Monitor puts forth the justness of its claim to the support of the Catholics of the city in which it is published. It

> "Of course we cannot please every-body. We never fancied that we could, and we are not going to try to do it. We fancy that we have made a decided change in the standing of Catholics in this community during these late years. Time was, and not so very long ago, when Catholics and Catholic affairs were treated with abuse and fine scorn by a portion of the city press. Now there are seldom sneers for the "Pope's Irish," and miracles and indulgences are left severely alone. Which is better, to be abused or to be respectfully feared?

> "But then you cannot please everybody. We are told that our bitterest crities are those who will not read the Monitor. It is hard to know how they can criticize a paper which they do not read. One objection is that the paper is aggressive in its policy. Well, may be it is—a little. But what would you have? Should the Catholics of this city meet and propose a vote of thanks to their anti-Catholic fellowtownspeople? Experience tells us that we are respected when we give back better than we get-not otherwise, and as long as such a state of things continues it is the best policy to be on the aggresaive."

NEW INVENTIONS.

Mesers. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and experts, New York Life Building, Montreal, furnish us the following list of patents recently granted by the United States to Canadian inventors: 605 382-Francis A. Brennan, Brock-

ville, Canada, motor. 605,221-Theophilis David, Corunna, Can., grappling hook. 605,181—William F. Glidden, Ingersoll,

Can., bicycle wheel belt. 605 435-James Jamieson, Hamilton, Can., sheet metal vehicle wheel tire. 605,298-William H. Perrin, Smith's

Falls, Can., sulky-plow. 605,189—Henry Schaake, New Westminster, Can, can ending or heading

605,365-Albert S. Weaver, Hamilton, Can., bicycle.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS OF CANADA. 1666 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Distributions every Wednesday. Value of prizes ranging from \$2.00 to \$2,000

SOME NOTES ON EDUCATION.

M. BERTHELOT, the famous French scientist, makes a plea for less study. He says that children in school should have twice as much play as they have now; with a radical change in the character of their studies.

polis College, being money received from the Hotel Dien in commutation for one-In an address recently delivered before a scientific body in Paris M. Berthehalf (\$1000 a year) of the stipulated rent of the old Regionolis building lot said millions of france are wasted and grounds, the proceeds and profits every year in pouring learning into of which must always be the property of sieves.

> According to the educational method in vogue," said Berthelot. "most of the education goes in at one end and out at the other without leaving any other impression than mental disgust for further education. What education needs to do is to cast aside at once that iniquitous institution called 'weekly examination,' which compels the pupil to cram, cram, cram. In its place should be established a system of interesting eson pupil's mind in particular studies by pointing out to him how he indiviunally has a permanent interest in pur suing them, and then give the pupil plenty of leisure to think over what has been told him.

> There are entirely too many subjects being taught." says Berthelot, in con-clusion. "Reduce the number of subjects of study, shorten the hours, and if we are to have examinations let them be as brief and as far apart as possible."

> When Catholics refer to the injustice frequently practiced by officials of public schools, says the Church News, they are accused of being opposed to the education of the masses.

Of course no really well-informed man will make such an egregious blunder, in | truth. view of the fact that public schools were first instituted by Catholics, and because it is well known that as soon as a Catholic church is erected a parochial school is established.

The Providence Visitor, says our Washington contemporary, refers to one of the most infamous outrages yet perpetrated in the public schools. At a recent spelling test sent to all the scholars of the grammar grade in Providence the following sentence oc curred: "The Spanish priests tried to persuade Commodore Dewey to enter a mined bay."

This is one of the most deliberately planned insults yet offered to Catholics through the public schools, and those who formulated it evidently were fully aware of the outrage they were committing; and after having poured the for themselves in oase they were called | ment.

o any account by an outraged public. and the same of th Phey desired to create the impression that Spanish priests were no better than assassins, leaving the children to infer that all priests were the same. Having prepared the poison to be administered they set to work to arrange a defence for themselves. And the next sentence was: "They were compelled to acquiesce in a matter which they did not think just."

> The offices of public school superintendent and teacher are sacred trusts. and should only be filled with men and women of the most undoubted integrity, who are known for their fitness for the positions, and especially for their love of truth. To eliminate from this matter all intentional or unintentional insult ly bodies, in order to hurl them against to Catholics, the fact that there is no our globe. Under the tremendous pressproof what ever that the priests of Manila tried to deceive Admiral Dewey should have deterred the school authorities from giving a sentence to be spelled that contains a falsehood.

> The man who poisons a spring is ever regarded as a moneter. What must be thought of the one who poisons the minds of the young? This is just what was done by the school officials of Providence, who unquestionably wished to create a prejudice against Catholics, and to do so used the most contemptible instilling of a trustful hope in the mercimethods,

Although Catholics support their own schools, they pay taxes to help maintain | St. Louis. the public schools, and are entitled to just as fair treatment as are non-Catholics. This they do not always re-

Providence is not the only city in which the public schools are sometimes used to create prejudice against Catholics. We have frequently heard of public school teachers giving expression to remarks insulting to Catholics and in the presence of Catholic pupils. It is always unkind and ungentlemanly to wound the feelings of others, but the unpleasant thoughts created by such remarks are by no means so objectionable as the injury done to the cause of

Catholics have no favors to ask, but should demand precisely the same consideration awarded non-Catholics. We fortunately have no union of Church and State, and it is the duty of every official to labor that men of all creeds be treat ed impartially.

The public school teacher who uses his or her position to create prejudice should be summarily dismissed. It would not be necessary to make many dismissals before the custom of using the public schools for such purposes would be abandoned.

A correspondent to the Chicago Citiz in ays: There is a movement among the Germans of the United States to get the German language more generally taught in our public schools. The National German Teachers' Association, organized poison into the brains of the pupils they in 1870, with headquarters in Milproceeded to prepare a means of escape | waukee, are the champions of the move-

OUR REVIEWER.

library as long as the world revolves,for there is now scarcely a possibility of fruitfully carrying on the work of God. any such catastrophe overtaking litera- rich or pocr. and is as valuable to the No priest who neglects to encourage his ture as was the case with the great scholar as those not blessed with colture as was the case with the great legiste degrees after their names.

Alexandrian library—but even among "Truth Triumphant" is issued by the these great books there are compara- Office of Catholic Publications, which tively few which carry within them- | which has offices in all the leading cities selves the means of interpreting to all intellects that which it is their endeavor to teach. In nearly all instances some especial effort or training in scholarship, technical, scientific, archicological, theological or otherwise, is a necess. ry concomitant to a complete understanding. In these circumstances, to the layman, a fairly liberal education would be necessary to an appreciation of, say, the "Anatomy of Melancholy," but when it comes to the mysteries of religion, faith in the stupendous chapters of Genesis or the divine revelations of John, faith in the miraculous age of the Saviour and the succeeding ages when the Bishop of Rome was known as His Vicar; faith in the doctrines and the articles of faith propounded by the Church-then it is that the mere layman is most in need of instruction. From the pulpit and in the confessional the words of faith and truth continually go torth; but even after this there may be an opening found for a permanent instruction in the shape of a book. A book suited particularly for the laity has just been published, and it is written for the laity, never in its language lessening the importance of the subject on which it treats, but still done in language so thoroughly simple as to be understood by even young people in their teens, on whom indeed it should leave a deep impression for good.

Such a book has just been published under the title of "Truth Triumphant." It would be difficult in a short article to review the immense amount of work covered in this volume. Perhaps a word from the preface will assist in this matter: "The teaching of the Catholic faith, which produced saints, martyrs and confessors of the faith in every age, are herein set forth in a most lucid and instructive manner, in the comprehensive expositions of that elequent and learned French ecclesiastic, Mgr. De Segur, whose name is the synonym of piety and learning, and whose celebrated treatise on Holy Communion, because of its excellence, was personally distributed by Pope Pius IX. to the priests of Rome. Every Catholic who is truly devoted to the faith of his fathers will find in this volume the means either of enlightening or confounding its opponents. as the case may require. The authorities whom the author has

sued under the imprimatur of Arch bishop Corrigan of New York. Among the otner high dignitaries of the Church There are many great books in the world, books that will live in memory or San Artesia. The Albany, Los Angeles, Natchez, Cleveland, books that will live in memory or San Artesia. San Antonio, Toronto, Sioux Falls, Sacramento Duluth. It is a book that should be in every Catholic household, of the United States.

Perhaps the best way to review a book is, after careful reading, to analyze the feelings the reading has given rise to. The merit of a book may not always be in the excellence of its syntactical con struction. It may be deep enough and impressive enough to be able to avoid the fioriture of rhetoric, while at the same time it carries conviction or peace or a study of conscience as straight to the human heart as will the blast of Gabriel's triumpet strike in human ears on the last great day. It is just such a little book we have to deal with now, and its title page carries the simple and awful triplicate of words— "Beyond the Grave." Not a man, not a beast, not a bird or an insect that flies through God's blessed air, not a fish that swims in the sea, not a slimy thing that crawls on the earth, not anything with heaven given life, that has not an instructive knowledge of death, come it soon or late. Enoch or Elias might possibly tell us in the flash what the great mystery of "beyond the grave" is but that is not to be hoped for, for the Son of Man even, Himself, passed through the ordeal of a shameful death for love of men, and it is in the thought of His glorious resurrection that the sting of death is taken away from us, and the victory of the grave is lost in the pointing of the angelic finger, which says—"Beyond."

The book is written by the Rev. E Hamon, S.J., and translated by Auna T. Sadlier, a facile author in the French and a worthy interpreter in the English. The work deals in a bright and hopeful manner with what is usually called the dread subject of death.

In other ways the little book, if not what might be called controversial, is argumentative, in the proving of beliefs, the possibilities of which have been doubted and discussed by non Catholics. For instance, taking a phrase from St Augustine: "The beauty of this world shall perish in a universal conflagration," etc, a chapter is devoted to s modern scientific view of the possibility of a confligration of the world, in which the following quotation is used:

"Revelation proclaims the end of the world by the conflagration of the earth, the confusion of the powers of the followed in explaining Catholic heavens and the fall of the stars, at a truth are, generally speaking, the fall which is known to God alone. Fathers of the Church and her recognitions of the Church and her recognitions. ticular system, but simply follows the are capable of many interpretations. In should insist upon having what they teaching and tradition of Mother former times many Catholic comments ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations. The comments of this paper desiring to buy the columns and tradition of Mother former times many Catholic comments ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

taught that they lending hypotheses are laid down which appear aufficiently probable. They give firstly examples of temporary conflagrations in the stars, called occasional. Do these hitherto opaque bodies unite after some explosion of internal gases which have caught fire at the surface? Or, according to the mechanical theory of heat, are they brought to this luminous incandescence by a violent collision with other opaque bodies? Is it then so extraordinary to believe that the earth might be exposed to this kind of combustion? God, who directs at His will the course of the stars, can also change it at His will, and give an impetus to one or more of these heaven. ure brought to hear upon the earth's crust by the shock, volcanoes or interior reservoirs of gas, petroleum and other inflammable substances might suddenly burst in great numbers, and add their fires to those already kindled by the col-

cient to consume by fire everything upon the earth. On the whole the object of the book is not to be scientifically argumentative or clerically dogmatic. Its mission really is one of peace, quietness, faith, and the ful beneficence of the Author of All Good.

lision, which would certainly be suffi-

Tne book is published by B. Herder,

TRUST AND LOVE.

BY EDWARD WILDUR MASON, IN THE "AVE MARIA."

When Noah entered in the blessed ark,

And with him of all creatures two and two, Twin graces, Trust and Love, their radiance threw

Around that home,—a solitary mark Of mercy, mid the deluge deep and dark, Wrath universal, that creation slew.

Thus, through the stormy winds, the lunar bark Shines peaceful, floating in her sea of blue.

s he in God, so did in him confide, Within that safety ark, each living thing.

So the sweet dove, sent forth, return'd and hied Again, the olive-branch of peace to bring; Then sped away, trusting that love would

guide To her her mate with an unerring wing.



for a really healthy man to be good humored Jollity and exhuberant health are a proverbial combination. The hearty man who is always laughing doesn't have any trouble

is always augming doesn't have any trouble with his digestion. It has been said that laughing makes people healthy. The truth is that health makes people laugh.

It is impossible to estimate the tremendous influence of health upon human character. A man with a headache will not be in a happy contented frame of mot be in a happy, contented frame of mind. A man who suffers from a weak stomach and an impaired digestion will sit and grumble through the best meal ever prepared. A bilious man who is not a bore, is deserving of a place in a museum A nervous man who is not petulent and fault-finding is a curiosity. All these conditions lead to grave diseases, when the ditions lead to grave diseases, when he victim becomes not only disagreeable, but dependent as well. A wise wife will realize that while the old saying that a "man's heart is in his stomach," is not literally true, it is a fact that his stomach sweeters or sours his character according as it is healthy or unhealthy. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best of medicines for the conditions described. It makes tor the conditions described. It makes the weak stomach strong, the impaired digestion perfect, invigorates the liver, purifies and enriches the blood and tones the nerves. It tears down half-dead, mert tissues and replaces them with the firm muscular tissues of health. It builds new and healthy nerve fibres and brain cells.

and healthy nerve fibres and brain cells. It dissipates nervousness and melaucholy and imparts mental elasticity and contage. It is the best of all known medicines for nervous disorders.

"Through your skillful treatment I am once more a well man," writes J. N. Arnold, Esq., of Gandy, Logan Co. Nebr. "I suffered for years and could not find relief until I commenced taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I suffered with constipation and torpidity of liver which resulted in irritation of the prostate and inflammation of the bladder. I had only taken one bottle when I found great relief. The medicine has effected a permanent cure."

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Readers of this paper desiring to buy

A STATE OF THE STA

Street.

The Establishment of the Congregation de Notre Dame, Ottawa,

Holds a Unique and Most Successful Entertainment in Honor of Their Excellencies the Governor General and Lady Aberdeen -The Commencement Exercises Fixed For the 21st Inst - Her Excellency to Deliver an Address on the Occasion.

OTTAWA, June 11, 1898.

The flig floating from the flagstaff of the Convent of the Congregation de Notre Dame, Gloucester street, on the evening of Monday, S.h inst, suggested to the representative of the TRUE WIT-NESS that something out of the ordinary was about to occur. At the Convent he was informed that their Excellencies the | names. Governor General and Lady Aberdeen having been regrettully unable, owing to a previous engagement to accept the Rev. Sisters' invitation to the entertainment on Monday evening of last week, had expressed a desire to spend an evening with them and their interesting charges, and named the evening above mentioned for that purpose.

Accordingly, at \$ 20 o'clock Their Excellencies, accompanied by a large party from Government House, including Lady Thompson and her two daughters, entered Distribution Hall and were received with a grand march played on pianos, harps and violins. The Cantata 'Jubilantes' was then sung in a remarkably excellent manner, excellent even for the pupils of la Congregation, after which an address to Their Excellencies, in English, was pronounced by one of the young ladies. This was followed by the presentation of the pretty and pathetic operetta, 'The Rose of the Algonquins.' The scene is laid in the days of Venerable Mother Baurgeoys the foundress of the Congregation. Amongst the children then under the venerable mother's care were several of the 'children of the forest 'Coaina, an Algonquin, is a young Christian, and a general tavorite with the Sisters as well as with her 'pale faced companions. Winonah, an Iroquois, is still pagan, and is jealous of the affection felt towards Course by the

Sisters and pupils. A dialogue takes place between Win onah and a number of her "pale face" companions, in which the latter endeavor to disabuse the Indian girl of such an idea, and to some extent succeed. Having presented her with a bunch of white roses Winonah bursts forth in song expressive of her delight. Later, however, her feelings are changed by her Iroquois aunt, Altontina, who upbraids her with her association with the "pale faces," setting forth in powerful, prophetic language how the "white man" was destined to overcome and destroy their tribes; how their "warriors" would lose their strength, and how where formerly their wigwams existed and their council fires blazed the houses of the white men were being erected. Then, working on the already prejudiced mind of her niece, she pointed out how the "white mothers" were cajoling her, and that she would eventually become their slave, as the Algonquin Conna had already become. Thus insidiously stirred up, all her former feelings of envy and hatred became again aroused, and Winonah declared eternal enmity towards Coaina and towards the whites. The ruin of Coains was then determined upon, and in order to effect it, the plot was formed that, previous to going to the chapel for her usual evening devotions, and where she was in the habit of remaining alone after the others had retired, a drug should be administered to Coaina which would throw her into a deep slamber, and Winonah was at the same time to sneak into the chapel and remove a certain jewel from the crown placed on the statue of the Blessed Virgin, and place it in the apartment occupied by Coaina; thus pointing out the latter as the thief. On the discovery of the supposed thief, Winonah triumphantly reproaches the white maidens with Coaina's arrant hypocrisy and ingratitude, who maintain her innocence, when Venerable Mother Bourgeoys herself enters. She is in the act of reproaching the unfortunate Coaina, while Winonah declares that no punishment could be too great for the culprit when appears "The Recluse," who, unknown to Winonah, was also in the chapel at the time of the theft. After listening to Winonah's denunciations, she tells how she had witnessed the occurrence, and thereupon Winonah falls on her knees, confesses all and implores mercy. Finally the award of her punishment is left to the innocent Cosina, and she approaching Winonah, embraces her, pleads for her pardon, and tells her that, much as she had always loved her, she loves her now more than ever. Struck with this heroic action of the Christian Indian maiden, Winonah declares that the religion which prompted such must be the true one, and she instantly demands to be baptized into the faith of "the White Christ." The interest in the piece was

Much in Little

well sustained throughout, and the sing-

ing of the respective young ladies was simply perfection. But it is "against

is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medisine over contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine



ways efficient, always sat-sfactory; prevent a cold ibr fever, cure all liver ills. tick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 250.

Che only Pills to take with Hood's Barsaparille. the rule? to particularize or to give names of performers. Between the acts was diversified with select instrumental

An address in French was then offered to Their Excellencies by a young lady, and was followed by a parting solo and chorus, the words of which were compreed fr the occasion and in which wishes for the welfare of their distinguished guests, and the hope of again seeing them in the future, were expressed in touching words and to a very pleasing

air. His Excellency, in a few happy words, expressed the sincers thanks of himself and Lady Aberdeen for all their kindness on this as well as on former occasions. He made special reference to the beautiful operetta, in which all performed their parts perfectly. He added he would like to address them at length, but at that advanced hour he thought it would be detaining them unnecessarily. "God Save the Queen," sung by all present, brought a delightful entertainment to a close. Several bouquets were presented to Their Excellencies, including one specially destined for Lady Marjorie, who was unavoidably absent, but which the little "tot" who presented it asked Her Excellency in her own childish way to give her in their

At the conclusion Her Excellency ex pressed her intention, with rev. mother's permission, to be present at the distribution of prizes, which will take place on the 21st inst., when she will address the

The hall was decorated with great taste, while the pupils, who sat in rows and were dressed in simple white, presented a most pleasing appearance.

Before leaving the hall a magnificent bouquet was presented to Her Excellency by Miss Margaret Foran, daughter of Mr. T. P. Foran, Q.C., of Aylmer, Que.

On Thursday the boarder pupils to the number of about a hundred en joyed a treat in the way of a trip to Victoria Park on the Ottawa, at Aylmer. Accompanied by their teachers, and provided with well filled luncheon-baskets, they proceeded on private cars of the Ottawa and the Hull Electric companies to the beautiful resert. After a day full of enjoyment they returned to their convent home at about seven o'clock. Immediately thereafter the day-Corpus Christi was fittingly closed with the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, Rev. Fr. Antoine, O M.I., officiating.

MMMMM

ATHLETIC CIRCLES. 3

'The spirit of a nation never dieth.' Neither does the interest which the people of a country take in their national game. Licrosse is the game par excellence amongst Canadians, and no other line of sport can ever supplant it in the affections of our people.

Great efforts are being made this season to boom baseball, the favorite pastime of our neighbors to the south, in Montreal, and the professional games which are being played here draw fairly good audiences, thanks to wide and judicious advertising. The introduction of was withdrawn for rest. Then the handthe game into Canada in its professional vigor. "Ma conscience!" quoth one aspect is, of course, purely a business transaction, and one which may not prove successful, financially or otherwise, in the long run. It will, doubtless, have a short innings of prosperity.

The people of Montreal are bred to something more exciting and manly in the way of athletic sports. Baseball will come and go, but our national game will aye be with us.

We have heard the ubiquitous croaker say that "lacrosse is dead." Well, perhaps it is, but it is a pretty lively corpse, with prospects of an excellent season in 1898. A portion of the populace, whose interest in the game is confined to and limited by their sympathies with the M.A A.A., think because their pet star in the lacrosse firmament has been eclipsed, that the other stellar lights might as well go out of business Everybody however, dies not view the prospects under the disheartening influence of a shadow.

The fact of the Montreal Lacrosse Club not being a competitor in the senior championship ranks detracts much from the interest which a nu- ber of people take in the championship matches; but, while the absence of the old club is to be generally regretted, it does not follow that the game is irretrievably lost on account thereof. In the words of an illustrious gentleman, whose name slips our memory, "there are others."

The admission of the National Club into the senior ranks, followed by their orilliant victory in their inceptive match at Cornwall, has aroused the enthusiasm of the French speaking section of the community, and, should they continue in their good showing, it is not beyond the bounds of probability that this season may see the largest crowd ever gathered to witness a lacrosse match or any other sporting event in Canada when these plucky, aspiring representa-tives of the French nationality cross sticks with the Shamrock players.

Come weal, come woe, lacrosse is too deeply and surely innoculated into our systems to be easily exorcised by a baseball evangelist or a reformer in any

THE first championship match between the Shamrocks and Capitals was played on Saturday last in Ottawa. Many of the enthusiastic and inexperienced supporters of the boys in green were very confident that their favorites would win. but the more calm and equally as enthusiastic followers of the Shamrocks. who had at intervals witnessed the diffiwho had at intervals witnessed the dim-culties with which a visiting team has always to cope in the Sawdust City, raalized that the Shamrocks had an uphill fight.

The match was one of those of which it is a delight and pleasure to look at. The men knew the game thoroughly,

were beautiful stick handlers, and played with their whole heart in the contest. There was a vim and a dash about the struggle that would move a stoic to enthusiasm. It has been reiterated and asserted that the national game is dying, is arrived at. Contests like that of last Baturday would ensure life to any game, and particularly such a manly and game as is lacrosse.

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The score of 5 to 4 in favor of the Capitals is the best evidence that the match, from start to finish, was a fast one. The superior condition of the home team in the final game secured to them the victory.

The most aggressive young gentleman in the way of demanding "his rights." whatever they may be, is the mushroomy borrower of a wheel. He pays a more or less sum to a bicycle livery for the ostensible purpose of using a bicycle a given number of hours; and then he goes out with all the importance of a l'amburlaine to mow down ruthlessly unsuspecting citizens, children too young to vote, and old ladies who do not exercise the franchise. Then he holds up his hands and says unto the assembled municipal wisdom, 'What do I pay a dollar for?" Does it not allow me to do homicide I Has anybedy got a right to cross my path? How dare they think of such a thing? Was that deaf old lady hurt? I can't help that; didn't I ring my bell; must have done it; always do; anyhow, deaf old ladies have no business on the street; they don't pay a dollar as i do. Tell all deaf old ladies and children and staid business men never to live on a street where they have to cross it, and then we will consider them sate, unless the streets are too bad, and then we might have to ride on the sidewalks. In such an emergency as that it would be advisable for this class of people to stay in doors altogether, for the voice of the scorcher is loud in the land, and he knows his rights and nobody else's, and there now! Whoop! And if that same scorcher does not take care there will be something happen himself and his ilk, and when it comes it will come sud-

SUCCESSFUL AT LAST.

"I was a sufferer from neuralgia in my side, and headaches. I followed numerous prescriptions without benefit, and was persuaded to try Hood's Sarsa parilla. When I had taken only one bottle I realized it was doing me good, and I continued taking it until I was cured." Mrs. Carrie Price, Georgetown,

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic. Easy to take, easy to ope

A GLADSTONE STORY.

On one of Mr. Gladstone's pilgrimages to Scotland he was accompanied, it is said, by a policeman to protect him from too obtrusive attentions. At one station so many people insisted upon shaking hands with the veteran statesman through the railway carriage win dow that his physical strength was becoming rapidly exhausted. So the intelligent Al, having previously whis pered something to the panting Liberal leader, stooped down, and put his hand forward under the fold of the G. O. M.'s Inverness cape, while the genuine hand admirer, retiring after a particularly en-ergetic grip from A1; "hasna' the old man got a haund? He's winnerfu' vee-gorcus!" "Ay," said another, "it's just fine. But did ye no notice his nails?"

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

A PARTNER IN GRIEF.

Here is a Russian story. A young widow put up a costly monument to her late husband, and inscribed upon it. My grief is so great that I cannot bear A year or so later, however, she married again, and feeling a little awkwardness about the inscription, she solved the difficulty by adding one word to it, "alone."-London Figaro.

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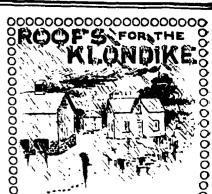
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SATURDAY, July 2 1898. For Ladies and Chi'dren only.

Str. " Three Rivers " leaves Rubelien Whart

◆ TICKETS: ◆

Adults, 82.10. Children, 81.05. Tiesets and Staterooms can be secured at St. Ann's Pre-bytery, 32 Basin Street, Monrical.

N.B.-A Pligrimage to Ste. Aune de Beaupre, for Men, by Steamer "Three Rivers," shall take place on Saturday. July 23rd, at 7 pan.

MONTREAL City and District Savings Bank.

NOTICE is Tereby given that a dividend of EIGHT DOLLARS per share on the Capital Stock of this institution has been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, on and after SATURDAY, the 2nd day of July next The Transfer Books will be closed from the lith the 3: th June next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, HV. RARREAD

Manager. Montreal, May 28th, 1898.

LA BANQUE VILLE MARIE

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of three per cent, for the current half-year (making a total for the year of Six per cent) upon the paid-up capital Stock of the sinstitution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its Branches, on and after

Wednesday, the 1st Day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to 31st of May next, both days inclusive.
The Annual General Meeting of the Share-holders will be held at its Head Office on Tuesday, the 21st day of June next, at moon.

By order of the Board, W. WEIR, President.

JACQUES CARTIER BANK.

DIVIDEND No. 65.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two and a half (2)) percent, for the current six months, equal to a dividend of 5 percent, per annum, has been declared on the pald-up capital of this institution, and will be payable at the office of the Pank at Montreal, on and after Wednesday, June 1st next.

The transfer books will be closed from May 17th to May 31st inclusive. The general annual meeting of the Shareholders

will be held at the office of the Bank at Montreal, on Wednesday, June 15th next, at moon, By order of the Beard of Directors.

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The subscription price of the TRUE WITNESS for city, Great Britain, Ireland and France is \$150 Belgium, Italy, Germany and Australia, \$200; Canada, United States and Newfoundland, \$100. Terms, payable in advance.

EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....JUNE 18, 1898.

THE HIGH SCHOOL PROJECT.

In the Gleaner, the interesting little journal which was published in connection with the Lawn Party given in the grounds adjoining St. Patrick's Church, in aid of the fund for the erection of the High School for English speaking boys, there appeared a leading article devoted. strange to say, to the answering of objections which might be urged against the establishment of such an institution. We do not see how any valid objection can be maintained against it. The objectors, it seems, say that the cost of building and equipping such an educa tional institution would be too high and and that its maintenance would be too heavy a burden upon the English speaking Catholics of the city; that, even if it were established, it should be placed under the control of the School Commis sioners; that although there is no doubt entertained as to the need of the projected High School, yet it is not urgent. and can therefore wait; and, finally, that the whole cost ought to be borne by the really wealthy English speaking Catholics of Montreal,

These people belong to a class who might be called professional objectors. They object to every new project, no matter bow good or how desirable it may be; but they object most stremuously to bearing not merely their fair share of the cost, but to bearing any share of it at all. When a collection is taken up in the church it is they who give the heavy pennies that are of light value. If peradventure they subscribe a five cent piece they consider themselves entitled to a controlling voice in the administration of the whole collection. They never look to the future, and they are incapable of realizing that in the strife inseparable from the social and commercial conditions which exist to-day, and which must necessarily continue to characterize them, those young men only who have received a thorough and practical English and mercantile education can win the victory, while those who start in the race ill equipped for its exacting demands will inevitably be left behind, to toil and moil at the lowest step of the ladder-to be the hewers of wood and the drawers of water for the new generation, as so many of their fathers have been for the generation in which we live.

In this connection we cannot refrain from quoting at length some admirable observations from The Weekly Examiner, of Belfast, Ireland: "The United Kingdom is at present," it says, " engaged in a commercial war with half a dozen nations-a war which cannot be met by sword and rifle, by bayonets or torpedoes. Other nations are determined to oust from ports at home and abroad the ships that hitherto had been freighted from British ports and with British goods alone. The con est is a our enemies. Military courage and good seamanship are good, but they do not avail in the present case. What is it which enables other nations to come off triumphant in this commercial war? Their technical schools. Throughout Europe such schools are planted everywhere, not only in the five great leading States, but in the smaller countries as well. There are everywhere technical schools where they do not merely teach the technical foundation of all trades or of a class of trades, but where they teach the actual practice of trade; also com-

lives. Then there are also schools of desire to excel in them and a determinscience, schools of domestic science for ation to succeed by honest and unremitthe girls, and schools of technical en- ting effort. Some have graduated with gineering and mechanical science for higher honors than others, of course; the boys. Everywhere is to be found a good system of secondary schools leading up to higher institutions, and where there are no secondary schools there is a good system of evening continuation schools. From the bottom to the top, from the elementary school up to the technical institution, and almost up to the university itself, this education, this special preparation for the commercial war which is now going on, is provided either absolutely free or at very cheap rates indeed. Why do the Germans and the Swiss-to take two instances-spend their money lavishly to provide all these institutious? Is it for the mere sake of abstract education? Is it because they think the children ought to be taught-as no doubt they should bewithout the pecuniary incitement of their after career? No, the reason is because they find it pays them, and be cause every school and institution they open goes a long way towards closing a manufacture abroad, and they know it very well."

To other objections it might be replied that it is not incumbent upon the wealthy few to bear the whole burden of a task in the performance of which every English-speaking Catholic man and woman in Montreal and throughout the Montreal district should make it a solemn duty to take part, and in the future benefits of which the entire Englishspeaking Catholic portion of the community will participate. A small sum donated at once by each of these, according to his or her means, would aggregate a sum that would surprise the objectors; for it is well known that there are hundreds of English speaking Catholic men and women in this city and district who pass for being poor, but who have in reality large accounts at their banks.

As we have said before, although Father Quinlivan, the self-sacrificing and devoted pastor of St. Patrick's parish, is the originator of the High School project, it is not intended that the institution shall be an auxiliary of that parish. The object of the promoters is to raise a distinctively Englishspeaking Catholic monument in the shape of a high class and thoroughlyequipped educational institution from which English-speaking Catholic boys from all parts of this city and this district may go forth into the battle of commercial life fully qualified to fill efficiently any post in any portion of that wide field.

A very important feature in all large projects is the character of the beginning that is made. If the beginning is | If, however, there does exist any honest a good one, it is ever a happy augury for differences of opinion amongst them, ultimate success. In the case of the High School a good beginning has been

The largest individual subscription that has yet been given for an Englishspeaking Catholic object in Montreal has been placed to the credit of the High School fund. It comes from Hon. Senator O'Brien, and amounts to \$1,600. Mr. Charles F. Smith, one of the leading | proud of the noble traditions of unselfish manufacturers of Lower Canada and Vice-President of the Montreal Board of Trade, has generously imitated the good example set by Senator O'Brien by donating \$1,000. The subscriptions, and others to which we shall make special reference in our next issue, should have the effect of arousing a spirit of emulation among the English speaking Catholics of Montreal and the district, so that a sufficient sum of money may be secured at once to permit of work being commenced during the coming

The project heving now been started, every English-speaking Catholic should consider it his duty to see that no delay occurs in carrying out an undertaking which will confer so many benefits upon the rising generation, and stand as a monument to the faith, the generosity and the public-spiritedness of the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal.

A WORD TO THE GRADUATES.

This is the time of the year when thousands of our youths of both sexes, having completed their various studies. peaceful one, no doubt, and we can only | are getting ready to enter upon their take part in it successfully by using the chosen careers in the world. They are very same kind of weapons employed by happy and hopeful with the buoyancy which is one of the prerogatives of youth; and they do not, of course, realize the hard and stern actualities of the life upon which they are entering. It is a good thing for them that this is so; for perhaps to some of them the realization may bring with it the abatement of warm enthusiasms and the chilling of ardent ambitions. But they have every encouragement they need in the fact that life lies before them with its abundance of opportunities which are within the reach of every one of themon one condition, and that is that they mercial schools, where clerks, manage guide their steps by the light of the e rs. foremen, commercial travelers and moral and religious principles which

they are to carry on throughout their liously at their allotted tasks with a but this makes no difference in their work or their opportunities of success in the world on which they are about to enter. Character is a surer test of quality than an academical examination: and it is in the struggle for supremacy in the different walks of life that the real points of character are brought into

> THE ST. PATRICK'S LAWN PARTY.

In addition to being successful in attaining its immediate object, the St. Patrick's Lawn Party held in the grounds attached to St. Patrick's Church has been successful in another important respect. It has been a happy medium in promoting social intercourse amongst the Catholics not merely of the parent parish itself but of the other parishes in the city. New acquaintances have been made, the circles of friendship have been widened, and the cause of harmony has been advanced. The attendance was far larger than was originally anticipated, owing to the admission and general amusement prices having been placed within the reach of all. In this way much good has been accomplished, and a most urgent and deserving project has been furthered at the same time.

In our next issue will appear a list of the names of those who contributed to the success of the undertaking.

MONTREAL'S

98 CELEBRATION.

Preparations are now completed for the great celebration in this city of the hundredth anniversary of the Rebellion of '98. From present appearances the conclusion is warranted that it will be in every way worthy of the Irish population of the commercial metropolis of Canada. Nothing, however, should be left undone to make it the greatest and most imposing demonstration that has ever been held in the city. Every Irishman or descendant of an Irishman should deem it a great patriotic duty to join in the procession at least, which will march from the Haymarket to the Exhibition Grounds; and thus show to his fellow citizens of other nationalities, not in Montreal merely but throughout the whole Dominion, that he honors the memory and reverences the names of these who a century ago nobly fought and bravely died for the cause of Irish freedom.

We do not know that there is any division in the ranks of the Irishmen of Montreal on the subject of Home Rule. surely the '98 demonstration will not be the occasion to assert it. In that celebration all of them should join heartily and enthusiastically; all of them should do their utmost to show that, far from fearing to speak of Ninety-Eight, they are proud of the heroes of that glorious struggle for freedom, proud of the race from which those heroes sprung, and patriotism which they have bequeathed to us.

The TRUE WITNESS will be there; and it hopes that the sentiment expressed by an Irish poet, now no more, will animate the whole Irish population of Montreal and district on the occasion of the celebration, the 26th June:

Aye! and though stars are paling, And the songs have sunk to wailing, And the glorious cause were failing, And the gallant flag were torn, Nor the lightning, nor the thunder Shall our souls from duty sunder Till the palm is won and worn.

AN ELOQUENT PLEA FOR UNITY.

A large and very enthusiastic meeting was held recently in the County Mayo, Ireland, for a two-fold purpose-to discuss the remedy for the destitution which exists in that fertile county, and to place upon record the desire of the people for the restoration of unity to the Irish National ranks. Two resolutions were passed on these subjects, which merit reproduction. They were as follows :-

"That as the cruel and destitute condition of the people is manifestly the direct result of systematically driving the agricultural population from the rich and fertile lands to unproductive bogs and marshes, thereby crippling the restoration of those lands to the people | ed:on fair and equitable terms."

"That we consider the best means of effecting this would be to increase the power and resources of the Congested Districts Board to such an extent as would enable them to acquire by compulsory purchase sufficient land for the purpose of migration and the enlargement of holdings where expedient and feasible.

he perpetuated, it is absolutely necessary. that an united, organized and determined effort be made to impress upon in the unrest and intrigue of militarism, the Government the desirability of pro- which are the torment and scourge of viding a remedy, and to end once and the Old World." for ever the ignoble practice of landimmediately form a branch of the League in Knock."

Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., made a

powerful plea for unity, from which we

said, "many people talking about the

misfortune dissension has brought upon the country. We know all that, unhappily. But the question is, what do Doyle. He was present at the recent the persons who are shaking their heads and throwing cold water, and doing nothing else, propose by way of a remedy? For my part I do not underestimate the difficulties that are thrown in the way of every man who attempts to rouse the country, but I say without hesitation that the masses of the Irish people are to-day as true as ever they were and are as eager for a fight for Ireland if the way were only shown them. A couple of wrong, but only bring together a thousand people, or five thousand people, freely in any part of Ireland, and you may bet your life upon it the one thing that five thousand people are in favour of is to have an end of faction and go right against the common enemy. We have at this moment a splendid opportunity for gradually building up again in Ireland an organization springing, I may say, from the loins of the people. You have on the one hand the memories of '98 to set every Irish Nationalist thinking with anxiety that if these wretched divisions go on much longer they will end in throwing the whole country back into as corrupt and degrading a condition as that from which it was delivered twenty years ago, and at the present moment every true Nationalist is willing to make some sacrifice in order that Irish nationality may be once more an irresistible power in Ireland. Then, again, the farmers of Ireland have been taught a bitter lesson by their losses since the breaking up of an united organization. It is disorganization that left the Land Bill of '96 a curse instead of a blessing to the country. It is disorganization that has made the land-grabber-and there is no use disguising it-again a power in the land. It is disorganization that produced the Fry Commission and that enabled the Fry Commission to report, as they practically did, that the rents of Ireland ought to be the rents that the land-grabber is prepared to pay. Again I say to you, don't go about this year groaning about dissensions. Do the right thing yourselves. Put your hearts in it. Depend upon it in your example and your enthusiasm and your success will spread from parish to parish and from country to country, and, please God, before this year of '98 is over you will have the country again consolidated into a great and real organization that will, in the words of Mr. Dillon, leave aside all personal issues or squabbles about the past, and that will once more give the Irish cause that indispensable and irresistible weapon-a real and united party, trusted and fol lowed through thick and thin by a united Ireland."

Such appeal as this, acclaimed as i was by a mass meeting presided over by but an instructive one as well. The a distinguished parish priest, cannot fail to hasten the restoration of unity to institution are always most enjoythe Nationalist forces.

RECENT ALLIANCE TALK.

If Mr. Chamberlain really desires to see an Anglo-American alliance effected he has taken the wrong way to go about it. In the speech which he made in Birmingham, and in the remarks which he uttered a few days ago on the subject, he plainly stated that the reason why he wished such an alliance to be concluded was that England was now isolated in Europe and that her influence in Chinese waters was menaced by "a great military power," meaning Russia. This is hardly complimentary to the Americans. who are credited with being as shrewd a people as any on earth. In fact, it is an insult to their intelligence.

Mr. John Morley, speaking at Leeds a few days ago, dealt with the question with characteristic lucidity and directness. "It is inconceivable," he said, "that a treaty between Great Britain and the United States could be entered upon without taking into consideration the Irish vote in America. If that vote national industry of the country, it is is against the treaty it is not the fault evident that the only remedy lies in the of the Liberal party." Mr. Morley add-

"If it is an alliance for peace and harmonious co operation for mutual good it will indeed be the dawn of brighter days. But is that what is intended? Or is it to be an alliance between the jingoes of America and the jingoes of England, an alliance not for peace but for menace and war? We shall see. But I know tens of thousands of the best and wisest men in "That we endorse the objects and America believe that hardly any more

qual men, ahculd entangle themselves

Sir Charles Dilke, another leading grabbing; and we hereby resolve to Radical, speaking in the British House of Commons, declared that "while everyone would welcome an alliance of hearts with America, nobody in his senses could think a war alliance with detach a few passages: "We hear," he America to be possible."

Another aspect of this alliance question has been touched upon by that distinguished novelist, Dr. A. Conan Anglo-American banquet in London; and he felt constrained to utter this notable protest:-

"I rebel against the continual use of the word Anglo-Saxon in every speech. If this alliance is to have any solidity it must be broad at the base. Why, then. should the races upon whose bones this empire has been largely built up -Irishmen, Highlanders and Welshmen-be excluded? It is easy by talking of an Anglo-Celtic race and dozen men in a back room may go Anglo-Celtic alliance to draw them all into one common sympathy. It is equally easy by retaining the narrower term to alienate those sympathies. It may seem to the so called Anglo Saxon to be a mere matter of sentiment. To a man with Celtic blood who inherits among other qualities a certain sensitiveness of disposition, it appears to be a practical matter, and his support or opposition may depend upon how far he is recognized or ignored."

> After all that has been said and written on the suggested alliance it is clear that Mr. Morley is the only prominent public man in England who has taken the right view of it.

CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS.

The annual demonstration of the Catholic Order of Foresters of this Prov ince will be held to-morrow. It will take the form of a procession in the morning to St. James Cathedral, where there will be Pontifical High Mass, and sermons delivered in French and English by the Very Rev. Father Racicot, V. G. and Rev. Dr. Luke Callaghan, respectively. It is expected that not less than 7,000 members will assist at the celebra-

The procession will leave Champ de Mars at 9 o'clock and proceed by way of St. James, McGill, Notre Dame, Colborne, Ottawa, St. James and Windsor streets to the Cathedral.

After this ceremony a grand banquet will be held at the Queen's Hotel, to which the Mayor, members of Parliament and representatives of sister societies have been invited.

The C.O.F. is one of the most progressive and most successful Catholic organizations in this Province. It has branches in every city, town and village.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

ONE of the institutions which is doing vast amount of good is the Catholic Sailors' Club. The sailor away from home is subjected to greater temptations than perhaps any other class of worker, and in recognizing this fact and providing means to amuse him the Catholic Club is doing not only a philanthropic thing concerts given under the auspices of the able, the sole regret of the attendants being that they occur only once a week. On Thursday last one of these pleasant entertainments was given, when Mr. Charles F. Smith presided, and among those present were :-Rev. Father Kavanagh, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. McNamee, Mr. and Mrs. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. William Cunningham, Mrs. Tighe, William Clendinneng, Mrs. Greaves and many others. The ladies and gentlemen who provided an excellent programme were:-John Todd, C: McDermott, Ferrier, Connolly, Miss Hamell, Mrs. Jas. McLean, Mrs. Osborn, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. T. Hogan, Miss Hogan, Miss Sangster.

Ir would seem to be a source of disappointment to many of our Catholic citizens that owing to the inclemency of the weather the great annual Corpus Christi procession, which is one of the most impressive expressions of the sterling faith of this City of Mary, has been frequently postponed during recent years. We do not see why there should be any disappointment. The decorations along the route of the projected procession, the interest created by the announcement of the preparations made for it, the increased attendance at our churches, all tend to suggest the same religious thoughts which it is the pur pose of the procession to inspire.

Ir may not be generally known that the scientist who has attracted more attention than any other in recent years, Professor Rintgen, of the "X rays" fame, is a Catholic and a most devout and exemplary son of the Church. He principles of the United Irish League, inexpressible calamity can befall mar- is a familiar figure in Rome, as he pays she obtains for us from the Heart of the community, as Lincoln his yearly visit to the tombs of the Son all that we need to be rich in colles and practise of the trade which and that they work hard and conscient the chronic misery of the people is to nobly said, conceived in freedom and Apostles. It is a known fact that they work hard and conscient the chronic misery of the people is to nobly said, conceived in freedom and Apostles. It is a known fact that they work hard and conscient the chronic misery of the people is to nobly said, conceived in freedom and Apostles. It is a known fact that they work hard and conscient the chronic misery of the people is to nobly said, conceived in freedom and Apostles. It is a known fact that they work hard and conscient the chronic misery of the people is to nobly said, conceived in freedom and Apostles. It is a known fact that they work hard and conscient the chronic misery of the people is to nobly said, conceived in freedom and Apostles.

Friday, as a day of abstinence, the additional day being in honour of our Blessed Lady. This, may be advanced as another proof that faith and science go hand in-hand, and as a reflection of the absurd statement, sometimes made. that they are antagonistic.

The TRUE WITNESS has already announced that the Rev. Father Leclerc. procurator to Archbishop Bruchesi, had received His Grace's Pallium. It has been brought here from the Eternal City by the Rev. Father Gonthier, O P. The date of the solemn investiture of His Grace with this official insignia of the archiepiscopal office has now been fixed. It will take place on August 8th, the anniversary of the Archbishop's consecration, in the Church of Notre Dame. There will be Pontifical High Mass on the occasion; and the Pallium will be imposed by Archbishop Duhamel, of Ottawa. Bishop Larocque of Sherbrooke, will preach the sermon.

REV. FATHER STRUBBE'S SILVER JUBILEE,

Words of Commendation from an Old Subscriber

For the Genial Priest of St. Annia and for the Reports Furnished by the "True Witness" of the Proceedings at the Recent Celebration.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR,-You are certainly deserving of the highest praise for the beautiful and touching account you gave to the readers of your valuable paper concerning the silver jubilee of that great and good man, the Rev. Father Strubbe. C.SS.R., and the beautitul photo which resembled him so much.

In vain I looked for an account so good in the daily papers. To give the Montreal Daily Star its due, it did fairly well. But your glowing description of the grand event surpassed all my hopes. No words of praise are too good for this fervent, whole-souled priest, who has done so much for the parish of St. Ann's, who has ever and always served as its beacon light, and whom I hone will be spared for many years to come, and that his efforts on its behalf may still be crowned with greater suc-

No priest who ever left Ireland, the land of their birth, could do more for the Irish than the Rev. Father Strubbe. and the Rev. Father Catulle, who has since been recalled to Belgium by his Reverend Superior. Needless to say, the young men and the parishioners of St. Ann's will ever cherish his name with the fondest memories, and I sincerely hope he will live to see the day he will celebrate his golden jubilee in their midst.

Thanking you, dear Mr. Editor, for the beautiiul souvenir,

I remain, respectfully, PATRICK BERGIN.

Montreal, June 14, 1898.

We are grateful to our old friend and subscriber for his kindly recognition of our endeavor to do honor to whom honor is due. If all, or even three-fourths of the English speaking Catholics of Montreal and the surrounding districts would manifest the same interest in the welfare of the TRUE WITNESS as our correspondent, they would enable the management to improve the paper and countless thousands would be benefitted and the welfare of Catholics generally promoted. Journalism is one of the moral forces of our time, and the present conductors of the TRUE WITNESS, realizing this fact, have made many sacrifices, not through any hope of personal reward or gain, but simply to fill the breach and carry on the noble work along another stage, at least, to that which will shortly be reached, the golden jubilee of its foundation.—ED. T. W.

In a recent issue of "Black and White" a lady contributor relates a story of Barney Barnato, the Whitechapel millionaire, which shows that he had a heart as well as a purse. In company with a well-known writer he was driving in London one morning when his dog cart collided with a van belonging to the "Little Sisters of the Poor," and he and his friend were thrown out and considerably injured. A few days subsequently, Barnato received a note from the Little Sisters enclosing a bill for eight shillings, the cost of repairing their van. His literary friend was with him at the time the bill came, and turning to him he said, "If you will write a pretty note to accompany it, I will send the Sisters a cheque for ten pounds." His friend did as suggested, and his letter so pleased Barnato that he said . " By Jove, I shall have to raise the amount to make it in keeping with the style of that production." And he doubled the size of his cheque, making it twenty five pounds. This story is vouched for over the signature of the lady who sent it to Black and White.

We have in Mary all graces, all vir tues, since by her powerful intercession she obtains for us from the Heart of her

IN HIS YOUNGER DAYS, when Beacons field was Disraeli, when Lothair walked into the garden, and Corisande had given him a rose the Hebraic fawning after titular marks of commendation was strikingly portrayed, much in the manner of the vulgar saying that "everybody dearly loves a lord." This craving for titles was not an acute disease with the man who had bought the Suez Canal in much about the same way as Barney Birnato exploited diamond fields, and Lombard street at the same time, and men were ruined in the Kaffirs. He made an empress of a queen, and in return a queen made a lord out of a com-

In this respect Disraeli was no better or no worse than many among our people who would willingly exchange the confirmatory slap of peace for the stroke of the sword which means "Arise, Sir John!" The fees of the College of Heralds would be willingly paid. Distinguished brewers and bakers and candlestick-makers, whose forebears had the satisfaction of not carrying the bar sinister in their coats, could then reach up to, or fall down to, the level of the Carlovinian Nellie Gwynne. These taings seem to go by honors, after the manner of a rubber at whist. Some men strive after these honors; men like handles to their names, as if the christening and the simple fact of being men were not enough to distinguish creatures made after the image and likeness of the Creator.

And this thought is brought back to as more forcibly by the death of a great man,-a man among men whom the whole world delighted to honor—a man who never knew the completeness of his worth, but a man who scorned flippancies like titles, and still withal was not an idolater at the shrine of Demos. William Ewart Gladstone was a man who conferred titles, knowing it was the proper thing to do; and knowing as well as he did refused a title himself. He was one of Nature's noblemen, and Nature and the whole world pay homage to his nobility in the time of death. For the memory of a man like Gladstone a title is a negative nothing, and while a grateful country may wish in all good beartedness to bestow a title on his widow, the proposition comes in bad taste, knowing the feelings of the great of greatness to the splendid galaxy which makes Westminster Abbey the world's grand Necropolis.

Eashrined in the hearts of Irishmen. as Gladstone's name ever will be; enthroned in the thoughts of the people, with his works living after him, Glad-

Bats and owls and other things go forth in the night, writes Mr Henry Austin Adams, in his spirited style, in Donahoe's Magazine. They flutter, screech, bang their foolish brains out if suddenly brought into the light; or else creep back into their secret hiding places on the coming of honest day. These dark war times have brought from their mischievous obscurity an ill-visaged crew of social reptiles and enemies at once of !ruth, civilization and the country. I mean the whole genus Bigot. These night-creepers and losthsome crawlers and biters and befoulers of life have discovered that our real casus belli with Spain is Popery. We, it seems, are Protestant and Anglo Saxon, whereas our unhappy enemies are the victims of superstition and belong to the decadent Latin stock. The real fight is, therefore not to establish the independence of Cubs, but to put down the Jesuits-to hasten the end of priesthood and the Inquisition. Poor, discredited vermin!

We had seen and heard little of them lately, and had not the night of passion and the excitement of troublous times turned honest men's minds to sterner questions, we might never have again remembered that such liars as they had ever made the previous dark times of bigotry so noisesome. These fools seem blind to the plainest facts, and bat like butt their empty pates against the sharpest corners of common sense and the (one would think) undodgable obvious. But the light of reason is too much for them; they can "see" only when honest folk are in bed. Cock--crow is death to them, and daylight darkness! They fail to see that Cuba is as Catholic as Spain.

They ignore the fact that a majority of those who have enlisted to prosecute the war are Catholics. They forget that when (as they darkly hint) the Jesuita blew up the Mains, they killed more Catholics than Protestants, which wasn't nice of them. The country blesses Father Chidwick; these vampires protest against allowing "Popush spies" on board our warships! The patriotic; the generous, the enlightened all over this broad land are burying political and very interesting deremonies are on the other differences, and offering the mass. other differences, and offering the mag the stilwarts of St. Aun's nificent spectacle to the other nations of

the earth of a mejestic, united People; and these fees of man seize such an hour as this to revemp their foul calumnies, which were utterly exploded a generation ago.

An American Catholic writer says :-Catholics all over the world unhesitatingly believe that the greatest good they can receive on earth comes through the Church, and their only good in the next life, their eternal, salvation is secured through her ministrations. Why, then, do not the voluntary offerings of the faithful suffice for the needs of the Church, the poor, and the education of her children? Because the precept of almsgiving is not well understood. By almsgiving I mean all that is given for God, whether directly to Himself for His worship, indirectly to the suffering members of Christ, the poor; or to promote His accidental glory by the proper Christian education of youth, and the conversion of the heathen. In all or any of these ways the precept may be fulfilled. But how much are we to give? The usual answer is, "according to our means." Is this a safe rule? Is every one to judge of his means? This man says, "I will give a little of what is absolutely superfluous; whatever my means allow;" another, "I cannot give anything; I am striving to pay for this house, which I bought on instalments;" a third, "I have expensive tastes which must be gratified, and if anything is left I will give." And so on through the countless mazes of self deception which induce many otherwise good Catholics to neglect the observance of this important precept.

OUR RAMBLER AT ST. ANN'S.

The Fete Dieu Procession Fixed for To-morrow.

The Approaching Pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupre--St. Ann's Temperance Sons Preparing for the Centenary--June Brides for Next Week.

made for the Corrus Christi procession given courses of study in the schools of to be held in St. Ann's Parish to morrow morning. The streets through which the procession will pass, and many of the houses in the intersecting streets, are beautifully decorated with flage, man whose remains add another sparkle | streamers and pious emblems. The procession will form immediately after the 9 o'clock Mass, and the route will be as follows: Leaving the Church by McC and to Wellington, Nazireth to Ottawa, Colborne to William street, where a Reporitory will be erected in front of the establishment of Mr. James Kenehan, at which prayers will be recited, after which the procession will reform and stone's relict needs no title but his return to the Church by way of Young and Smith streets.

The order of procession will be as fol-

Crucifix and acolytes; Schools of the Girls; Children of Mary; Ludies of St. Ann's Society; Members of the S Heart Sodality; Christian Beathers' School; A. O. H.; C. O. F.; C. M. B. A.; S. A. Y. M.S; Holy Family; St. Ann's Temp Society; Papal Cadets; Blessed Sacrament; M-mbers of Parliament; Aldermen; Churchwardens.

The sixteenth annual Irish Catholic pilgrimage for women and children, to St. Anne de Beaupre, under the direction of the Redemptorist Fathers in charge of St. Ann's parish, is fixed for Saturday, July 2. A visit will also be made on the way to the shrine of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary, at Cap de la Madeleine. This is a splendid opportu nity to visit two of the famous shrines on this continent, and judging by the interest already evinced by the parishioners of St. Ann's and the other parishes of the city the attendance will be worthy of the Irish Catholics of Mon real. The trip will be made by the old reliable Str. Three Rivers, which will leave the Richelieu wharf at the very seasonable hour of 2 30 p.m.

The annual pilgrimage for men will be held on Suurday, July 23.

At the regular monthly meeting of St. Ann's T. A. & B Society held a few days ago, Mr. John Killeather, the president, occupied the chair. Considerable enthusiasm was displayed by the members in connection with the approaching celebration of the '98 Centenary. The chair man made a strong appeal to the past and present members of the organization to turn out in large numbers on the ocpasion, as it was to commemorate one of the most important events in Irish history. Mr. James Brady, the energetic secretary of the society, and others, made spirited speeches in which refer ence was made to the habit of some Irishmen of occupying the sidewalks as spectators instead of joining the pro

cessionists. The society has engaged a well known Band; it is expected that the temperance m-n of St. Ann's will make one of the strongest musters ever known in its history. It was decided to hold the annual picnic and games at lale Gros Bois on August 6.

Many of the young men of the par sh have been recently seized with the very laudable ambition of leading June brides to the altar. Several of these

NENAGH BOY.

CHAPLEAU DEAD.

A Brief Outline of His Career.

The Funeral Held on Thursday to Notre Dame Church.

Fir Adolphe Chapleau is dead, and the Province of Quebec, in consequence, loses one of its leading citizens who had for nearly a quarter of a century been a striking figure in public affairs. For a long time Sir Adolphe had been siling and there were many pathetic incidents surrounding his last moments.

During his illness none but members o the family were permitted to see him in his apartments at the Windsor Hotel, except when Mgr. Decelles, bishop of St. Hyacinthe, visited the sick room or Sunday afternoon.

On Saturday night Very Rev. Canon Vaillant, of the Archieopiscopal Palace, sent this cablegram to Dom Marcilla, Massarent, of the Papal Household,

"Sir Adolphe Chapleau, commander of the order of St. Gregory the Great, ex-Governor of the Province of Quebec. in dying, and asks for the Papal Blessing." A reply was received Sunday morning at nine o'clock It read as follows:

"The Holy Father grants with all his heart the Benediction to Sir Adolphe Chapleau.

(Signed) RAMPOLLA. Lady Chapleau was overwhelmed with grief in reading the message to her husband. When she had finished the ex Governor amiled faintly, and added "In articulo Mortis." Lady Chapleau, unable to decipher more than the first *yllable of the signer, was interrupted by her husband, who whispered "Cardinal Rampolla, I know him well."

The following is a brief outline of the career of Sir Adolphe Chaplean .-

Sir Joseph Adolphe Chapleau, K.C.M G., QC., LL D., P.C., was born at St. Therese, on November 9, 1840, and was therefore 58 years of age at the time of his death. He was of French Canadian parentage, his father, Pierre Chapleau, and his mother both being French Cana dians. His father, who was six feet tall and of a commanding presence, was a masonry contractor by trade, and though possessing few facilities for obtaining educational advantage was an exceptionally well informed and liberal minded man His mot herwas also a superior woman and to her early training the future Sir Adolphe cwed much of his after success in life.

D spite the limited means of the Extensive preparations have been whom Sir Adolphe was one, were all superior education of the province. Sir Adelahe commenced his course at the 'C liege Masson," at Terrebonne, and afterwards took a course in philosophy at the Seminary of St. Hyacinthe.

In 1861, when 21 years of age, Mr. Chaplean was called to the Bar, and soon after entered the law firm of Moreau and Ouimet, and later that of Mouseau, Chaplean and Archambault. Next, he ertered the law firm of Carter, Church and Chapleau, and finally that of Chaplean, Hall, Nicholls and Brown.

In 1867 Mr Chapleau made his debut in public affairs by his election to the Queb c Legislature as member for Teriebonne.

In 1873 Mr. Chapleau was named Queen's Counsel. He was made a Commander of the Order of St. Gregory in 1881, and Commander of the Legion of Honor in 1882. He was Knighted by the Queen in 1896. Laval University, of which institution he for some years was a professor of international law, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of

On November 25, 1874, Mr. Chapleau married Miss Marie-Louise King, the daughter of Col. King, of Sherbrooke, who contributed greatly to her husband's prestige.

For fifteen years after his first election to represent the County of Terrebonne at Onebee Mr. Chaplesu devoted his attention to provincial politics. In 1873 be ntered the Onimet Cabinet at Quebec as Solicitor-General, and left it on Sep tember 8, 1874, upon the resignation of that Government. On January 27, 1876. he entered the De Boucherville Government as Provincial Secretary, a position which he held up to the Letellier de St. Just coup d'etat. After the provincial elections of May, 1878, he became leader of the Conservative party in Quebec, and on October 30, 1879, after having overthrown the Joly Government, he was sent for by Lieut Governor Robitaille to form a Cabinet. In this Government he himself assumed the portfolio of Railways and Public Works.

On July 29, 1892. Mr. Chapleau re signed his provincial leadership to be replaced by the Hon. J A. Mousseau, while he himself succeeded the latter at Ottawa as Secretary of State for Canada. position which he retained till 1892. In 1884 Mr. Chapleau went to British Columbia as president of the Royal Commission on Chinese immigration. on which subject he afterwards published a voluminous report. Some years ago he established the Government Printing Bureau at Ottawa.

In 1802 Hon. Mr. Chaplean was appointed Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Quebec, and took up his residence at Sprucerwood.

The circumstances of his retirement from the office of Lieutenant Governor are all of recent date and it is needless to refer to them here, as our readers are all familiar with them.

The funeral, which was held yesterday to Notre Dame Courch, was one of the largest ever held in this city, and was attended by citizens of all ranks and of all shades of politics.

The order of procession was as follows:--

The Montreal police. Two carriages containing floral offer-

The medical attendants. Lieut, Col. Prevost, A. D. C. to the addresses.

Governor General, and representing Bis

Lieutenant Governor Jetté and Captain Sheppard, A.D.C. The Mayor of Montreal and members of the City Council.

Federal and local ministers, former Dominion and Quebec colleagues. The Bench and Bar. The general public.

The mourners were Major St. Onge Chapleau, Dr. E. Chapleau, nephews of the deceased; Lieut. Colonel King and his son, a brother of Ludy Chapleau.

The pall bearers had been selected from amongst the personal and political friends of the ex Lieutenant-Governor, and from the institutions with which he had been connected. On the right were Sir Wil'rid Laurier, Hon. R. Masson, Sir William Hingston. Hon. Felix Marchand, and Hon. Judge Loranger.

On the left were Sir Alex. Lacoste, Hon. Judge J. A. Ouimet, Hon. Judge Mathieu, Hon. Judge Wurtele and Hon. Geo. A. Nantel.

THE CENTENARY CELEBRATION

Preparations Made for the Occasion.

Names of the Representatives of the Various Societies Appointed to the Reception Committee.

The Reception Committee for the 98 Centenary Demonstration, at their meet ing on Wednesday night, completed all arrangements to meet and look after the many delegates and societies who have arranged to run excursions from all stations on the Grand Trunk as far west as Toronto and as far east as Portland, Me., and on the Canadian Pacific from O.tawa and Quebec.

It is expected that the c lebration on the 26th of June will be one of the largest ever held in Canada. The object of the demonstration is to show the appreciation of the Irish race for the men of '98 and especially the Irish Protestants who Jined with the Catholics nobly in working for the principle that the Irish Catholics should have the free exercise of their rights.

The reception committee hopes that all who are in sympathy with this celebration will show it by wearing the colors chosen, which are orange and green, the colors of the United Irish

The following are the names of those who compose the reception committee. and the accieties they represent : Chairman, E. Halley; Secretary of the Reception Committee, A. J. McCracken, 647 St. Dominique street.

ST PATRICK'S NATIONAL SOCIETY -- Wm Keys, D. Gallaher, J. Foley, S. Fitzpatrick, Hon. Dr. Guerin.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. Society .- J H. Kelly, P. Doyle, J. J. Costigan.

IRISH CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY -- J Dwyer, D. O'Neill, M. Rosch, T. Kin-

Young Irishmen's L. & B. Society .-J. McMahon, J. J. McLean, W. P. Stanton, P. S. McCaffrey, Jos. O Brien.

Division No. I. A.O. HIBERNIANS -M. Birmingham, John Lavelle, L. P. O'Brien, C. Feeney, J. Dodd.

St. Patrick's '98 Club,-F. Curran, P. Gordon, F. Collins.

SHAMROCK AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSO-CIATION.—T. Butler, Wm. Stafford, W. T. Dunny, R. S. Kelly, E. Quinn.

St. Ann's Young Men's Society.-D. J. O'Neill, A. Thompson, Thos. Conway, Thos. O'Conneil, W. Quinn.

St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society, - J. Kilteather, Thos. Rodgers, Jas. Brady, Tnos. Quinn, James Devlin.

Division No. 3, AO. Hibernians.-B. Wall, P. Carroll, W. Rawley, P. J. Connolly, M. Fogerty.

St. Ann's '98 Club.-F. Dolan, J.

ST. ANN'S CADETS.-Captain Hogan,

Private Flynn. St. Gaeriel's T. A. & B. Society.—P. Polan, P. O Brien, H. McGee, M. M. Mc Carthy, P. Monahan.

ST GABRIEL'S '98 CLUB - M. J. Counors, D. McCarthy, J. Ryan, H. Dumphy.

Division No 2, A. O HIBERNIANS - F J. Ferney, F. McCabe, J. McGinn, T. N. Smith, M. A. Daly.

HIBERNIAN KNIGHTS, UNIFORMED RANK, A. O. H — A. J. McCracken, M. Fracey, P. Kane, W. Milloy.

Division No 5, A. O HIBERNEAUS -M. Phelan, J. McCarry, M. Hickey, John J. McCarry, Jas. McNickol.

ST. MARY'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY. --John O'Neill, J. Heilernan, P. H. Burner.

Division No. 4, A. O HIBERNIANS. - H. T. Kearnes, P. J. Finn, F. J. Tomilty, John Treynor, F. Geenan.

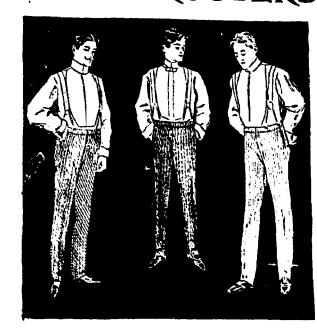
ST JEAN BAPTISTE '98 CLUB.-P. Culler, J. Canall, J. B. Lane, J. McElligott, M. J. Duggan.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN AFSOCIATION .- M. J. Doyle, L Brophy, John Kennedy, H J Hummell, J. O'Connor.

IRISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE ASSOCIATION. -W. Gleason, R Keys, E O'Reilly, J. J. O'Connor, J. White.

A mass meeting of the Irish residents of St. Jean Baptiste Parish will be held in the hall, 768 Sanguinet street, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to organize for the '98 celebration, Several prominent speakers will deliver MEN'S TROUSERS,

2999999999999999999



MADE TO ORDER. \$8.50 PER PAIR,

Or Ready-to-put-on, same price. Made from fine imported All-wool English Worsteds. Perfect-fitting, good trimmings and well made. Try a pair. If they don't fit you return them and get your money back.

Also, a fine selection of better lines at \$5.00, \$6.50 and \$7.50.

Choice selection of Suitings for custom work at Lowest Prices.

INSPECTION INVITED

Allan, 661 Graig Street.

OBITUARY

MRS, MARGARET GAYNOR.

At Lachine, on Saturday morning last, occurred the death of Mrs. Margaret Gaynor, at the age of 87. Mrs. Gayner was a native of the County Tipperary, Ireland, and emigrated to this country 54 years ago making her home at Lachine, where she has resided ever since. She was a most religious and charitable woman. As Rev. Father Piche remarked, none more so in his congregation. Her funeral was largely attended, friends from Montreal and Cornwall being present. A solemn Mass of Requiem was sung on Menday morning, Rev. Father Piche being celebrant, assisted by dea con and sub deacon, after which her recemetery, by the side of her husband. who was buried there of years ago

MR. MICHAEL RELLY.

death of Mr. Michael Kelly, an old into active service shall, upon their discitizen of the Ancient Capital, but for charge from such active service, be rethe past four years a resident of Mon stored to the Endowment Rank and treal, which said event took place on their certificates of insurance again be Tuesday evening after an idness of six in force at the same rate of payment as in Catholic circles in that city. For nearly Board of Control a certificate of a reputciated with the Crown Timber Office, that they are then in good health, having having held the position of inspector of sustained no injury or contracted any timber. When changes were made chronic disease while in said service. some time ago in the department Mr. Kelly was transferred to the Montreal Koights of Pythias in the Endowment district, where he had been discharging Rank. It is not known how many of somewhat similar duties up to the time these have gone to the front, but the

he was confined to his room. and was esteemed by all those with with whom he came into contact for his genial manners and kindly disposition. He leaves a large family to mourn his loss, amongst whom may be mentioned

FRIENDS PREVAILED

A Nervous Toronto Woman Walked the Floor During the Night for Hours at a Time-She Makes a Statement.

TORONTO, ONT .- "I was troubled with nervousness. It was impossible for me to keep still and if the spells came over me during the night I had to get up and walk the floor for hours at a time. My blood was very poor and I was subject to bilious attacks. My feet would swell and I was not able to do my own housework. I treated with two of the best physicians here but only received relief for a time. I became discouraged. One day a friend called and advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I laughed at the advice but I was prevailed upon and procured one bottle. Before I used it all I began to feel better. I took several bottles and also several boxes of Hood's Pills. Now I can eat and drink heartily and sleep soundly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has entirely cured me and also strengthened me so that I now do all my own work. I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all sufferers from nervousness, weakness or general debility." MRS. H. F. PARM, Degrassi Street.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Tila; easy to take. 25 cents.

键 LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AGENTS WANTED FOR "THE TRUTH TRIUMPHANT;

Or, Champion of the Church Victorious." Or, Champson of the Church Victorious."

A work just published by the Catholic Publication Co. New York, from the pens of His Holiness Leo XIII. Monseignour De Segur, James Cardinul Gibbons, Moet Rey, Arch. Waish of Toronto, Dr Conaty, or Catholic University, Washington, and others. The best and finstest selling subscription book which has been published in years. Agents wasted for Quebec and Eastern Townships; sileo two young mon for collectors in the city. Address T. J. KELLY, 117 St. Autoine. Street, Montreal, or call between 11 am and 2 p.m. See Review on Page 2 of this week's issue. 48-2

Mrs. Harry Gilchen. To the bereaved widew and family the Taue Witness tenders its most supere condolences in their sad loss. RIP.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

HAPPENINGS IN NEW YORK.

'The Board of Control, Endowment Ruck, Knights of Pythias, at the regular quarterly ression, held in the city of Chicago on April 21-22 and 23, adopted the following preamble and resolution: -

"Whereas, section 1 of article 6 of the general laws, rules and regulations of the Endowment of the Order of Knights of Pythias, as adopted by the Supreme Ladge, provides that 'active service in the army or mayy in time of war shall mains were laid to rest in the parish | forceit the certificate and all claims the rounder of any member of the Eudominent Riok heretolore or hereafter

admisted, therefore be it "Resolved That all members of the Endowment Rank in good standing who may entist in the military service of the . It is our painful duty to announce the Hant of States and he bewoully called months. Deceased was born in Quebec when they enlisted or were called into sixty-three years ago, and was prominent active service, upon presenting to the a quarter of a century he had been asso- able practising physician, certifying

Tuere are 50,000 members of the total is large. A considerable number of Mr. Kelly was a man of high integrity | the men insured in the order now are at the front with New York and New Jerrey regiments. Some of these men have been paying on their policies in the order for years. With all of the life insurance companies continuing in Mr. Richard S. Kelly, well-known in torce the policies of volunteers, these athletic circles throughout Canada, and men are surprised that their insurance in the Knights of Pythias should be de-clared void just at a time when they are

most anxious to have it in force. William Ladew, general organizer of the order in this state, says that the men who have volunteered would not lose their membership in the Knights of Pythias, although it was true that volunteers in the Endowment Rank would not receive any insurance benefits as long as they were in the army.

In the Middle Western States, the membership in the Endowment Rank is very large. There are many insured members in the regiments from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Ken-

A GOOD DICTIONARY FOR THREE CENTS.

A dictionary containing the definitions of 10,000 of the most useful and important words in the English language, is published by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co, Brockville, Ont. While it contains some advertising, it is a complete dictionary, concise and correct.

In compiling this book care has been taken to omit none of those common words whose spelling or exact use occasions at times a momentary difficulty, even to well educated people. The main aim has been to give as much use ful information as possible in a limited space. With this in view, where noun adjective and verb are all obviously connected in meaning, usually one only has been inserted. The volume will thus be tound to contain the meaning of very many more words than it professes to

explain. To those who already have a diction ary, this book will commend itself be cause it is compact, light and con venient; to those who have no diction ary whatever, it will be invaluable. On may be secured by writing to the above concern, mentioning this paper, and en closing a three cent stamp.

NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

THE admitted advantage of an out door life in many morbid conditions, notably in consumption, says a medical authority, seems to point to the concluinjurious in the indoor life which is now the common mode of existence among woman. civilized people. It is a striking and startling thing that the mere removal of a patient into the open air should lower his fever, should remove his night sweats, and take away his hectic, and it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that if these symptoms are removed by the purity of the air outside they must have been largely caused by the impurity of the air within the house. Nor have we any right to assume that it is the consumptive only who suffers. Doubtless the healthy struggle against and over come evil influences before which those who are tuberculosis succumb, but that is not to say that in the struggle we do not suffer, and, indeed, the facts recently brought forward are sufficient to show that the stuffy life of warmth and comfort which civilized man now "enjoys" is bad for the health even of the healthiest. We make our windows fit, we pad our doors, we shiver at a draught, we surround ourselves with woollen curtains. dusty carpets, and fluffy luxurious up-hoistery; we breathe the same air over and over again, and then we would r that we are not strong and vigorous. The fact is we are daily using up the exuberant vitality with which nature has provided us in struggling against artifi cial conditions. How powerful for evil, how deteriorating these conditions are, is shown by the fact that their mere removal gives back to the consumptive that vitality which enables him to overcome the seeds of disease within him. Fresh air is not a thing to be taken in little doses once a day, but a thing to live on.-London Hospital.

According to the Pittsburg Dispatch, bad temper is beauty's greatest foe. It curdles the blood and brings wrinkles, and a bad complexion is the result. The following advice is given to women who wish to preserve their good looks or to should have put my foot squarely down io prove their bad ones : "Take a wholesome delight in physical

exercise. The pale, delicate girl is no longer 'interesting. Have free om and comfort in dress

at all times. Decide upon a definite aim in life. and choose one that is worthy of an im-

mortal soul. "Be superior to envy, jealousy and un-

charitableness.

"Control your temper for the sake of your good looks, as well as for your health. It is not enough, either, merely to keep from giving anger its outward expression. A smoldering fire is far more dangerous to health than that which comes to the surface and is quickly extinguished. A disposition which continually 'boils' within often finds physical expression in boils and ulcers. Wrath has a natural tendency to curdle the blood, and the continually curdled condition is bound to show itself on the surface sooner or later. It is an old story that anger interferes with the digestion, a fact which is nevertheless frequently disregarded, as more than one irascible dyspeptic can testify.

"Live above worry, care, fear, and all other corroding and inharmonious thoughts.

"Finally, cultivate a sweetly serene frame of mind under all circumstances. Do not allow vourself to be a creature of moods, in depths of gloom and depression one day and on the heights of hilarity and mirth the next."

A new York widow is suing the estate of her departed husband for \$9,000 salary for services which she rendered him in his business. A journal of that city in commenting upon the case says that the widow makes the claim under a specific contract, so that may give her standing in court.

Otherwise the court would be in duty bound to dismiss the suit with such a severe rebuke to the plaintiff that it would never again enter a wife's or widow's head to think of claiming man so stupid. Eating becomes a busisalary for services.

For think what would become of the males if the females of their family had a legal right to compensation or what they do! If woman's work in the household were paid for on anything like a just scale husbands and heads of families would all be in pawn with no hope of escape.

"Anything to make time," is the cry of the new woman, who wants to spend days in the prosecution of her club room fad. Advarcement in one line leads naturally to advancement in many lines. and the more clubs a woman joins the · more she sees that she wants to join, and really feels the need of joining.

One of the busiest of these new women. says a writer on social reform in an American journal, has solved the question of simple living and the consequent conomy of time by adopting a diet which does not require cooking, although it will admit of it. for variety's rake. This wonderfully accommodating club-woman's diet consists solely of fruits and nuts. She claims that nuts take the place of meats and fruits form a complete substitute for everything

To a woman encumbered with a husband and large family of children the adoption of this simple regimen is a great boon. Just think of the many. many hours spent each day by the average housewife in cooking, to say nothing of preparing vegetables and meats, nastries and drinks, the great bulk of which is injurious to the strong est stomach and eventually ruins the digestion!

The Table of the Control of the Cont

HOUSEHOLD

TT SEEMS that man is not only sus. tained, but also anchored, by his three daily meals, says a writer in the New York Sun. At least that is a sion that there is something definitely Brooklyn lawyer's idea. The statement It is more beautiful than ever, because was made in a conversation with a young | there is more of it; it is also more in-

'I can't imagine what's the matter with Archie,' she said, with a regretful sigh. 'He is the most changed person I've ever seen. Why, no isn't at all the same man he was when he had an apartment in a family hotel. I don't believe that bachelor apartment life agrees with him. I never,' with emphasis, 'saw such a crank as he is now.'

In what way?' asked the lawyer. 'Oh, you never know where you will find him, physically or mentally,' promptly answered the girl. 'It used to be that I could always count on old Archie, and so could all his girl friends, but none of as can now. He floats in when we least expect him, never comes when we really need him, and, worst of all, disappears altogether for weeks at a time, and when he turns up again, is no more capable of giving an account of himself to an a babe in arms. How is it with you? Do you ever see him? And don't you think he has changed?"

'Yes, I see him frequently,' answered the lawyer, 'and I know he has changed; but, you see. I know the cause.'

'In love?' asked the girl, with an attempt at playful indifference.

'Bosh !'exclaimed the lawyer. 'Archie is about as much in love as you are, and I won't say how much I think that is But it isn't love that ails him. It's running here, there and everywhere after something to eat three times a day, and that's what ails nine cut of ten young and old bachelors

What can you mean?' asked the

Simply this, answered the lawyer. Exting around is ruining him, as it will ruin any man. You know we brothers have a great way of saying, 'Now, my sister shouldn't associate with a man who gambles, or 'I wouldn't allow my sister to go with a man who drinks. and so on. I've never been blessed with a sister, but if I had one I on her associating with men who eat around. It is thoroughly demoralizing, mentally and physically. I know, be cause I ve tried it. It is really better for a bachelor to take his meals at a poor boarding house than to eat around at the thest restaurants in the city. Did you stop to consider that a man's three meals are a great anchor? If they call him to the same place at about the same hours every day, unconsciously he gets into communication with himself at these stated times, and this is always good for one. It steadies him; it keeps nim from becoming a wanderer on the face of the earth.

'Take two men, bachelors, one who eats around and the other who takes his meals at a fixed place. The former soon becomes—well, just like Archie. He cannot be relied upon in any way. First of all he begins to eat at irregular hours. He says to himself, 'By Jove, it doesn't matter what time I breakfast, lunch, or dine, for my dining room is open at al hours, and nobody will kick if I am early or late.' And then he goes for a meal when the spirit moves him. Soon after he begins to est at odd hours he finds himself eating all sorts of odd things. In fact, he soon begins to search the menu for queer dishes, and of course queer dishes in time, and a short time at that, have their effect not only on his manners, but also his morals. This doesn't mean that the man who eats around grows actually bad mannered, but he becomes careless and unmindful of others.

They are better off when they get that something at a regular place and at regular hours. Look at the man who does that. If he is in a boarding house or a family hotel he sees a semblance of home life at least three times a day, and that sets him to thinking. A woman once said, and I thinh she was an old maid, that nothing can be so frankly prosaic, so flatly antique, as an old bachelor. I think she only knew those who spent a good part of their time ness with him then. He no sooner finishes one meal than he begins to wonder where he will go for the next. If a man knows where he is going for the next and the next and all of his meals, he doesn't think of eating at all, and this leaves his mind open to more elevating things.

'But to get back to Archie as a fair example of the restaurant hunter. Don't you remember what a steady chap he was when he had an apartment in that tamily hotel? He kept regular hours, spent a good deal of his spare time in the society of his women friends, read a great deal, and took an interest in everything that was going on. Now he acts in a way that would lead one who did not know him to believe that he gets on a spree, and yet we know he never touches anything stronger than ginger ale. Really, I think eating around is a worse form of dissipation than drinking, almost. Archie keeps miserable hours, has indigestion, is cross and irritable one minute and winsome and gay the next, has grown a trifle cynicle, isn't as stable in the matter of friendship as he used to be, and is altogether a changed fellow. It you could persuade him to anchor himself to some one place by his mes is he'd soon be the same old Archie. Instead of being off his feed, his feed has made nim slightly off This eating around business has thoroughly demoralized him, as it will any business man, and I'd like to see a sister of mine trying to go with a man who indulges in that habit.'

A STORM IS BREWING.

Your old rheumatism tells you so. Better get rid of it and trust to the the infinity of tucking, shirring, frilling Sprofula. The disease, salt rheum, dysteather reports. Scott's Emulsion is the and ruching are beyond estimate. Deposis and other diseases due to impure best remedy for chronic rheumatism. Besides the grenadines so much blo disrecured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It often makes a complete cure.

THE TASTE of lovely woman in the matter of apparel and millinery is always correct, and the hat of the season is no exception to the rule. structive, illustrating as 1t does the tri umph of fashion over the puny efforts of man to check its development.

For some time past, says a writer in an American journal, the efforts of argument, science, humanity and religion have been largely directed to dis suading lovely woman from encouraging the slaughter of birds for her personal decoration. The pulpit and the press have joined forces with the Audubon Society and other humane associations in selting forth the cruelty of the fashion and the wrong done by the extermina tion of bird life to decorate the temale head with feathers. And what is the result?

The hat of the season is a fabric of

much liked for the trasparent effects. They come in dark colors, with brocaded designs in black and white, or a lighter shade of the same color as the ground and in light lints with dark colors in the pattern. The dark grounds are effectively made up over white and trimmed with black lace flounces.

Irish lace is very fashionable this sea-

Some of the new French hats show a bow of black velvet spotted with white and a bunch of cherries, fruit as a hat decoration being the latest novelty. very dainty hats to wear with thin gowns are made of black tulle shirred into tucks, and turned back from the face, with black ostrich tips and a rhinestone buckle for trimming. Tulle rocettes in any fancied color, tucked in at the back, enhances the effect.

Hatpins headed with pretty enamelled flowers and leaves, insects of various kinds, and tiny birds with cutspread wings add to the variety in this useful little necessity of dress. Irregular pearls set ar. and with dian onds are also very fashionalle.

Round ground Valenciennes lace is coming into favor as a trimming for lingerie of all kinds and children's cloth-The hat of the season is a fabric of ing as well. The patterns are almost feathers. Where one or two modest exact copies of the old antique Valen-



ONE OF THE LATEST PARISIAN STYLES OF DRESS.

an ellorescence of plumage. Where the most indestructible, which is the highbirds were once killed by thousands they are now killed by millions.

The summer fashions afford every opportunity for flower-like shading, as the fashionable materials are thin and more or less transparent, showing a tinge of color through the meshes, which necessitates some thought as to the tint of the lining. Some of the prettiest gowns are of grenadine in tiny open checks of black mixed with so e bright color, blue being especially pretty, and are here. Bouilionnes of chiffon or silk surmade up over a shade of blue silk, which round the crown, and large white wings brings out the blue in the material. Narrow ruches of net and chiffon and is wired into bows for a side trimming, irills of ribbon are popular trimmings, and a pretty effect for the blue and black gown is a frill of half-inch black sating ribbon with a row of blue velvet baby ribbon sewn plain on one edge. These little frills may edge the ruilles, which parasol may be, it is more or less an are almost invariably cut circular, and elaborate production of tucks, hemput on quite plain in front, whatever the stitching, ruchings, plaitings, and inwidth may be. The same ribbon frills ser ions of lace. It is made of every sort may encircle the sleeves for their entire of silk on the list, and of Swiss, mulle

Back is especially fashionable this season, and the nets and fancy grena dines are in greater variety and more beautiful than ever. It is the mode of treatment which gives them style, how ever, and color comes in again for the lion's share of importance. Red moiré is the foundation dress of another black grenadine, while still another gown of jetted net is made over a rich nasturtium yellow with yellow velvet collar and materials for evening, and made over to our delighted minds. black with a buncu of pink carnations at one side of the bodice the effect is very striking.

The amount of work in the season's gowns is the most surprising feature. The stitches necessary to accomplish Besides the grenadines so much worn there are gauzes of various kinds, very

feathers sufficed last year, the bat is now | ciennes, and it is recommended as alest possible praise for anything that adorns the undergarments, subjected as they are to the wear and tear in the laundry.

> Comet ribbon, which is a new edition of baby ribbon, is shirred into the innumerable little frills that adorn our gowns.

The Parisian sailor hat is much more ornate than the variety gener lly worn are set in front or at one side. Chiffon and plaid ribbon is very much used.

The plain silk parasol has no place in fashion this season except as a run um brella, for whatever the material of a and pongee as well.

White veils of circular shape, with a patterned border, are very popular, and something still more pronounced is a rose colored net spotted with white chenille.

The whole theology of the grand dogma of the Eucharist is nothing less than angelic music made audible to moral ear; and when our souls are attuned to it we shall the better under belt. Black tulle is the most chie of all stand the sweet secrets which it reveals

> All false practices and affections are more odious than any want or defect of knowledge can be.-Sprat.

SCROFULA in its worst form yields to the blood cleansing power. of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands of cases have been perfectly CURED.

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Saturday in the Glove Store is always a busy day, and here are some of the busy day:

55 de zen Lisle Thread Gloves, in high medium and dark tan with brown and black with white points, 12c.

50 d. zen Ladies' Silk Gloves, all states of lan, also black with white points at a white with black points, 25c. Ladies' Cycling Gloves, in strong lasts thread backs and Suede cloth palm - a

model cycling glove, 45c. THE S. CARSLEY CO., Lin 1.

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Boys' Fancy Blouses, well made - ,

cial, 62c. Boys' Linen Blouses, the Intest . . Boys, Fancy Linen Blouses, new and

stylish, \$1 15. Boys' Grass Cloth Blouses, \$1 40. Boys White Crash Coate, well a deextra tinish. \$100.

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HISTORICAL NOTES

THE question of the precedence of the Lord Mayor of Dublin at Mr. Gladstone's funeral, which was raised at the last meeting of the Corporation, it is said by the United Ireland, recalls a fierce contioversy which raged between the cities of Dublin and Edinburgh thirty five years ago. On the 26th of March, 1863. on the occasion of the presentation of an address of congratulation to the Queen at Windsor Castle on the marriage of the Prince of Wales, the Queen granted pre audience to Dublin. This aroused a served and stored up in books.—Milton. storm of indignation in Scotland. Pro tests were made to the Home Secretary by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and a few weeks after when addresses were presented at Marlborough House to the Prince and Princess of Wales, Edinburgh Fasgiven place after London and Dublin was placed third. Then the anger of the loyal Irish was stirred up, and so fierce did the dispute become that the Lord Lieutenant intervened and ordered the Tater King of Arms to investigate the claim of Dublin. His report seemed to establish the right of the irish capital. but it was met by counter statements of was supprted by the chief of the English heralds.

At last the Queen was forced to interrene, and by her command the question was referred to a committee of the Lords in Council, which sat in February, 1864. cause disputed by the ablest Irish and Scottish lawyers, solemnly decreed that be considered ex oeque to be bracketed tegether for the second place, and that able to shake hands with the Lord Pro vost of Edinburgh, a thing he found himself unable to do when they both appear ed before the Council, though they had retained their personal friendship throughout the controversy, because no person was able to decide, while the mestion of precedence was still unsettled, who should first extend his hand!

THE ST. PATRICK'S PENNY.

In the long and sad annals of Irish history, says a writer in the Irish Week sway, levying troops, sending out amoss fact all the functions of a State. Well had it been for Ireland at that time if they had at once disavowed the treach erous Stuart, Charles I., and sought a suaded to take some substitute. king from some State on the continent this period by the Catholic Confederation are known as St Patrick's pennies, and are attributed by all historians to this body. This migra is a state of the body. This migra is a state of the body. this body. This view is strengthened by the fine execution of the coins, evidently continental, and the frequency with which they have been found in the neigherhood of Kilkenny. The decision of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society, after a thorough investigation, is to the same effect. The face of the coin has a crown and a king playing a harp, with the Latin inscription flored rer, whilst the reverse has a Bishop with a mitre, and a crezier and shamrock in the left and right hand, with the inscription "ecce grex," "Behold the flock." The coins continued to circulate in Ireland were blasted; but at last an effort was made to remove from the people this and encouraged. perpetual remembrance of a period when they still had leaders, men of high birth, nobles of Irish and English origin, whose power and influence England had to respect. Some of these coins became current in America. Mark Newby, one of the Irish agents in New Jersey, brought over a great quantity of Patrick's pence, which were legalized in 1862, the Act declaring that "Mark Newby's coppers, called Patrick's halt pence should pass as halfpence current pay," and thus a coin, minted at Rome, and prescribed in England, became legal tender in Amer-

MUCKROSS ABBEY, KILLARNEY.

The visitor to the far-famed Lakes of Killarney can only pay a visit to this venerable shrine, the hoary and stately ruins of which recall one of the most important religious establishments that flourished in Ireland previous to the penal days. The ruins acjoin the village of Clorbreen, and long prior to the erection of the now ruined structure a church stood on the same spot, but was consumed by fire in 1192.

Muckross Abbev was built by the Franciscans in 1440 and renovated in 1602. The ruin, which comprises part of the monastery and church, is remarkable for the beauty of its workmanship. Its perservation, seclusion, admirable situa tion, and the venerable trees surrounding it, render it one of the most interesting abbey ruins in Ireland. The entire length of the church is about 100 feet, and its breadth 24. In the centre of the still beautiful cloister an aged yew tree lifts its massive trunk of ten feet in girth, thirteen teet high, throwing its fautastic arms across the broken parapets, and by its sombre shade adds to the prevailing gloominess of the scene. The cloister, which consists of twenty-two arches, ten of them semicircular and twelve pointed, is the best preserved portion of the

abbey. The grave of MacCarthy More, whose castle was built on the ether side of the lake, is in a good state of preservation. Iron bars have been placed across the tombstone to preserve it. It is unneces sary to state that this hallowed spot is one of those endeared to every son and daughter of Ireland at home and abroad

I deny not but that it is of the greatest concernment in the Church and commonwealth to have a vigilant eye how books demean themselves as woll as men; and thereafter to confine, impricon, and do sharpest justice on them as malelactors; for books are not abso

that soul whose progeny they are; nay, it appears in the form of disease or they do preserve, as in a vial, the purest pecuniary loss, face it manfully and efficacy and extraction of that living in tellect that bred them. I know they are as lively and as vigorously productive as those subulous drugon's teeth; and being sown up and down, may chance to spring up armed men And yet, on the other hand unless wariness be used, as good almost kill a man as kill a good book; who kills a man kills a reasonable creature, God's image : but he who destroys a good book kills a reason itself -kills the image of Grd, as it w re, in the eye. Many a man lives a burden to the earth; but a good book is the precicus life blood of a master-spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life. We should be wary. therefore, what persecution we raise against the living labors of man, pre-

YEARS OF SUFFERING.

Brought About by a Fall in Which the Back Was Severely Injured - The Pain at Times Almost Unbescable.

Mr. Geo. F. Everett, a highly respected and well known farmer of Four Falls, Victoria Co., N.B., makes the following | everyone into whose eyes it looks. Its statement: — 'Some years ago while words are benedictions. Its every breath working in a barn I lost my balance is full of inspiration. It does good and and fell upon a beam, badly injuring my never evil all its days. It is like God, back. For years I suffered with the in-Lyen, the Scottish King of Arms, who jury and at the same time doing all I influence a perpetual revealing of God. could to remove it, but in vair. I at It goes through the world like an angel last gave up hopes and stopped doctor of joy and peace, singing into human ing. My back had got so bad that when I would stoop over it was almost impos sible to get straightened up again. When I would mow with a suthe for some The Council having gravely heard the little time without atcpoing it would pain me so that it seemed as if

could scarcely endure it, and in future Dublin and Edinburgh were to I would lean on the handle of my scythe in order to get ease and straighten up. At other times I would who is not prudent in the choice of his the representatives of each city were, as he laid up entirely. After some years of alternately. Thus everybody was satisfied, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin was to try one box. Before I had finished it I saw the pills were helping me. I bought six boxes more and the seven boxes completely cured me. It 's three years since I took them and my back has not troubled me since. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an invaluable medicine and I highly recommend them to any person suffering likewise. I con sider that if I had paid \$10 a box for

them they would be a cheap medicine." Rheumatism, sciatica, nen algia, partial paralysis, iccomotor ataxia, nervous prostration, and diseases depending upon humors in the blood, such as scrotula, ly, there is no brighter spot than the six chronic erysipelas, etc., all disappear years during which the Confederation of before a fair treatment with Dr. Wil-Kilkenny ruled with almost absolute liams' Pink Pills. They give a h althy glow to pale and sallow complexions. sadors and coining money, exercising in Sold by all dealers and post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2 50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co, Brockville, Ont. Do not be per-

THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE.

A great deal is never lost; he who sows courtesy reaps friendship, and he who plants kindness gathers love; pleasure bestowed upon a grateful mind as never steril-, but generally gratitude begets reward.—St. Basil.

Too much reading of action creates an unnatural stimulus of the imagination, The causes morbid and distorted views of life, and utterly unfits the mind for tak long after the hopes of the Catholics | ing in anything higher and deeper The taste for good reading must be cultivated ing drains, and puts the whole delicate

It is said that a lawyer never does anything well for which he is not paid. A certain judge tells a story of himself that once, when about to attend to some professional business of his own, he took several dollars out of his purse and but them into his vest pocket as a fee for his labor.

He is a nobleman in God's peerage who goes out every morning, it may be from the humblest of homes, to his work until the evening, with a determination as working for a heavenly Master, to do his best; and no titles which this world can bestow, no money which was ever coined, can bring a man who does no work within the sunshine of God's love. -DEAN HOLE.

Learn to laugh. A good laugh a better than medicine. Learn how to tell a story. A good story is as welcome as a sunbeam in a schoolroom. Learn to keep your own trouble to yourself. The world is too busy to care for your ills and sorrows. Learn to stop croaking. If you cannot see any good in this world keep the bad to yourself.

An old gentleman who recently died in London had kept a careful record of just how many cigars he smoked during number consumed by him was 328 713. Of these 43 639 were gifts. The cigara he bought cost him on an average 7 cents each, and he smoked 6 200 of them each year, or seventeen each day. Il's a wonder, indeed, he lived to be three all good druggists. 10 cts. a bottle. score and ten.

If you would be happy try to be cheerful even when misfortune assails you, room. Nay, even stores grow mouldy You will soon find that there is a pleas- and spoil unless aired and used be ant aspect to nearly all c roumstances- times, and they, too, become lumber.

lutely dead things, but do contain a po to even the ordinary trials of life. When tency of life in them, to be as active as the hour of misfortune comes. whether make the best of it. D) not nurse your troubles to keep them warm, and avoid that useless and senseless habit of constantly referring to them in your conversation.

> The Union and Times of Buffalo remarks: —

In satablishing trade schools for women whereby they can earn a living in following some useful occupation, Boston is doing a commendable service to womankind and proving herself a genuine benefactor to the vast army of unemployed females. In this way, to, she is making sensible atonement for her past folly in making fools of women with all her confounded 'ologies and sesthetic tomfooleries.

Love is always building up. It puts a line of beauty on every life it touches. It gives new hope to discouraged ones, new strength to those who are weak, new joys to those who are sorrowing, thus enabling them to go on in life's ways when, without the cheer, they must have sunk down in their disheartenment. It helps | Our American Cousins Are Becoming the despairing to rise and start again. It makes life seem more worth while to Whose name is Love. It carries in its hearts the song of Heaven, scattering everywhere good seeds which shall yield a harvest of righteousness.

You have not fulfitled every duty unless you have fulfilled that of being encertul and pleasant.-C. Bixton.

No man can be provident of his time. company - heremy Taylor.

WHERE THERE'S DRINK THERE'S DANGER.

Write it on the liquor store, Write it on the prison door, Write it on the gin shop line, Write, aye, write this truthful line : "Where there's drink there's danger.

Write it on the workhouse gate, Write it on the school-boy's slate, Write it on the copybook, That the young may at it look: "Where there's drink there's danger."

Write it on the churchyard mound, Where the drink clain are to be found, Write it on the gallows high, Write it for all passers by: "Where there's drink there's darger."

Write it on our ships that sail, Borne along by steam and gale, W i e it in large letters-plain, O'er cur land and past the main: "Where there's drink there's danger."

Write it on the Christian dome, Six'v thousand drunkards roam. Year by year from God and right, I'r wling, with resistless might, ' Where there's drink there's danger."

The two most critical times in a woman's life are the times which make a girl a woman, and the woman a mother. At t ese times Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is of incalculable value. It strengthens and invigorates the organs distinctly feminine, promotes regularity of the functions, allays irri ation and inflammation, checks unnatural, exhaustorganism into perfect condition. Almost all the ills of womankind are traceable to some form of what is known as "fe-male complaint." There are not three cases in a hundred of woman's peculiar diseases that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will not cure.

Mr. Gladstone dearly loved a joke, even at his own expense, and he posareased considerable mimetic powers. He was once guilty of an amusing bull in a debate on the question of disestablishment. Dilating on the hold held on the affections of the people by the Church of England, he said: "When an Englishman wants to get married, to whom does he go? To the parish priest. When he wants his child baptized, to whom does he go? To the parish pricet. When he wants to get buried, to whom does he go?" The House answered with a roar of laughter, in which Mr. Gladstone himself joined, adding, "As I was contrasting the English Courch with the Irish, a bull is perhaps excusable."

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Nothing great can be accomplished without great care and great perserverthe fifty-three years he had practiced ance. Every man who has achieved the habit. It appears that the whole success won it through hard and thoughtful work and through self-de nial, and many of them "stooped to conquer." "Go thou and do likewise."

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The memory ought to be a storeroom. Many turn theirs into a lumber

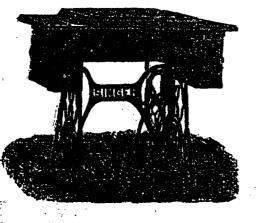
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THE CATHOLIC "CITIZEN'S." HUMOR.

"Yes we do want Canada. Before the says the Milwaukee "Catholic Citizen," posed to be unwilling to settle any of that the eyes of the nation will turn northward. The New York "Freeman's the sealing business. Journal" is fulling the Canadians into a false security.

" Now, we don't want Canada, or her people, in any other capacity than as protest too much and profess to fear what perhaps they hope for in a halfhearted sort of way.

"They remind one of the girl who was being courted by an evidently green young fellow. He was on one side of the fence and she on the other. They talked about the weather, the tariff, and so on, for a time. After a pause in the interesting exchange of thought, she said, suddenly, 'Now, Sam, don't! 'Don't what?' said Sam, in great sur-prise. 'Don't kiss me,' said she. And to her surprise and disappointment he didn't.

"Don't! say the Canadians.

"Don't what?" says Uncle Sam. We are for following Chamberlain's advice and "drawing closer the bonds of union" beginning with that coy young thing, Canada,

THE "FREEMAN'S JOURNAL" REJOINDER.

The "Freeman's Journal," comment ing upon the remarks of the "Citizen,

says:-"If the 'Citizen had any heart or conscience it would not thus attempt to send a thrill of horror through our neryous northern neighbors. In giving some of the reasons why we do not want Canada as a part of the United States we left one unrecorded, out of a sense of delicacy. But now that the 'Citizen' has challenged our sincerity and accused us of 'lulling the Canadians,' we will give that unrecorded reason. It is, that our government, however large territorially, would be too small to give elbow room to the Milwankee . Citizen and the Antigonish 'Casket,' How could the former, with its stirling Americanism, get on with the latter with its pro-British proclivities? The former with its liberal conservatism, and the latter with its conservative rigorism? "We are charged with fulling the Canadians. What object could we have in milling a Canadian? And what object could the Canadian have in wanting to be lulled? We have been over in Canada several times and we never met a Canadian who manifested any particular desire to be fulled. It is we on this side the border who need billing; for what would become of us if the expansive sentiment should grow so strong in Canada that the eyes of the Dominion may turn southward? Does the Citizen 'know, history? Has he read how the Goths, Vandals and other northern barbarians drifted southward and swamped the Roman Empire? Has it not occurred to him to ask himself what would be the result here of the Dominion should set her hurgering eye on New Orleans and the Isthmus of Panama, as Russia has hers on Constantinople and the 1sthmus of Suez? Talk of lulling those who may at any time Januch themselves upon us like an avalanche and consign our institutions to a place

in the Museum of Ancient History! "If the 'Citizen' were not laboring under a false sense of security he would see that he, not the Canadian, is the party that needs lulling. Is he not aware that the Canadians-that is, the pre intelligent and enterprising of them-are invading this country by the thousands every year? And yet he does not realize his insecurity!

THE PRACTICAL SIDE.

The New York "Tribune," in referring to the recent conferences at Washington between the representatives of the United States and Canada, says :-"It is not wise to be premature. A settlement of controversies with Canada will be a good thing. It will probably be effected. Negotiations to that end are now being conducted. They are likely to prove successful. But they are as yet negotiations and nothing more, and they are in a most rudimentary stage. To acclaim them as a complete and final settlement of all controverted points is neither politic nor

"All that has really been accomplished is to agree that all matter in dispute shall be referred to an international commission. That commission will consider them and, if possible, agree upon some settlement of them. Then the findings of the commission will be referred to the two Governments for ratification, which they may or may not receive. Probably the commission will come to full agreements and its findings will; be accepted. But of that there is no positive assurance. Certainly there commission. That commission will conno positive assurance. Certainly there coordenaces coordenaces co

is no ground for saying 'everything is now gracefully concluded, for it simply isn't.

"One other thing, however, has been effected of paramount importance. Both countries or their Governments have been brought into a reasonable frame of mind in which they sincerely desire a settlement, and are willing, apparently, to make those mutual concessions which are necessary to such a case. A year ago that was not true of them. The United States was at least suspected of "Yes we do want Canada. Before the war is over the expansive sentiment Canada unless Canada would join this will be so strong in the United States," | Union. Canada, on her side, was supthe numerous controversies unless we would let her have her way entirely in

"Both nations have got over all that, They see that each has its own interests and that the welfare of one is bound in some degree to promote that of the other. Hard times in the United States good neighbors," it says. "But they would do Canada no good, and a ruined Canada would not be a desirable neigh-Lor for the United States. Under such recognition the pending negotiations ought to be carried to a successful conclusion. But it will not help matters to announce a conclusion before the work is even well begun."

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Society Meetings.

Young Men's Societies.

Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association

Organized, April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875. Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 18 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 Prosident, RIUHARD BURKE: Secretary, M. J. POWER; all communications to sa advanced 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 Summay of each month, at 250 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, REV. E. STRUBBL, C.SS.R.; President, JOHN WHIFTY: Secretary, D. J. O'NEILL, Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

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DIVISION No. 2. Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church, corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2rd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.s. President, ANDREW DINN: Recording Secretary, THOS. N. SMITH, 63 Richmond street, to whom all communications should be addressed. Belegates to St. Patrick's League: A. Dunn, M. Lynch and B. Connaughton

A.O.H,-Division No. 3. Meets the 2nd and 1th Mondays of each month, at Hiberna Hall, No. 2942 Notre Dame St. Officers: E. Wall, President: P. Carroll, Vice-President: John Hughes. Fin Secretary: Wm. Rawley, Roc. Secretary: W. V. Stanton, Treas.: Marshal, John Kennedy: T. Erwine, Charman of Standing Committee. Hall is open every evening texcept regular meeting mights for members of the Order and their triends, where they will find I rish and other leading newspareers on file.

A.O.H.-Division No. 4.

C. M. B. A. of Canada.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 74,

Organ to I March 14, 1888. Branch 74 meets in the less mert of Sr. Gabriel's new Church, corner of Centre and Lactuairte streets, on the first and third Westnessives of each month.

Applicants for membershop, or any one desirous (intermation regard up the Branch, may com-naturate with the following others);
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entre strict. Cv. . Ww. Dribles, President, To Fire Station. Mec. etc. Memery, Financial Scenetary, 77 Forfar W. C. Teen, Treasurer, Bourgeois street, See S. Taylon, 217 Prince Arthur street.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 26

ORGANIZED, I (th November, 1883.)

Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alex ender Street, on every Monuay of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of hustness are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondage of the mouth, at 8 P.M.

Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers: MARTIN EAGAN, President, 577 Cadicux St. J. H. FIJELEY, Treasurer, 719 Sherbrooke St. G. A. GADBOIS, Fin. Sec., 511 St. Lawrence St. JAS, J. COSTIGAN, Secretary, 325St. Urbain St.

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Catholic Benevolent Legion.

Shamrock Council, No. 320, C.B.L. Meets in St. Ann's Young Men's Hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each

month, at Sp.M. M. SHEA, President; T. W

LESAGE, Secretary, 447 Berri Street. Catholic Order of Foresters.

St. Gabriel's Court, 185. Meets every alternate Monday, commencing Jan. 31. in St. Oabtiel's Hall, cor. Centre and Laprairie

M. P. McGOLDRICK, Chief Ranger. M. J. HEALEY, Roc. Sec'y, 48 Laprairie St.

St. Patrick's Gourt, No. 95, C.O.F

Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at 8 p.m. Chief Ranger, James F. Fosure. Recording Secretary, ALEX. PATTERSON 197 Ottawa street. Total Abstinence Societies.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. Established 1841. The hall is open to the members and their friends every Tuesday evening. The society meets for religious instruction in St. Patrick's Church, the second Sunday of each month at 4 30 r.m. The regular monthly meeting is held on the second Tuosday of each month, at 8 r.m., in their hall. 92 St. A'examber St. REV. J. A. McCALLEN, S.S., Rev. President; JOHN WALSH, 1st Vice-President; W. P. DOYLE, Secretary, 254 St. Martin street. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Meers. John Watsh, J. H. Feeley and William Rawley.

St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society,

ESTABLISHED 1863. Rev Director, REV. FATHER FLYNN; President, JOHN KILLFEATHER: Secretary, JAS. BRADY, 113 Chatcauguay Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Heat. corner Young and Ottnwa streets, at 3:30 p.m. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Killfeather, T. Rogers and Andrew Cullen.

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audited.

Some Theories Regarding the Attitude of the Great English Statesman Towards The Church.

Reminiscences of the Early Spiritual Troubles of the Grand Old Man.

Innominato, in the New York Sun,

The death of the Grand Old Man has caused keen emotion among those surrounding the Holy Father and has made a deep impression on Leo XIIIhimself. Between the 'eternal young man of the Vatican' and the old man of Hawarden there was a similarity of fortune, of age, and of mind, which, instead of bringing them together, perhans contributed to keep them apart from each other in decisive circumstances. Mr. Gladstone, tike Leo XIII., possessed universality of knowledge and of mind. A theologian, a writer, a statesman, a critic, an exegetist, an orator, he embraced in himself all branches of intellectual activity. Like Leo XIII., he took up and retained power at the period when men give up business. He conceived at the end of life great plans and vast thoughts. Like Leo XIII., he had that divine, incomparable flexibility of mind which gives to its privileged possessors eternal youth, the uninterrupted giving out and adap tation of the principles that were the guiding stars of their existence in the contingencies and new conditions of each period. Leo XIII might be called, in more than one respect, the Gladstone of the Papacy, just as Gladstone deserves. in a manner the surname of the English

Universal and ever young they have been able to lend their genius to all the transformations of the century and to retain the higher direction of the chief currents of history. Why, then, in spite of this kinship, have the two men hardly understood each other?

Mr. Gladstone, from 1840 on, was a man of a deeply religious nature. He managed to preserve the fervor of his faith into extreme old age. A few days ago he was discussing with his youthful suppleness the pains of hell and the hardest theological problems. The friend of Mauning and Newman, he had followed the Oxford movement with fruitful sympathy. His friends counted on his conversion. But his intellectual relations with Lord Acton and with Döllinger closed the paths of the future to the great statesman. At the time of the Vatican Council, the head of the Munich Old Catholic party, already won over to Herr von Bismarck's views, exer cised a disastrous influence over Gladstone. With his historical knowledge Parliamentary Party with the object and his diabolical obstinacy Döllinger of arranging a basis of reunion. instilled day by day into his friend his That it be a condition that in bitter hatred against the primacy of the Pope, and against his infallibility. In the heat of opposition he came to decry the whole supernatural mechanism of the Church's government. Dr. Döllinger to the heads of the Parnellite Party." nment. Dr. Doninge: inoculated Mr. Gladstone with the preju dices against the Holy See and against Catholicism, which he preserved in part

to the tomb.

Thanks to the Bismarckian theologian. Gladatone looked on the Vatican Council as a conspiracy against the independ ence of nations and against the rights of States and of society. His "Vatican ism," published after that great event, was nothing more than an echo of his talk with Döllinger, the wrathful cry of a man who, close to the sanctuary, felt all the illusions with which he had filled his soul melt away. The book on "Vaticanism," it may be remembered, took the proportions of a political act. Manning, Newman, Ketteler, Fessler, all the theologians of Catholicism, proved to the noble dupe how unjust his pamphlet was and how incorrect his thesis. At Rome the scandal was great. All his life long Gladstone suffered for his mistake. It was not known to every one from what a height Gladstone fell and of what a mystification he had been the Victim. Leo XIII. absorbed the passions of that excited period, and, despite the suppleness of his mind and the loftiness of his soul, could not rid himself of recollections burned with fire into

When Mr. Gladstone, in 1882, sent Mr. Errington on a confidential mission to Rome, Leo XIII.'s mistrust awoke once more. Could be count on the loyal assistance of the author of 'Vaticanism'? Through his imprudent acts and his lack of tact, Mr. Errington increased the natural uneasiness of the Holy Sec. At that time Leo XIII. was beginning to place confidence again in Cardinal Manning, who, in renewing his mental prccesses and his methods of work, warned the Holy See against traps. Manning was one of Leo XIII a secret advisers. He sent Leo XIII. in those days of un certainty reports containing incomparatly lofty views, not only on the Irish question, but on the new direction taken by the Holy See and by Catholicism.

Although these documents have never been published, I have had the good for tune to see them. The reports were the final results of the experience of the great convert, and the brief outline of a new conception of the part to be played by the Papacy and the Church. He deweloped in them the master thought that the time of the dynastics is past and that the future belongs to the peoples; that in this transformation the Papacy has a broader mission, that it must give up the form of government created through an agreement between the moral power and the dynasties, that is, the nunciatures and the embassies; that the true and only intermediaries between Rome and the peoples are the must be the goal, the new ideal of O. bolicism. Manning carved these sides into short luminous formulas, like Bishops; that Christian democracy

the inscriptions on medals. The best part of the substance of these reports has passed into the social and political patrimony of the present pontificate.

The Anglo-Roman understanding, at

the cost of Ireland, whose liberty and improvement Leo XIII., in spite of appearances, was seeking, did not come to pass. Gladatone fell from power. With his astunding flexibility he conceived the idea of home rule. Like Manning, he had reached the final climacteric of his life. He, too, saw that England had reached the end of her liberal conservative career, and that democracy was to be the law of the world. Home rule became in his thoughts the Irish expression of his new creed. He travelled through Italyin 1888 and 1889 bearing this new world in his vast brain. He foretold a rapid decline for the Quirinal on account of the old liberalism which was the foundation of the "third Rome." From Florence he requested the honor of an audience with Leo XIII, in order to explain to the "White Man" his plans for the future of Ireland. But the Tories were on the watch. Like the courts of Vienna and Berlin they have powerful retainers at Rome-cardinals, prelates, foreign colonies. These go-betweens be-sieged Leo XIII., they revived his former mistrust, spoke of Gladstone as an old revolutionist, added to the threats of the Conservative promises for the future and for an understanding, and, in fine, managed so well that Gladstone returned to Hawarder without having seen Leo XIII.

The friends of the two great old men have always regretted these misunderstandings. Some thought with a future before it would certainly have resulted from a prolonged interview between tuem. Who knows but that Mr. Gladstone would have passed over the invisible boundary that rose between him and us! Gladstone's last effort with Leo XIII. failed as the others had. It is well known that in the matter of the validity of Anglican ordinations Gladstone had joined in Lord Halifax's attempts. A fatality hung over the woodcnopper of Hawarden. As the negotiators for an understanding with Rome opened their preliminary negotiations by unluckily asking Rome for a dogmatic decision, Leo XIII. was obliged to speak to Mr. Gladstone and his friends in the tone of a doctor instead of using that of the politician.

Gladstone is dead but his ideas are ripening. Beyond the artificial barriers of politics we see Ireland recovering her independence and England taking on a democratic form. Like Leo XIII. he was, at the age when most men are decrepit, a pioneer and an innovator.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The amendment to the resolution was a most important one and was carried unanimously:

That we invite the Parnellite Party to accept the repeated invitations which have have been addressed to them to confer with the members of the Irish

Before the Convention adjourned it was decided to make arrangements for a visit to Ireland. "God Save Ireland" brought a brilliant meeting to a close.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE. ECHOES FROM LONDON.

Cross-bearers and acolytes, a statue of the Madonna and large crucifixion, with bands, banners and bannerets, were con spicuous, but excited no remonstrances or remarks from the Protestants. Hymn singing was er couraged in the procession when the bands were not playing. Lancashire is one of the most Catholic parts of England, and Catholicity flourishes in all its larger cities and towns. At Preston, one of the largest towns, for the fifty-sixth time, the Catholic Guild par aded all the principal streets on Whit-Monday, making what is described by the local papers as a gorgeous display. The most perfect order existed throughout, and all onlookers seemed fully impressed.

Lieutenant Dugmore, whose brave I conduct with his Nubians in Unryo, is said by Bishop Hanlon, in a letter addressed to the Tablet, to have saved all the Europeans in Uganda, is a Catholic and an old boy of the Oratory School, Edghaston. "The Oratorians," says the Bishop, "should be proud of their boy's heroism."

The Liquor and Drug Habits MONTREAL, July 14th, 1897.

MR. A. HUTTON DIXON:

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

when I was a boy. And the change in my home is worth ten years of my life. Instead of heart-broken and anxious faces there are now smiles and gladness. I tell you no pencan paint the picture so

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

Yours very truly, Rev. Father Strubbe, Vicar of St. Ann's, Vouches for the Above: I have been acquainted with the case described in the foregoing letter and I testify sincerely to the contents.

E. STRUBER, C.SS.R.

in na an tha chaire ann an t-airean an

MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Proceedings at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

Address by Mr. Hague-Pesition of the Bank Explained-Discussion by Shareholders.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Merchants Bank was held Wednesday afternoon, in the Board Room. Mr. Andrew Alian (President) was in the chair, and was supported by Messrs. Hector Mackenzie (Vice-Presi dent), Montagu Allan. John Cassils. J. P. Dawes, Jonathan Hodgson. Robert Mackay, and Thea. Long, (Toronto), members of the Board of Directors; G. Hague, General Manager, and Thos. Fyche, Joint General Manager.

There was a large attendance of shareholders, including Senator O'Brien, Messre. John Crawford, John Morrison, E. D Hood, Alexander McDougall, A. M. Crombie, A. F. Riddell, W. R. Miller, M. S. Foley, James Moore, J. P. Cleg-horn, Edward Rawlings, G. Strathy, G. Richard White, W. M. Dobell, Michael Burke, Jas. Williamson, Henry Burbeau, G. M. Kingnorn, A. T. Higgins n, A. C. Cumming, Charles Alexander, and Capt. Beryon.

THE DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The report of the Directors was read as follows:-

The Directors beg to report to the Stockholders the result of the year's operations, and a so of the special examination of doubtful assets, securities and properties made by the Joint General Manager.

The ordinary profits of the Ban . have been diminished by pressure of compe tition, but the losses arising from failures of customers during the year have been small, with, however, one excep tion, arising from a very heavy shrinkage in value of the security held for an important account, necessitating a large appropriation out of the profits of the year to meet it.

The working of the business of the vear has, therefore, been as follows: -Net profits, after payment of interest and charges, and

providing for bad and doubtful debts, accruing during the year, including the above named, were \$440,437 96

Balance from last year..... 141,717 22

Out of which the usual dividends were paid of eight

Leaving a balance of..... \$102,155 10 The special examination resulted in appropriations and adi'stm'nis

at Head Office and Branches (after deducting Contingent \$408,941 30 And Bank prem-

ises and furniture were re-44 372 00 duced.....

\$453 **31**3 **30** This was met by a transfer from Rest Account

of.....

Leaving a bal-ance to be carried forward to next year of....

48,841 88 \$502 155 18 \$502 155.18

The Directors trust that there may be considerable recoveries from these ap propriations, but it has been deemed most desirable to make large allow

ances for contingencies.

The volume of business of the Bank has been well maintained, so far as Deposits and Circulation are concerned. but the diminished demand for mercan tile Loans and Discounts is reflected in the balance sheet. A corresponding increase will be found in the investments of the Bank in Bonds, Debentures and Call Loans.

The large developments of business in the Northwest have led to the consideration of favorable opportunities for business there, and branches have been opened at Portage la Proirie, Neepawa and Souris in Manitoba, at Medicine Hat in Assiniboia and Edmonton in Alb:rta.

The expenses connected with the opening of these branches have been considerable, and have added to the charges for the year. The Directors trust that hereafter they may prove a steady source of profit to the Bank.

The Bank already possesses the nucleus of a Pension Fund, but there has hitherto been difficulty in organizing it on a proper basis. It is, however, the R. Marler, T. B. Brown, Campbell intention of the Board to give attention Nelles, James Crathern, G. W. Robinson, to the matter during the coming year. and it is hoped that a carefully considered scheme may be presented for adoption at a future meeting.

Meantime the annual cost of the pensions allowed to various former efficers forms a part of the annual charges of the Bank.

The various officers of the Bank have lischarged their duties to the satisfacion of the Board. All respectfully submitted.

ANDREW ALLAN.

Montreal, June 9, 1898.

The President then called upon Mr. Hague, General Manager, for a few remarks upon the report.

It was moved by the President, and seconded by the Vice-President, that the report of the Directors, as submitted, b . and the same is hereby adopted and ordered to be printed for distribution among the stockholders. Carried.

Mr. Crawford moved "that the thanks of the Snareholders are due and are hereby tendered to the President, Vicc-President and Directors for the manner in which they have conducted the institution during the past year."

Mr. James Crathern seconded the motion, which was carried. The Hon. James O'Brien moved, and

Mr. Charles Alexander seconded, the \$582 155 18 following resolution: That Messrs.

Michael Burke and James Williamson be appointed actutineers for the election of Directors about to take place, and media ely; that the ballot shall close at 3 o'clock p.m.; but if an interval of ten minutes elapse without a vote being tendered the ballot shall be closed im mediately. Carried.

Mr. Williamson moved, and Mr. Burke seconded, a vite of thanks to the Chair man for his efficient conduct of the bus iness of the meeting, which was carried by acclamation.

THE DIRECTORS.

The ballot for the election of Directors resulted in the re-election of the old Board without exception: Mesers. An drew Allan, Hector Mackenzie, Jonathan Hodgson, John Cassils, H. Montagu Allan, Jas. P. Dawes, T. H. Dunn, Root. Mackay and Thomas Long. The new Board met the same day, when Mr. Andrew Allan was re elected President, and 400,000.00 Mr Hector Mackenzie, Vice President.

THE GENERAL STATEMENT

Of Liabilities and Assets at 31st May, 1898, was as follows:-

LIABILITIES.

1.—To the Public.			
			LAST YEAR
Notes in circulation	. \$	2,835 873 00	\$ 2 357,662 0
Deposits not bearing interest\$	2 809,361.76	•	2 554 992 9
Deposits bearing interest	9,895,205.90		8,765,341.3
Interest due thereon to date	71,157 96		78,565.1
Deposits of Canadian Banks keeping			
Accounts with this Bank	917,281 82		670,447.9
•	:	\$13,693,007 44	•
Balance due to Canadian Banks in Daily		•	
Exchanges		6,923.83	1.431.7
Balances due to Agenta in Great Britain		*******	373,089.0
Dividend No. 59	*****	240,000.00	240 000.0
Dividends unclaimed		707.50	1 398 0
	1	\$ 16,776,571,77	\$15 042 928.3
2 —To the Stockholders.		•	•
Capital paid up	6 000,000 00)	6,000,000 0
D	O CEA DOO AN	1	ອ ກາກ ກາກ ກ

3,000,000,00 Rest...... 2,610 000.00 141,717.22 8,648 841 88 74,695.00 Contingent Account.....

\$25 425,413 65 **\$**24 259 340 58 ASSETS. 378 449 82 372 580 89 Gold and Silver Coin on hand..... 1 121,269 00 1,044,748 00 789 898 05 720,125 59 Balances due by other Canadian Banks in Account 173671 121 031 34 138,484 29 Balances due by Banks and Agents in the United States.....

Dominion Government Bonds.... 1,181 623 99 604 978.14 1 355 866 64 937 007 32 Railway, Municipal and other Debentures..... 1 221,854 46 398,928 86 Call and Short Loans on Bonds and Stocks..... 1,849,759.22 1,350 163.83

Total arsets immediately available..... \$7,989,441 48 **\$5,549 563.97** Time Loans on Binds and Stocks......\$ 492 430.35 555 574 (0 Other Loans and Discoun s (less reserv-16 894 136 61 147,454 89 vided o)..... 16,523,976 39 Deposit with Dominion Government for security of Note Circulation..... 159 312 70 159 312.70 Mortgages and other Securities, the property of the

Bank Premises and Furniture..... 532 945.04 559 848 70 Other Assets..... 27 662 11 - 14,036.42 \$25 425 413.65 \$24 259 340 58 In addition to the liabilities shown in this statement, the Bank is under obligation to pay \$12 031 yearly in pensions to retired officers, for which there is

Bank.....

Real Estate.....

no special provision in the Amete.

G. HAGUE, General Manager. THIS, FYEHE, Joint General Manager.

48 137 20

26 897 18

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You perhaps have some doubt about what we can do for you in our store. You are not certain, maybe, how we can sell high-grade goods at the prices we name. The only was to be convinced in to come and look at our group, see what they are and see our prices, a few of which we can only give here.

LADIES' Wire Color Local Boots, thougear Welt, same as hand-sewn, made to sell at \$3 60, we sell for\$2.00

MAIL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION. B. MANSFIELD, The Shocist,

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MEN'S Very Fine Tan or Black Laced Boot.

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ANOTHER SHIRT WAIST SEASON.

JUNE is the Shirt Waist selling month and June finds us with the finest and best assorted stock of Shirt Waists we have ever shown. Every lands were discovered and a powerful one an 1803 garment, anging in price from 75c up. impulse thus given to the progress of MEXICAN HAMMOUKS for little tots and big folks at 35c, 75c, \$1.0 , \$1.65.

NICE COOL MATTINGS for warm weather, at 200.25c yard. DAINTY SILK CUSHIONS, covered with

figured silk and lined with silk fringe, the best cushion ever offered at \$1.50. NEW AUSTRIAN FELTS, in new colors, nov on display in Carpet Department, 3rd floor-

LADIES NEW NECKWEAR, Fancy Pique Pu. Searfs, in plain white, fancy stripes or ch.cks. 15c. 10c.

FOR BICYCLISTS.

MEN'S BICYCLE STOCKINGS, fancy turned over tops, 50c, 75c to \$1.50.

MEN'S SWEATERS, in white, navy and tan, from 50c up to \$1.25. BOYS' WOOL SWEATERS, in white, red, navy heather mixtures, 72c and Sic.

WE SELL WELDON'S PATTERNS

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毫 NOTES ON FOREIGN CATHOLIC NEWS,

Holy Father still possesses was given recently when he went to the long and trying ceremony of consecrating Cardinal Precis as Archbishop of Naples in the Sistine chapel, the ceremony lasting over three hours. Cardinal Precis was the Spanish Academy of Art; the Duke much affected at being consecrated by the Pope's own hands, and when embracing him at the end of the ceremony he burst into tears.

The Holy Father's espousal of the case of Cardinal Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan, has led to infinitely greater re sults than any one could have foreseen. The Pope issued a letter, taking part with the persecuted prelate, and so great a commotion was caused by the discussion it gave rise to in the press of the country, that it brought about the downfall of the Italian Cabinet. This is another evidence that it is vain for any political administration to under take a campaign against the Church. Bismarck, on the one hand, and Crispi. on the other, have both realized this, and men of smaller calibre should have known better than to ignore the fact.

A couple of months since, the impression prevailed that there was some serious friction bet ween the Russian Government and the Holy See, but that idea is happily dispelled by the fact that on Tuurday, the first of June, a grand ban-quet was given at the Russian legation to the Vatican. The list of guests included four Cardinals, the Pope's Grand Chamberlain, the Pontifical Secretary of S are, the Austria, Spanish, Portuguese. Russian and French Ambassadors and many other distinguished personages. The utmost cordiality prevailed and speeches were made proclaiming the thorough harmony and concord which now exists between the Vatican and the Kremlin. The event gave great satisfaction to the Holy Father, and will undoubtedly be productive of bappy results to the Catholics of the Muscovite Em-

An humble Franciscan Friar, but one who nolds a high place in the affections of the people has been called to his reward and Rome mourns his loss. Padre Templici no died on the lat June, in the Hospice of St. Margaret, on the southern slope of the Aventine. This institution, with several others, he founded himself; it was his title to the esteem of the people of Italy as it will ever be a monument to his honour. In when making purchases, mention Italy those institutions, which are numerous in England and other places where the paper

weak and falling women are looked after, and induced, by humane treatment and kindness, to return to the paths of rectitude, were scarce. The Hospice of St. Margaret was founded or this class of women and it worked wenders in their reformation and permanent restoration to a virtuous mode of

The fourth centenary of the discovery of the Indies was made the occasion of a highly interesting gathering in the Grand Hall of the Roman Seminary recently. Cardinal Vannutelli deliveren an address in which he dwelt on the Inportant part played by Portugal at the end of the fifteenth century, when ; an human civilization. A number of cratters followed the Cardinal, and with recistion and music and poems in Latin, Portuguese and Syriac by Cardinale Jacobini and Parocchi, Moneigner Giobbi and others, a highly prefitable entertainment was provided and the commemoration of the discovery of the Indies was duly honored.

When the present Vatican Observatory was founded by Leo XIII., it was with the expressed desire on his part that it would become one of the most noted and useful in the world. It is gratifying to know that the landable ambition of His Holiness is being realized as fully as time and opportunity will permit.

At the International Congress of Billion liography, which has just terminated the sittings at Paris, the domain of asymomy was almost entirely reserved to a Vatican astronomer, Rev. Father B 3. cardi. The reports of this scholarly priest on astro photography were of the most interesting kind, and some of the photographs which he presented consined no fewer than 32,000 stars. Father Boccardi is still a young man. but he is already well known to scientists. A work compiled by him, and about to be published at the Vatican Press. is a catalogue of the orbits and specifications of 200,000 stars.

The birthday of the young King of Spain, the godson of His Holiness Pope Leo. was duly honored and solemn services were held at the Spanish national church S. Maria a Monseratto. The church was beautifully adorned and illuminated. In special choir stalls were their Eminences Cardinals Rampolla, Parocchi, Di Pietro, Vincenzo, Vannutelli. Satolli, and Agliardi. The High Mass was sung by Mgr. Adami Arch-bishop of Canarea attended by the Spanish Seminarists and accompanied by a select choir under Maestro Filippo Capocci. At its termination Cardinal Rampolla intoned the "Te Deum" and GRATIFYING evidence of the vigor the the prayer "Pro Pace," and afterwards gave Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. A very large gathering was present. In positions of honour were the Spanish Ambassador to the Holy See, Senor Merry del Val; the Spanish Consul, Sencr Zammit v Romero; Mgr. Merry del Val; Senor Vera, Director of of San Martino di Montalbo, the representatives of religious Orders in Rome, and many other Spanish dignituries, both ecclesisatical and lay. The Haly Father addressed the customary letter of congratulation to his young godson for the occasion.

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It is a wise child that goes out of the room to laugh when the old man mashes his thumb.



The Wants of the Family IN BOOTS, SHOES.

SLIPPERS AND FOOTWEAR

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

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