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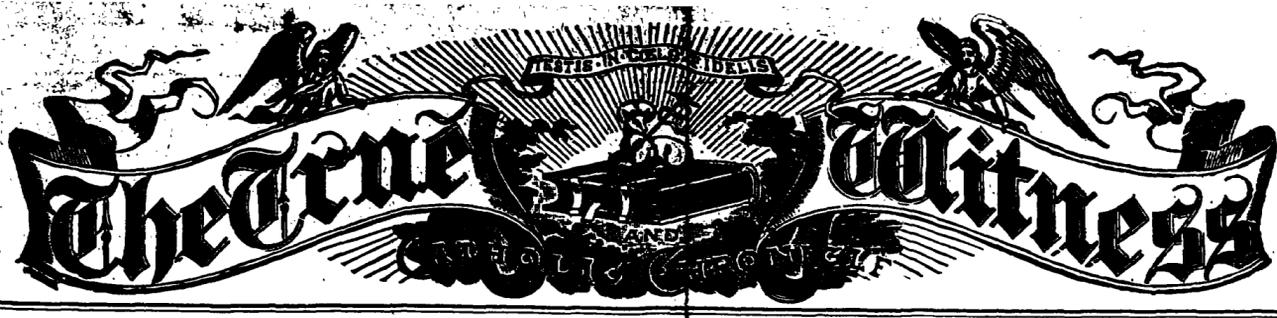
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GREEKS STILL AGGRESSIVE.

The Programme of the New Premier.

The War to be Carried on With Renewed Vigor.

The Present Attitude of the Concert of Nations.

The London correspondent of the New York Sun says: Official Europe now has a fresh grievance against Greece.

Greece has done nothing of the kind, and the powers, especially Lord Salisbury, are disappointed and disgusted with a nation which doesn't know when it is beaten.

It is persistently reported that England, France, and Italy are unwilling to wait longer for the voluntary submission of Greece, and urge that the concert should interfere unasked.

The new League of the three Emperors, it is announced, refuses to intervene at the present moment, or until the powers are requested by Greece to act.

The matter has gone still further, if the reports current in diplomatic circles are correct.

INSTEAD OF GREECE HUMBLED HERSELF before her European mentors Great Britain finds her interests so threatened that she is striving secretly to induce the Greek authorities to apply for aid.

It is probably impossible for the Greeks to continue incorrigible much longer, but those who condemn the servile attitude of the British Government in eastern affairs in the past two years will be glad to see that the present embarrassment of Lord Salisbury is augmented.

The rapid change in the general European situation in the past week is of greater importance than the war developments. It is no longer doubted that a league of the three Emperors is fully established.

The neutrality of the Balkans now seems fully assured, and this practically destroys all doubt of the issue of the struggle between Turkey and Greece.

The question which chiefly agitates diplomatic circles is no longer war, but whether Russia will be able to bind to herself France and Italy in addition to the two central powers.

There is still strong confidence in London that Lord Salisbury will be able to win France away from the Czar, while the friendship or alliance of Rome it is believed, may be had for the asking.

The manner in which England is pushing her policy of provocation against the Boers, which clearly has war for its object, suggests that the Government must have some assurance that she will not encounter the united opposition of Europe in the shameful programme.

On the other hand, it is repeatedly asserted that there is discussion in Lord Salisbury's Cabinet, and that Mr. Chamberlain is determined to pursue a policy of conquest in South Africa in spite of consequences elsewhere.

Notwithstanding these irreconcilable features of the situation.

PUBLIC OPINION IN EUROPE is decidedly more hopeful than when war was declared a fortnight ago.

have been fighting desperately for two weeks, and the danger of a general war, which was used by the English Government to suppress even expressions of sympathy with the Armenians and Cretans, is less, apparently, than before a gun was fired.

Private advices from Constantinople say that immense misery and loss have been caused by the war to the Greeks resident in Turkey, hundreds of whom are prosperous merchant traders and shopkeepers.

ROME, May 1.—M. Ralli, the new Greek Prime Minister, in an interview to-day with an Italian correspondent, declared that during the present crisis in the affairs of Greece he would forget all political questions.

"My programme," he added, "is to respect the institutions of the country and to save the monarchy. I hope to succeed, though we have been little liked by the court."

ATHENS, May 1.—M. Ralli made a statement to-day in which he says: "Our duty is to reconstitute the army. The morale of Gen. Smolentis's corps is unimpaired, but the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of War are going to Pharsala to encourage the others."

"We shall organize several thousand reservists and volunteers to-day, and reinforcements will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. We shall continue the struggle if necessary, or at least act so that we shall not find ourselves in an inferior position to that of the enemy if the diplomats should effect a solution of the situation."

"I have entire confidence in the ability of the Greek army in Thessaly to continue the struggle successfully. What has failed in the present war is the fact that we have been working upon a fixed plan."

M. Ralli added that he was unable to say whether the powers would intervene or not.

OUR LADY OF GOOD COUNSEL.

The Feast Celebrated at St. Mary's Church.

Rev. Father Heffernan Delivered a Series of Eloquent Sermons—An Interesting Outline of the Origin of the Devotion.

WRITTEN FOR THE "TRUE WITNESS," BY A MEMBER OF OUR LADY OF GOOD COUNSEL ACADEMY.

Never before in the history of St. Mary's parish was the feast of Our Lady of Good Counsel solemnized with greater pomp than it was this year. The feast itself fell upon the 27th of April, but was celebrated on Sunday, the 2nd of May.

Through the zealous endeavors of our truly devoted Pastor, Rev. Father O'Donnell, a well-attended Triduum was preached by Rev. Father Heffernan, of St. Gabriel's, who, in his eloquent discourses, vividly pictured the holy virtues characteristic of the life of Our Blessed Mother.

On Sunday, solemn High Mass was sung by Rev. Father Condon, of St. Lawrence College, assisted by Rev. Fathers Shea and Kelly, as deacon and sub-deacon. After Gospel all were delighted to see Rev. Father Heffernan, who had spoken so beautifully to them during the week, ascend the pulpit to address them once more.

In saying that his effort was a masterly one, is but voicing the sentiments of the large congregation that had the pleasure of hearing him. Summing up the thoughts suggested the previous evenings, he exhorted them as parishioners of Good Counsel to honor their Blessed Mother every day of their lives, to imitate her virtues as far as possible and to make her revered by all to whom they might have an opportunity of proclaiming her power, her greatness, her favor with God and her tenderness towards sinners.

The musical portion of the Mass was grandly executed by the choir under the direction of Mr. J. B. Paquet. A full orchestra conducted by Prof. Sullivan was in attendance; Prof. Wilson performed at the organ. In the evening Vespers and Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament took place; there was also a procession of the different societies of the Blessed Virgin around the church, thus ending the happy day, and proving to our holy Mother that, under the title of Good Counsel, the parishioners of St. Mary's are proud to honor her.

It may not be out of place for me to sum up here, in a few words the origin of the devotion to Our Mother of Good Counsel. In the fifteenth century there lived in Genazzano an old lady, the wish of whose heart was to erect a church dedicated to the Mother of God. The walls of the new church were beginning to rise when her funds became exhausted and the good work had to be stopped.

but this simple heart did not despair, she felt confident that Mary would send her the necessary means. It was customary on the feast of St. Mark to hold a fair in the town of Genazzano, and on one of the pleasant evenings of the festive time a thin cloud was seen floating in the direction of Petruccia's unfinished building. Nearer and nearer it came, till it seemed to hover over and then to descend on one of the walls, then to disappear. The people rushed in this direction and were amazed to find a thin fresco of the Blessed Virgin, with her Divine Child clasped in her arms, resting upon one of the walls. At the same time, as if to proclaim their joy at this exhibition of God's favor and power, the bells of the different churches, untouched by mortal hands, broke out into a joyous peal of music. The people fell upon their knees before the picture, pouring out their thanks to God for so great a manifestation of his favour towards them. This picture soon became the great devotion of Genazzano and received the name of "Madonna del Paradiso." Shortly after, there arrived two strangers from the Eastern coast of the Adriatic Sea. They had been greatly in dread of an invasion from the Turks and were accustomed to repair to a church to pray for the assistance of God in their combat against the infidels. In this church there was a picture of the Blessed Virgin and Holy Child painted on the wall and for this picture the two men had always cherished a great devotion. At length they resolved to leave their native city, but before departing they paid a visit to their beloved Madonna. Kneeling before the picture they implored the Mother of God, that as she had been forced to go into the land of Egypt with her Divine Child, so she would deign to accompany them in their flight. While they were thus praying the picture disappeared, and in a thick cloud seemed to detach itself from the wall and pass out of the church. The men felt compelled to follow it, and they did so, walking over the sea until they came to Rome. Having heard that an unknown picture of the Madonna had been thus miraculously brought to Genazzano, they had journeyed hither and in the strange picture they recognized Our Mother of Good Counsel. It is hardly necessary to add that after this miraculous sign from Heaven contributions poured in and the church was soon completed.

Such was the origin of that sweet devotion to Mary under the soul-inspiring title of Mother of Good Counsel. Many miracles have been performed through her intercession at this particular shrine, as thousands of devout pilgrims kneel upon the altar steps paying their homage to Heaven's Queen and seeking from her maternal heart counsel in all their fears and doubts. And throughout the world at all times how often does not the Christian exile find life dark and dreary; how often are not their souls perplexed, and why? Because they forget that in our Mother of Good Counsel they have a sincere and faithful adviser, a friend the dearest and kindest, and they do not abandon themselves to her gentle guidance as the weak and timid child to the best of earthly mothers. But if they would only with child-like simplicity confide in her loving care, ask her confidently what they should do to truly work out their eternal salvation, they would have the courage to meet the pains, sorrows and trials of this earthly pilgrimage anew, and cheerfully persevere in imitation of her virtues, with the assurance that one day they would be crowned by her Divine Son in Heaven.

THE COST OF MONARCHY. One of the points made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in presenting the budget statement in the House of Commons on Thursday last, was that the monarchy costs less now than in 1837.

In that year the civil list voted out of the taxpayers' money was £285,000 (\$1,925,000) a year, in return for which Parliament took the Crown estates, then producing an income of £203,000 (\$1,015,000).

To-day the same estates produce £412,000 (2,660,000) a year, and the result is the Queen now pays the nation £27,000 (\$185,000). If the cost of the rest of the royal family is included it will be found that in 1836 a further sum of £352,000 (\$1,760,000) a year was paid by the taxpayers, while in 1897 the corresponding vote is £212,000 (\$1,060,000) or a gain to the taxpayers of £140,000 (\$700,000). The total cost of the Queen and the royal family to the nation is £183,000 (\$925,000) a year.

Six Redemptorist priests, including the provincial of the Baltimore province of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, celebrated in unison, on Wednesday April 21st, the twenty-fifth anniversary, or silver jubilee, of their ordination to the priesthood at St. Alphonsus' church, Baltimore.

The occasion was marked by a great gathering of priests of the order, and when the church services had been concluded, a banquet was served in the assembly hall of the priests' house adjoining the church. The six Redemptorists who celebrated their jubilees were the Rev. Ferdinand A. Litz, provincial of the Baltimore province, and his five classmates, the Rev. George J. Dusold, secretary to the Rev. Fr. Litz; the Rev. Andrew Wynn, rector of St. Patrick's Church, Toronto, Can.; the Rev. J. Rein, of St. Peter's Church, St. John, N. B.; the Rev. J. E. Schagenan, of the Holy Redeemer Church, Detroit; and the Rev. Charles Kern, of St. Alphonsus' Church, New Orleans, La. The Rev. Fr. Litz was the celebrant of the Mass.

PARIS, May 4.—Fire broke out at 4 p.m. in a crowded charitable bazaar on the Rue Jean Coqun, at which the Duchesse D'Uzes and other well known patronesses were present. Many people were burned to death, and there was a terrible panic, during which a large number of persons were injured. Thirty bodies have been recovered.

The managers of the Bazaar had arranged the stalls so as to represent a street of old Paris, and it was opened yesterday, an event which was greatly looked forward to in society. The proceeds of each stall were devoted to a separate charity. The stalls were presided over by Mme. Fevrier, the wife of General Fevrier; the Marquise de L'Aigle, Mme. Jacobs, the Baronne de La Douette, the Marquise de St. Michel, the Duchesse D'Uzes, Mme. Mignotte, the Baronne de St. Ideare, the Comtesse Dzalyska, the Marquise le Couestier, the Marquise D'Argence, the Marquise de Ritti, the Duchesse D'Alencor, a member of the Orleans family; Mme. D'Arin, Mme. Bissiau, the Baronne F. de Schickler, Mme. Moreau; the Marquise Costa de Beauregard, Her Royal Highness the Duchess de Vendome, the Marquise de Maison and the Comtesse de Crefful, nee La Rochefoucauld; Mlle. de Florez presided over the refreshment stand. These ladies were assisted by many equally well-known society ladies. As a somewhat remarkable coincidence, the stall presided over by the Duchesse D'Uzes was No. 13. It is impossible as yet to identify the victims. At 6.30 p.m., when these details are telegraphed, the bazaar is almost an obliterated heap of charred wood. Ambulances are conveying the recovered bodies to the Palais de l'Industrie.

MANY INJURED. The number of injured, however is much greater than at first estimated. One hundred and fifty injured persons have been conveyed to the Hotel du Palais, in the Cour de la Reine; but many of the critical cases have been transported to the Hospital Beaujon. A policeman who was on duty at the doors of the bazaar says that from 1,500 to 1,800 people were in the building when the fire broke out.

The bazaar was 100 yards long by 60 yards wide and constructed almost entirely of wood. Enormous crowds of people gathered around the scene of the fire. Among them were a large number of liveried servants enquiring for their mistresses, and the indications are that among the dead are numbers of the French aristocracy, although it is hoped the missing ones may be found among the many injured persons who are being cared for at the hotels, hospitals and other places.

Twenty corpses and a number of the most seriously injured are now laid out in the right wing of the Palais de l'Industrie. Admiral Benard, the minister of marine, arrived upon the scene shortly after 7 o'clock. Further details just obtained show that before the firemen had time to arrive the roof of the bazaar crashed in, burying numbers of those who had been unable to escape from the building.

STORY OF A SURVIVOR. One of the survivors tells the correspondent of the Associated Press his experience as follows:—"The place was crammed full of people, and the heat was stifling. Being very uncomfortable, my friends and I determined to leave, but somehow we could not make much headway through the throng to the door. I lagged a little behind, when suddenly the shout of fire was raised. Instantly all was commotion. We tried to keep cool, but the rush from behind forced us forward and we were separated. Then I tried to work my way back, but I was carried off my feet and carried backwards and forward in the awaying crowd. All this happened in a few seconds. Immediately the full extent of the calamity dawned upon us all. The flames spread with startling rapidity through the whole building, which rumbled like a living furnace, but the uproar of the conflagration could not drown the groans and cries of the agonized crowd. Gradually I found myself pushed back against the wall of the building and finally succeeded in scrambling through an opening made by some of those who were near me. Two seconds later I would have been a victim, for hardly had I struggled through the hole before

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

Burning of the Building of a Fancy Fair in Paris

One Hundred Persons Perish in the Flames.

Many of the Victims Leaders in the Social World—Story of a Survivor.

I heard a dreadful crash as the blazing roof fell in. The whole thing was over in 12 minutes and nothing remained but the charred and blackened ruins of the bazaar.

AN AMERICAN LADY'S STORY. The correspondent of the Associated Press has had an interview with Mrs. Elsie Bushbeck, of Philadelphia, who, with the Misses Hawthorn and Drenner, was one of the few who escaped, although not unscathed. Mrs. Bushbeck said: "I was a saleswoman at Booth No. 15 close to the place where the fire originated. In my booth four nuns presided. In the booth were also three blind girls working, one reading a blind alphabet, the other writing and the third making brushes. I started to look around the bazaar and, happening to turn round, I saw and caught my friend's attention in a flicker in the corner of the wall about fifteen yards away. Hardly had I done so, when a gentleman behind me cried: 'Fire! ladies, hasten out,' and pushed me toward the door rather, but, fortunately for me, roughly.

"As this was my second experience under such circumstances, I advised my two friends to raise their skirts to the front so they would not stumble over them. We were then just stepping on the first of three steps leading out of the building. Turning my head to look back I saw the whole place in flames. At my left I caught a glimpse of an old lady emerging from an adjacent door and saw her stumble on her skirts. The next instant quite twenty persons piled on top of her. I crossed the street and turned round to face the fire, but already the heat was so intense that it scorched me, and I was obliged to raise my hands to protect my face. When the roof fell in with a terrible crash certainly not more than five minutes had elapsed from the first alarm. Such was the intensity of the heat that I saw a fireman's jacket ignited, and several of the horses were badly singed. Out of the pile of persons who fell near the door none was saved. All were buried in a moment. Of the nuns at my booth two were saved and one blind girl. The burned visitors were the most part ladies most gorgeously dressed."

The Duchess d'Alencor, sister of the Austrian Empress, is among the injured. In the streets adjacent to the bazaar were long lines of sumptuous equipages. The most of those returned empty; their owners were dead. The others were seen moving off with occupants injured in head or limb, and in many cases with faces streaming with blood.

The search in the debris will continue all night. It appears that the illuminating apparatus of the cinematograph exploded and set fire to the Turkish curtains and hangings. In a few moments the flames spread along the whole left of the bazaar. The public threw themselves instinctively to the right side of the building, which backed on a high wall of an adjoining edifice.

The bazaar altogether had eight doors, three in front and one on the left side. In the rear were four, like French windows, which were specially reserved for the employes. The crowd near the main entrance was able to escape, but those at the other end, not knowing of the doors reserved for the employes, found themselves hemmed in as in a cul-de-sac.

As the fire spread the pressure on the right side, where there were no exits, kept steadily increasing. Here a number of the victims were crushed to death. Happily the wall of the Hotel de Palais, against which the bazaar backed, furnished a barred window. The servants hurriedly broke the bars and were able to rescue a large number.

In the Avenue Montaigne, the Place Alma and the Rue Francoir, adjacent streets, there was a veritable light of maddened people, mostly women without skirts, petticoats or hats, their feet naked and their clothing either burned off or torn off. Every available factor was taken by assault.

IDENTIFYING THE DEAD. Words would fail to describe the horror of the scene at the Palace de l'Industrie, where the bodies are exposed on the side next to the avenue Baudin in a portion of the building now in the course of demolition. Here, in a large room, rudely covered with rough planks, and on sheets hastily spread over planks, the bodies as they arrive from the ambulances are being placed in three long rows. A large force of officials is regulating the admission of friends at the entrance, which is besieged by crowds shouting and fighting. Only small groups are admitted at a time, and the visitors are supplied with candles to assist them in the lugubrious search. It is a strange scene, as they go prying about amid human debris and turning over shapeless and unrecognizable masses of flesh. Six bodies have been recognized with certainty. They are the bodies of Mademoiselle Henrietta Viscontess Marie Bonneval, Sister Guinoux, the superior of the Sisters of the Convent of St. Vincent de Paul at Reims, Mlle. De Grancy and the Comtesse St. Perier. Other bodies supposed to be recognized are those of the Baroness St. Didier, Mme. Laurent Caselin and Mlle. Chevigny. All the theatres in Paris are closed to-night.

Sportman (to Snobson, who hasn't brought down a single bird all day): "Do you know Lord Peckham?" Snobson: "Oh, dear, yes. I've often shot at his house." Sportman: "Ever hit it?"—Punch.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Of the Death of O'Connell.

To be Commemorated in Genoa Some Features of the Career of the Liberator Recalled.

The fiftieth anniversary of the death of O'Connell is at hand. He died on May 15, 1847, at Genoa, en route for Rome, on his way to visit the new Pontiff, Pope Pius IX.

The touching and memorable journey and death are clear in the minds of Irishmen, says the Dublin Freeman's Journal. They constitute one of the saddest episodes in our national history. The great statesman, orator and patriot, overburdened by years, but still more oppressed by the discriminations and disasters that paralyzed his power for good, had no hope left in his last journey but to prostrate himself before his death at the feet of the Supreme Head of the Church, of which he was always the most obedient child and the most devoted champion. We know how even the greatest Irishman of his age died in Genoa, far from the country he so loved and served, and from the centre of the church to which his pilgrimage was directed. In his will he testified how dear at the last moment were his country and his creed. His body he bequeathed to Ireland, his heart to Rome. That bequest was faithfully executed.

THE HEART OF THE IRISH LIBERATOR is enshrined in silver in the church of the Irish College in Rome. In that Irish College, preparations are in progress for the fitting commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of his death. The great colony of Irishmen—lay and clerical—resident in Rome will participate in the commemoration, and no ceremonial will be omitted that can add dignity and solemnity to the occasion. It is believed that this commemoration will go far to rival the impressive grandeur of the scene, still freshly remembered in Rome, when the obsequies of the great Catholic Irishman were celebrated in the Eternal City. On that occasion the funeral panegyric was preached by the great pulpit orator, Father Ventura, and in Notre Dame, in Paris, where much of O'Connell's early life was spent, by the not less famous and not less eloquent preacher, Father Lacordaire. On the forthcoming occasion in Rome the O'Connell eulogium will be delivered by a member of the Irish hierarchy, whose lofty eloquence will do no discredit even to those glorious traditions.

In Genoa, where O'Connell died, active preparations are on foot to make the celebration worthy of the man. The Pope has given his most cordial benediction, and expressed his hope and belief that in Ireland the celebration would be not less appreciative and impressive. Of the complete fulfillment of that aspiration of His Holiness no doubt is admissible.

In St. Patrick's Cathedral, Armagh, arrangements are being made for the fitting commemoration of O'Connell's death. In this regard we feel assured that the praise-worthy lead given by St. Patrick's Cathedral will be zealously followed through the length and breadth of Ireland.

Never in the very hey-day of his genius and his authority, when he reigned "THE UNCROWNED KING" over the hearts of Irishmen, were the powers, the patriotism and the services of O'Connell more fully appreciated than at the present hour. He was the Irishman who led the nation out of bondage. He opened to Irishmen the arena where in they might contend for freedom. It was no fault of his, but of his adverse fate, that the work of absolute freedom was not accomplished. The mist of prejudice and passion which half concealed or distorted the figure and features of his genius have rolled away. Ireland sees him to-day as he was—how great, how strong, how true—what words can say? His memory has conquered calumny. Like all Irish patriots down to our own time, he was reviled in the grossest terms from the platforms and in the press of England. The name of the "Irish big beggarman" was one of the mildest insults to which he was subjected. To-day, when he is just fifty years dead, they can find no words too strong to convey their praise of his moderation, statesmanship and patriotism. In Ireland we feel assured that the feeling of gratitude and admiration will overflow in every heart on the fiftieth commemoration of the calamity of O'Connell's death. In the memory of the scenes in which the last days of his political life were passed, there is a lesson and a warning that must come home to the heart of every Irishman who loves his country and is willing, like O'Connell, to struggle and suffer for her sake.

In August next the workmen of France will make a pilgrimage to Rome to visit the Holy Father. Leo XIII. has expressed his gratification with this devout intention of the French artisans, and has promised to say a special Mass for them in St. Peter's when they arrive in Rome. This pilgrimage will henceforth be made annually as a tribute of devotion and respect to the Holy See.

PHILADELPHIA'S CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL

The Story of Its Organization.

The Founder an Irish Catholic Merchant.

An Outline of the Establishment and Work.

[FROM DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE]

On May 27, 1828, there was born in Philadelphia a man who was destined to leave his mark on Catholic education in his native city. The story of his life is such as is common enough, in this land of opportunity and enterprise.

Thomas E. Cahill, the founder of the Roman Catholic High School, or as it is often called, the Cahill High School of Philadelphia, was the son of Thomas Cahill, a native of County Louth, Ireland, who came to America in 1817, and of Maria Elliott, daughter of one of the oldest colonial families of Delaware. His father was a railroad contractor, who suffered heavy reverses in his business, and, his mother having died young, Thomas left school to do his share towards the support of a large family. At the age of 17, he opened a little store on the Pine street wharf of the Schuylkill. Old people of the locality remember the motto that graced his shop door, "The nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling." It was a motto that aptly epitomized the shrewdness and enterprise that crowned his career with grand results. Successful from the start, with the proceeds of his first venture, he embarked in the wood, coal and ice business, and later organized the Cold Spring Ice and Coal Company, of which he became the first president. In 1839 he effected a consolidation of the large ice firms of the city, which were incorporated under the name of the now famous Knickerbocker Ice Company, of which he was chosen president, retaining the position until his death, on August 9th, 1878.

REPUTATION OF THE

SHREW AND RESOURCEFUL BUSINESS MAN; but to a few who were allowed to look into his domestic life there was shown, underlying the strong personality and excited character that men admired, a deep religious basis. Nor was his religion of the nominal kind, so deplorably common nowadays. He was a man of conviction, and his life was a courageous expression of his belief. To him Catholicity was more than a word. Its practices, zealously followed, were the beacons of his career. By them he thought and wrought, and, true to their light, went from conquest to conquest, disproving the too often repeated assertion that strict morality and business success are antagonistic.

While yet a youth, Mr. Cahill tasted of the bitterness dealt out to Catholics in the City of Brotherly Love. He saw St. Michael's and St. Augustine's churches go down before the firebrand of the infamous "native American" rioters of 1844, and resolved to do his share in the amelioration of his co-religionists. He felt that only by education could they be

RAISED TO THE PLANE OF EQUALITY

with their non-Catholic fellows, and to supply them, in Philadelphia, with such an education, became the dream of his heart and the inspiration of his success. While driving one day, not many years before his death, with the Right Rev. Ignatius F. Horstmann, D.D., Bishop of Cleveland, then Chancellor of the archdiocese of Philadelphia, he revealed his purpose. During their conversation, the Chancellor had twitted him about his apparently insatiable desire for money. "I'm glad you said that," answered Mr. Cahill. "I do want to make money and much of it, but I don't want it for myself. I have all I need, but I have had a thought in my mind, and to carry it out, I want as much money as God will bless me with through my labors and the brains He has given me."

That thought took shape, when, by his will, executed five years before his death, after various bequests to his family and relatives, and to various charities, he directed that a sum of money, not exceeding one-half of the residue of his estate, should be used in the purchase of a lot of ground, and the erection thereon of a building suitable for a school. He also directed that upon the completion of the building the other half should be invested and the income therefrom appropriated forever to the maintenance and support of

A SCHOOL FOR THE FREE EDUCATION

of boys over the age of eleven years, living in the city of Philadelphia. The education was to be in such courses and studies, other than purely ecclesiastical in their nature, as would best qualify such boys for the ordinary pursuits of life; but preference in all cases as to admission to the school should be given to the graduates of the parochial schools attached to the Roman Catholic churches of the city. By the terms of the will the Archbishop of Philadelphia was, ex officio, to be president of the school, acting with a corporation formed of those named by him as trustees to carry out the objects of the will. All of this was ratified by Mrs. Sophia Cahill, widow of the dead philanthropist, and the Board of Trustees at once set about to give the High School a local habitation and a name.

The trustees not only paid all the legacies named in the will, but pur-

chased a lot at the corner of Broad and Vine streets, one of the finest locations in the city, and erected the building out of the income alone of the estate, so that the original estate remains intact, with the increased value of the school's location. The cost of the lot and building, which is generally considered to be

THE BEST AND MOST IMPOSING OF ITS KIND in the United States, was about \$230,000, while the yearly income of interest from the money invested for its endowment amounts at the present time to about \$30,000.

Begun in 1884, its solemn dedication, on September 5, 1890, by Archbishop Ryan, in the presence of a distinguished audience, representative of every walk in Church and state, marked an epoch in the history of Catholic education in America. The exercises were memorable by reason of the Archbishop's eloquent and pertinent exposition of the attitude of the Catholic Church towards Christian education.

"This institution," he said, "is not to be antagonistic to any other institution of popular education in this city. There ought to be a certain brotherhood of sentiment in all educational institutions. All have one common enemy to fight, and that is ignorance. If Catholics are not satisfied with the public schools, it is not because those institutions are devoted to education, but because they do not go far enough in the grand mission of educating or calling out the powers of the soul. In their mission to the intellect and memory we are with them, and only separate from them with regret, on the confines of another and higher region to which they decline to ascend. It seems to us that education to be complete ought to take man in his entirety, by recognizing the tremendous will and heart powers, which, even more than intellect and memory united, affect his destiny for time and eternity. This department of education was always recognized and its exclusion is a modern experiment which we regret. I am fully conscious how deeply wedded the majority of the American people are to the system of education which excludes religious teaching from our public schools; but I also have an abiding faith in what has been happily called the sober second thought of the people. That thought has led the nations to believe firmly that the old Church is right on the subject of matrimonial divorces, and the same thought will lead the same people to believe that she is right in opposing the divorce of education from religion, right in teaching religious restraint on the passions of the rising generation, and teaching it daily. Time, patient reasoning, and institutions like this High School, will yet perfect the sober second thought and make it a profound conviction."

Located on what is commonly considered one of the world's finest boulevards, overshadowed by the superb municipal buildings, and surrounded by such architectural monuments as the Masonic Temple, the Broad street terminal of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Old Fellows' Temple, the Academy of the Fine Arts, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, the Cahill School is an imposing figure in an imposing site. Its tower of white marble, capped by the revolving dome of its astronomical observatory, takes the eye in a vista broken by many spires and pinnacles. Of the modern adaptation of the Gothic style of architecture, it has a frontage on Broad street, of 140 feet, and a depth on Vine street, of 115 feet. The main

SUPERSTRUCTURE, OF WHITE MARBLE,

is raised on a foundation of granite. It is three stories in height, with a tower 150 feet high, in which is located the observatory. Internally it would delight the heart of even so finical a critic as the late Matthew Arnold, whose strictures on the sombre interiors of the English public schools are so well known. Light and grace are its chief characteristics. The first floor contains 18 large class rooms and a library. A massive iron stairway, 14 feet wide, runs from the main entrance through the building. On the third story is the lecture room, 80 by 50 feet, a drawing room, finely equipped with Parisian casts and models, and abate with light, and the gymnasium. The second floor is divided into 15 class rooms. The basement is given up to the manual training and physical departments, the laboratory being especially fine. The building is lighted by 650 incandescent lamps, and heated by steam. It is equipped with commodious fire escapes, of modern improvements. Polished oak, wrought iron and brass, cypress wood and stained glass add to the artistic effect internally. It has ample accommodation for about 500 students, of which maximum limit there are now 485 enrolled on the books.

SINCE ITS OPENING THE HIGH SCHOOL

has been under the able direction of Rev. Nevin F. Fisher, a man whose wide scholastic attainments and progressive educational theories discount his comparative youth. With him is associated a corps of 15 professors, and 10 assistant instructors, all with heart and soul in their work, and drawn from all quarters of the country, ability and experience being their chief recommendations.

Of them, at least one, Professor J. Liberty Tadd, of the manual training department, is a man of national fame, who is now engaged on a series of papers on manual training, and technology, and the only American exhibitor, who, in his particular work, obtained an award and medal at the World's Fair. Professor Charles H. McCarthy, too, teacher of history, bids fair to achieve distinction in letters, many who are qualified to speak, pointing, sub rosa, to his as yet unpublished researches on the feudal system. Thus equipped, the high school is fairly under way in the work of higher Catholic education, which promises to yield a rich harvest, and accomplish untold good, moral and material, in Philadelphia. For with the high school, we

have the means at hand, to quote the late George Derling Wolfe, LL. D., editor of the Catholic Standard, "for a complete, homogeneous system of common school education for our people, that shall fit their children for any

HONORABLE CAREER IN LIFE,"

the organization opening out to our youth, through the various courses at our Catholic colleges, a way for the highest technical scholarships at the Catholic University of Washington, when that great institution shall have organized its professional and scientific curricula. As desired in Mr. Cahill's will the students are mainly drawn from the 50 odd parochial schools attached to the different churches in the city and suburbs. These schools were carefully regarded in 1891, by a competent committee, that their work might tend to and find a fitting complement in the high school curriculum. Entrance is by competitive examination, the boys, who have completed the lower studies, and have the highest competitive averages, being admitted each year to the extent of the current vacancies. The healthy stimulus thus given to the lower schools by these prospective scholarships, is of incalculable service, and has operated advantageously towards raising the standard of the work done in the preparatory schools. The curriculum has been shaped along eminently practical lines. Indeed it is, as far as human wisdom can make it, with room for improvement suggested by future pedagogic development, the concrete expression of Mr. Cahill's wish, that the education given at the school should be "in such courses, other than purely ecclesiastical in their nature, as would best qualify for the ordinary pursuits of life."

THE GRADUATING CURRICULUM,

which covers five years, includes courses of English, Latin, German in the last three years, mathematics, natural science (physical geography, zoology, physiology, mineralogy, geology, and electricity, chemistry and physics taught experimentally in the laboratory), history, manual training, gymnastics, and Christian Doctrine. For those electing it there is a shorter course of three years, including a full commercial education, as an equipment for business life. The Christian Doctrine studies are especially exhaustive, embracing Evidences of Religion, Logic, Moral Philosophy and ecclesiastical topics—a superficial review, it is true, but still enough to indicate the thorough policy of the school.

Manual and technical training, the *n* factor in education, has been duly recognized, and in this the Cahill High School is, to-day, to the credit of the director, he (to the credit of the United States, whether among public, private, or sectarian institutions.

Most of the older schools give a mechanical training in this, based on a repertoire of antiquated rules. The High School goes to the root of the subject psychologically, inculcating the maxim of Michael Angelo, that "a man must carry his measuring tools in his eye, not in his hand." Hence the pupil is taught, from the beginning,

TO USE HIS MENTAL FACILITIES.

The triple education of the eye, the hand, and the judgment, is carried on simultaneously, and individual developments encouraged.

To this end the boys are given a sound theoretical training in design, the principles of which are later applied in clay, wood, and in the mechanical and architectural arts. The result is a body of artistic workmen, not mere automatons, working by rote and the artificial aid of instruments, and it is not surprising that, inspired by such principles, the Cahill School's work, which was included in the exhibit of the Catholic School Department, was crowned with a medal and award at Chicago, the only American school, it is officially stated, to be so honored.

The idea underlying this success is set forth by Professor Tadd, as Director of the Public Industrial Art School of Philadelphia, in his recent annual report to the Municipal Board of Education:—"Regard for the individuality of the pupil is the thing to be constantly kept in view; to give additional power and facility to his hand, arm, eye, and brain. Give him the power to think and create anew; see that his eye is trained, his hand made dexterous, and his brain quickened, and you may trust him to learn with ease the art of handling machines or instruments of precision. He will handle and use them the better that his whole organization has been trained."

The sculptor or painter who uses a measure, or trusts to an inch rule in making a portrait, has missed his vocation; his work will expose his ignorance. The child, when he draws his own design on the board, be it only a scroll, models it in clay, and finally carves it out of a block of wood, has something of his own, a part of himself; something evolved by the combined cunning of his hand, eye, and brain. It is no part

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Made

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of our purpose to teach handicrafts of any kind, but only to familiarize pupils to comprehend and perform those simple processes which underlie all artistic and mechanical operations; not to make them either mechanics or artists, but to put them on the right road leading to either of those goals."

"Here is an object lesson for some of our city Solons," said a Protestant gentleman of

LONG EXPERIENCE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, who has earned the right to speak, and from familiarity to contrast the machinery of the public and parochial schools. The Cahill School could not but be successful, proud of the present, confident of the future, for two reasons. One is that the Director is a born administrator and an accomplished scholar, fully imbued with the spirit of the times, and consumed with zeal for the responsible work entrusted to him. The other is that its development is not hampered by absurd red tape or the political selfishness of such a body of respectable old gentlemen as constitute the Board of Public Education."

So the Cahill High School stands to-day for the moral and social amelioration of the Catholic Church in Philadelphia. Materially it will perpetuate the memory of a munificent benefactor of his fellows; but his true monument will be the noble lives that have been made possible by his philanthropy.

*The Board of Trustees is made up as follows:— Most Rev. P. J. Ryan, D.D., LL.D., Archbishop of Philadelphia, President; Right Rev. William O'Hara, D.D., Bishop of Scranton; Very Rev. William Kiernan, D.D., Col. Francis J. O'Reilly, Col. Ralph F. Cullinan, Hon. Thomas R. Elwick, Mr. James J. Gillis, Mr. Charles A. McManus, Mr. James F. Sullivan, Mr. Alfred J. Murphy.

THE CREMATION FAD.

Rev. T. A. Fitzgerald Contributes An Able Paper on the Subject.

In the current number of the Australasian Catholic Record, says the London Universe, Father T. A. Fitzgerald O.S.F., contributes an interesting paper on "Cremation." Having shown in that number that the advocates of cremation are diminishing in number, few remaining to uphold this "burning question" but foreign Freemasons, faddists and freethinkers, the worthy Franciscan proceeds to rebut the contention of the "flaming legion" that "a corpse is only a carcass." If, as St. Paul reminds us, our bodies are temples of the Holy Ghost, surely, even when the immortal spirit has winged its flight to another sphere, the human frame that had been dignified by its presence and even defiled by the indwelling spirit of God cannot be confounded with the carcass of an unreasoning brute. No, says St. Augustin, "the bodies of the dead belong to the providence of God," and Tobias was rewarded because he left his dinner to decently inter those bodies. The Catholic Church has ever

GUARDED WITH SCRUPULOUS CARE

the relics of the bodies of her saints, and the churchyard generally which Longfellow gloried in calling "God's acre" has always been regarded as holy earth not to be desecrated by violence or sacrilege. Pope Boniface VIII. in a decretal *Delectan de Feritatis* excommunicated those who mutilated the bodies of the dead or violently possessed them selves of human bones, characterizing the practice as exceedingly detestable in the sight of God's majesty. The Church regards the body even when the soul has departed from it as "the temple of an immortal creation, which she honours and reverences as the work of God..... She consecrated that body in Baptism—and now that it has become useless, she lays it by with reverent ceremonial as a sacred thing." The argument of some who justify cremation on the plea that the body belongs no longer to human species is ably refuted by Father Fitzgerald. "The ghostly sight presented by a corpse in the crematorium has been, it is asserted, sufficient to cure not a few cremationists of their craze," and, having described that chamber of horrors, a writer, Porro, is quoted, saying: "I defy any mother who has carefully laid out the corpse of her little baby and arranged it lovingly in the little cot in its robes of white, and warmed the little face with farewell kisses—I defy her to assist at the crematory operation." It is not to be wondered at that "the handful of shapeless rubbish which cremation leaves arouses

NO HOLY THOUGHTS OR FEELINGS OF AFFECTION,"

or that, through the deeply rooted antipathy of mankind, "the efforts of its advocates meet with only pitying sneers by a common-sense public." The decree of the Supreme Congregation of the Inquisition in Rome, dated 16th May, 1886, declares it unlawful to belong to societies whose object it is to advocate the practice of cremating men's bodies, and forbids all the faithful from providing in their wills for the cremation of their own or any other human bodies. His Holiness, in approving and confirming the decree, commended that it should be forwarded to the Bishops throughout the world that they might, as opportunity offered, take care that the faithful be instructed concerning "the detestable abuse of cremating human bodies, and with all their power deter therefrom the flock committed to their care." Though we have not heard of any case of cremation in our fair island home, it is possible that "some vain-glorious worshippers of the world's applause or ardent cenozoic spinsters" may even here arrange by will for their cremation. Should such a case eventuate Catholics at least will know what is their bounden duty, and they will rejoice to know that their own mortal remains will be laid to rest in God's acre,

IN THE SURE FAITH THAT WE SHALL RISE AGAIN

At the great harvest, when the Archangel's blast shall winnow like a fan the chaff and grain.

PARENTS MUST HAVE REST.

A President of one of our Colleges says: "We spent many sleepless nights in consequence of our children suffering from colds, but this never occurs now: We use Scott's Emulsion and it quickly relieves pulmonary troubles."

CATHOLIC SOCIAL UNITY.

A Timely Deliverance by the Bishop of Providence, R. I.

UNIONS, CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

Should be Formed for More Frequent Intercourse of the Laity.

The Bishop of Providence, R. I., recently celebrated the tenth anniversary of his consecration. We take the following extracts from the report, published in the Providence Visitor, of the admirable address delivered by his Lordship on the occasion. He said, in part:—

Everything they knew was bright and full of promise now. What might they do to bring to fulfillment the hopes of the present? As a Catholic body they had, as the chairman of the meeting had remarked, those qualities which make for the best citizenship. The Church was a school for the inculcation of respect and reverence and obedience for the laws and the highest ideals of social life. Good Catholics were good citizens as a matter of course. But that they should bring their forces to bear more effectively it was necessary that they should have, as St. Paul put it in writing to the Philippians, "a mark" in view, towards which they should dress.

They were a great body in this community. He should put their numbers in spite of the larger computation of recent statisticians at the figure of 250,000. But that number, although made up of loyal and devoted Catholics, was also made up of various elements. They were aware that the Catholic body in this diocese was

COMPOSED OF VARIOUS NATIONALITIES

bound together by the common bond of religion only. But that was a strong bond of union, and he hoped that the future should see it grow into unity. There were perhaps some among them whom he went on, with a pleasant allusion to His Honor, the Mayor, who had heard of political platforms. If he were called upon to construct a platform for the Catholic body in this diocese for the next ten years, his first and strongest plank should be that of social unity. He could build on the union of faith and the union of discipline. These were assured. Their faith had gone abroad far and wide. Now he desired to see them come together as a Catholic body in distinctly Catholic unions and clubs and societies, where, meeting one another outside of the church, the laity might grow into the knowledge of their own strength and self-sufficiency.

He was not speaking for social exclusiveness, but surely the Catholic view of life was such that it included every department of human activity and brought it about that Catholics naturally ought to get on better with one another than with those who differed radically with them on the root questions of life and death. He hoped to see, therefore, this question taken up. It would be much to have Catholics meet from time to time, thus to learn who they were and what they were, to take up questions if questions were to be taken up, to diffuse the atmosphere of the

CATHOLIC LIFE MORE WIDELY

and to become a strong, cohesive and influential body. He desired to see the laity united and not disorganized. He desired to have the clergy and the laity brought together in some less formal way than that which cut off the faithful from their priests at the altar rail. The clergy could help the laity and the laity could help the clergy.

They were a great body. Let them exert their strength. Let them make their presence felt by their union, it mattered not whether their activity took the form of Catholic Truth Societies or confined itself to Catholic unions. There were eight cities in the diocese—five in Rhode Island and three in Massachusetts and four-fifths of their total number were to be found in them. If Warwick was made a city soon, it might raise the figure to ninety per cent. But he should be greatly gratified, if, in every city of the diocese, a union of this kind should be founded. There could be no doubt of its utility, and no doubt, either, that it would result in untold blessings for them all.

STRUCK DEAD.

AWFUL END OF A PORTUGUESE MURDERER IN CALIFORNIA.

The recent murder of Bernardino Assouro, in the hills about twenty miles from Hollister, Cal., has resulted in a tragic sequel. The sheriff's investigation established Joe Pincado's guilt beyond doubt and the latter's arrest was the consequence. That same night Pincado was taken before District Attorney Hunter, who began to cross-examine him. Pincado was an ignorant Portuguese and he soon made damaging admissions. Finally he rose from his chair and, pale as death, lifting his hands, he said solemnly: "May God strike me dead if I am guilty!" Like an answer to his appeal Pincado's frame shook as from a spasm. He clutched the air for a moment and then sank down at the district attorney's feet, dead.—Catholic Citizen.

AMERICAN FORESTS.

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE PRESENTS A REPORT SHOWING THE SUPPLY OF WHITE PINE.

The secretary of agriculture at Washington has sent to the Senate a report by the chief of the Forestry division on the amounts of white pine and other coniferous timber standing and its consumption in the United States. The report states that while white pine will be cut in the United States for many de-

ces, the enormous amounts which have been cut annually cannot be had beyond the next five or six years, even with Canada to help out the deficiency.

It is said that since 1878 there had been cut in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota 154,000,000 feet board measure and 83,000,000 feet board measure in the whole country the equivalent of 200,000,000 feet board measure in eighteen years.

The wood pulp industry now consumes 800,000,000 feet of pine, spruce and hemlock annually. The average annual consumption of the timber is 20,000,000 feet, and there is left standing in the northern states, it is estimated 100,000,000 feet coniferous growth, divided as follows:

Minnesota, 20,000,000,000; Wisconsin, 10,000,000,000; Michigan, 18,000,000,000; Pennsylvania, 10,000,000,000; New York, 15,000,000,000; and the remainder among other states.

There is standing in Canada 37,800,000,000 feet of white pine, and the annual consumption is 2,000,000,000.

TWENTY GREAT ESTATES.

The assessed valuation for real estate in this city for 1897 will be in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000,000—the figures have not yet been revised—and of this sum \$352,000,000, or 17.6 per cent, is represented by the holdings of a score of owners distributed in this way:—

William Waldorf Astor.....	\$110,000,000
John Jacob Astor.....	70,000,000
Robert and Ogden Goebel.....	35,000,000
Amos R. Enos.....	25,000,000
Arnold-Constable estates.....	12,000,000
D. B. Potter estate.....	11,000,000
Elbridge T. and Louise M. Gerry.....	10,000,000
Jacob Wendel.....	8,000,000
Alfred Corundy Clark estate	8,000,000
James McCreey.....	7,000,000
Wm. Rhinelander estate.....	7,000,000
Langdon estate.....	6,000,000
George Ehret.....	6,000,000
D. O. Mills.....	6,000,000
Solomon Loeb.....	6,000,000
Stokes estate.....	5,000,000
Furniss estate.....	5,000,000
Roosevelt estate.....	5,000,000
Matthew Wilks.....	5,000,000
D. Willis James.....	5,000,000

Total twenty holders.....\$352,000,000

It will be borne in mind, of course, that the totals given above are entirely exclusive of all personal property and of all real estate not included within the boundaries of the present city of New York.

"Mama" said an angel of four, "why is papa's hair so gray, and his face so young? She sent the child to bed." But let us answer the darling: "It's because your papa has not tried Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer, which removes dandruff, cleans the scalp and restores the hair to its pristine splendor." Sold by all chemists.

A JUDGE'S MISTAKE.

An amusing incident has occurred at the Fourth Civil Court at Paris. This court is once a week reserved for hearing divorce cases, which often amount to as many as 70 or 80. The work is consequently very heavy, and it frequently happens that the cases are somewhat hurriedly taken. The other day the President, owing to the rapidity with which he had worked, got rather confused, and instead of divorcing the couple before the Court divorced the opposing barristers.

One loaf of bread may be light, sweet and digestible.

You may use the same materials for another and have it heavy, sour and soggy. The knack is in putting the ingredients together just right. A substitute for Scott's Emulsion may have the same ingredients and yet not be a perfect substitute, for no one knows how to put the parts together as we do. The secret of "how" is our business—twenty-five years of experience has taught us the best way.

Two sizes, 50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

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In CONSUMPTION and all LUNG DISEASES, AND FEELS OF BLOOD, CURE LOSS OF APPETITE, DEBILITY, the benefits of this article are most manifest.

By the aid of the "D. P. E. I.," I have got rid of a hacking cough, which had troubled me over a year, and have gained considerably in weight. I liked this Emulsion so well I was glad when the time came around to take it.

C. H. WINGHAM, C.E., Montreal

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MR. C. E. SEIFERT, DIRECTOR.

SHAMROCK A.A.A.

Hold Their Annual Meeting and Elect Directors.

Report of the Operations During the Past Year.

Present Financial Position of the Association.

The annual meeting of the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association was held on Thursday last, at the club-house at the grounds. There was a large and enthusiastic attendance of members. The President, Mr. Tobias Butler, occupied the chair. The Secretary-Treasurer read the following reports:—

GENTLEMEN,—In conformity with the terms of the constitution and by-laws, your directors place before you the fourth annual report of the workings of the association, showing the results of their administration during the year ending 31st March, 1897. Your directors held their first weekly meeting on the 15th of May, and unanimously selected Mr. Tobias Butler as president and Mr. P. H. Bartley as vice-president. At this meeting it was also decided to appoint a purchasing committee to superintend the purchase of equipment required by the association or any of its affiliated clubs. Messrs. Edward Mansfield and George A. Carpenter were named for the purpose, and the zeal which they have displayed in the fulfilment of their task has left its impress upon the financial results of the term in a marked manner. Apart from the saving associated with the undertaking, there has been the enforcement of a system of record of the purchases in the office of the Secretary-Treasurer as they were made by an order issued by that official. A special committee, consisting of Messrs. Patrick McKeown, William Snow and Robert J. Cooke, was appointed to superintend work at the grounds.

The term now closed opened under the most promising circumstances, as the different lacrosse clubs connected with the association were offered every accommodation to make preparations for their work in the various leagues. Unlike previous seasons since the commencement of the construction of the equipment of the grounds, the affiliated clubs were not in any measure hindered through lack of facilities in every department. But despite the favorable outlook at the beginning of the year, several matters occurred which rendered it utterly impossible for your directors to avoid the necessity of having to report deficits in connection with some of the affiliated bodies, and very much reduced revenue from others.

Early in the operations of the season your directors received an offer from the Montreal Baseball Club to lease the grounds for the purpose of playing baseball on Sunday afternoons, and while there was much difference of opinion in regard to leasing the grounds for Sunday games, your directors finally consented to give the matter a trial.

In providing the players of the lacrosse teams with suppers, your directors, having in view more regularly, decided to entrust the undertaking to the caretaker, B. Dunphy, and they have to report with much pleasure that he gave complete satisfaction.

A very pleasing feature of the year was the reception accorded to Lord Russell of Killowen.

Your directors have also to report that, after much delay and worry, the deeds of sale in connection with the Shamrock avenue lots have been completed, excepting in the case of John T. Lyons.

One of the expenditures of special importance, in connection with capital account, was the enclosing of the main grand stand, open stands, and intervening stretches of fencing, with several rows of patent wire fencing in order to provide further protection to players and officials against interruption from spectators. Your directors also had special cupboards erected in the different club rooms for the use of players, and painted the grand stand seating portion throughout. There remains, however, the necessity of repairing the felt of the roof of the large stand, which has suffered damage in consequence of severe wind storms.

The project of the city clubhouse was considered at different intervals during the term, but your directors after having carefully examined several proposals in regard to sites, and actually entering as a bidder in one instance, deemed it advisable in the present financial state of affairs to defer the matter. They are, however, of opinion that a city establishment should be organized even at the risk of incurring a large additional debt, because it would be the means of largely increasing the membership and also of creating several other sources of revenue more than sufficient to provide for the liabilities which it would entail.

Your directors having a desire to preserve good order at the grounds, early in the season adopted a series of rules to govern members. These rules have been placed in convenient places on the premises, and it is desirable in the interests of the association that all members should become familiar with them.

Your directors called for tenders for the heating of the club house at the grounds, but the prices asked to complete the work involved an outlay which they did not consider justifiable at the time. During the course of the winter several entertainments were held at the club house, the first of which was under the direction of the Junior Shamrocks, the second under the immediate direction of the Association, and in which several well-known exponents of the marly art took part, giving their services gratuitously. The third of the series was a musical concert, at which the choral section of St. Ann's Young Men's Society, under the able direction of Prof. P. J. Shea, furnished an excellent programme of vocal and instrumental selections. These entertainments were well patronized.

Some time ago a proposal was received from the Victoria Rifle Band Syndicate to lease the grounds for Sunday afternoon concerts during the approaching summer, and your directors, after con-

sidering the matter, have entered into an arrangement with the syndicate on a percentage basis. This undertaking will have a good result in the way of popularizing the grounds.

The names of Messrs. T. Brennan and Edward Hart, two former players of the Senior team, were added to the Life Membership Roll of the Association in compliance with the rules.

On the occasion of the last Capital-Shamrock championship match, your Director secured tenders for the erection of the remaining bays of the Grand Stand, with the following result:

To erect four bays of permanent Grand Stand—John O'Leary, \$1,300; Grothe Freres, \$1,600. These figures serve to illustrate the fact that the contract awarded by the Association some years ago was a fair and business like one.

Your Directors have to mourn the loss of one of their number in the person of Mr. Michael J. Kinella, who early in the season was attacked with a serious illness, to which he succumbed a few weeks ago. Your Directors desire to place on record their appreciation of the invaluable services which he rendered to the Association during the brief period of his connection with the Executive.

The statements showing the receipts and expenditures during the year, as well as the present financial position, are placed before you, together with the report of the auditors. Your Directors have entered into negotiations with a view of disposing of the mortgages held against lots, which amount to \$3,338.19, and the result of the undertaking, it is confidently expected, will be the reduction of the capital debt of the association. In the valuation of the assets for the general statement, your directors having in view the advance which has taken place in the price of land in the vicinity of the ground, have increased the price to five cents per foot, a figure which your directors have no hesitation in saying is far below the actual value. The whole respectfully submitted.

Tobias Butler, President.

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT, PRESENTED AT ANNUAL MEETING, 29th APRIL, 1897.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Real Estate, Clubhouse, Grand Stand, and other permanent equipments.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Thomas Kinella mortgage claim on Real Estate at St. Louis de Mile End and interest.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Net Capital, April 30, 1897, and Certified correct.

WILLIAM SNOW, Auditors.

After the adoption of the reports, the chairman, in a feeling speech, referred to the death of Mr. M. J. Kinella, and the secretary treasurer was instructed to convey the sympathy of the members of the association to Ald. Kinella and family in the sad loss they had sustained.

The election of directors was then proceeded with and the following was the result:—T. Butler, W. Lunney, W. J. E. Wall, W. Snow and P. H. Bartley.

The above named gentlemen will in their representatives elected by the Shamrock Lacrosse Club and select a president and a vice-president, the whole forming the governing body of the Shamrock A.A.A.

A vote of thanks was passed to the officers who had so ably looked after the interests of the association during the past year.

RUSSELL OF KILLOWEN.

The London Universe in its last issue says Lord Russell of Killowen, the Lord Chief Justice of England, visited Edinburgh, when he had the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws of the University publicly conferred upon him. His Lordship, who was presented by Professor Sir Ludovic Grant, was greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

In presenting him Professor Grant said he was long the chief ornament of the English Bar, and occupied the exalted position of Lord Chief Justice of England (applause). A bare enumeration of the causes celebres in which he had figured would occupy a very long time in the telling. The successes which attended his powerful pleading were often extraordinary, dating almost from the time he started in practice in 1859, and culminating in the triumph of 1893, when he won a verdict for Great Britain in her bloodless controversy with the United States respecting the seal fisheries in the Behring Sea. The University of Edinburgh was sensible that she was no less honoured than honouring in asking Lord Russell's acceptance of the highest dignity in her gift (loud applause).

Later in the afternoon Lord Russell attended a reception given in his honour by Archbishop Macdonald at his residence, St. Bennet's, Greenhill Gardens, Edinburgh. The company was a large and fashionable one, and included Lord Ralph Kerr and Lady Anne Kerr, Lord Traynor, Lord Stormcuth-Darling, Sir Henry Littlejohn, Billies Gulland, Robertson and Kollar; Dean of Guild Miller, Mr. Colin Macrae (chairman of the School Board), &c. There was, of course, a very large gathering of the clergy present, the more notable being Canon Donnelly, Monsignor Grady, and Father E. White. The party was received in the garden by His Grace Archbishop Macdonald, who afterwards presented them to the Lord Chief Justice in the drawing-room. Refreshments were served in the dining-room, and in an ante-room a band discoursed musical selections of a high-class nature.

OUR PHILOSOPHER

Has Something to Say About the Wolfe Tone Memorial.

A Brief Sketch of the Career of the Young Irish Patriot.

The announcement that it is proposed to erect a monument to Theobald Wolfe Tone will suggest various reflections. Some will wonder why the founder of the first society of United Irishmen should have remained so long unhonoured, while men of less note, whose services were far inferior to Tone's, have long since had memorials raised to them. Wolfe Tone, though a Protestant, was one of the most strenuous assertors of Catholic rights, in a day when most Protestants were in favor of withholding them and many Catholics preferred submission and safety to the danger of agitation. A lawyer of ability, he gave up his practice to plead before the tribunal of public opinion on behalf of his downtrodden fellow-countrymen. His principle was equal representation for all the people of Ireland, without distinction of creed. In October, 1791, he organized at Belfast,

THE SOCIETY THAT AFTERWARDS BECAME SO FAMOUS.

It originally consisted of thirty-six members. They advocated a cordial union among all the inhabitants of Ireland for the assertion of their liberties and the extension of their commerce. They demanded a complete and radical reform, then and so far needed, in the composition of Parliament by the representation of every religious persuasion. Soon after a branch was established in Dublin, with Simon Butler, brother of Lord Mountgarret, as chairman, and Napper Tandy as secretary. In December the society issued a statement of its principles and invited the people to form similar branches all over the country. Subsequently Tone disagreed with other leading members of the society and, yielding to French and American influences, declared in favor of a separate Irish republic. He undertook missions to France and to the United States, became an adjutant general in the French army, and adopted the religious or anti-religious views in vogue among the French Revolutionists. He organized or participated in a number of expeditions against Ireland, and was finally captured in that of Admira Bompard, whom he accompanied in the war ship Hoche.

HE HAD LITTLE FAITH IN THE SUCCESS OF THE ENTERPRISE;

but, with his usual courage, resolved to take his place in it. The fleet left Brest on the 14th of September, 1798, and after a long round-about passage, reached Lough Swilly. An English squadron, under Sir John Warren, attacked the French, and Admiral Bompard, dreading the result, urged Tone to escape in a schooner, but he refused. The Hoche, with some other French vessels being taken, Tone was quickly recognized by old acquaintances. He was conveyed to Dublin and tried by court martial. He made a frank and manly speech, in the course of which he said that from his earliest youth he had regarded "the connection between Ireland and Great Britain as the curse of the Irish nation and felt convinced that while it lasted Ireland could never be free or happy. 'I designed,' he continued, 'by fair and open war to procure the separation of the two countries. For open war I was prepared; but if, instead of that, a system of private assassination has taken its place, I repeat, while I deplore it, that it is not chargeable on me.'

IN A CAUSE LIKE THIS SUCCESS IS EVERYTHING.

Success in the eyes of the vulgar fixes its merits. Washington succeeded and Kosciuszko failed." The reasonable request of the doomed man that he should be spared the ignominy of the gallows, in deference to his rank in the French army, was harshly refused and he was sentenced to be hanged on the 12th of November. But on the night before that date he cut his throat with a penknife. The wound not being fatal, Tone's old friend, Curran, convinced of the illegality of the trial, obtained from Lord Killwarden a writ of Habeas Corpus, and, when Tone could not be moved, the Chief Justice issued an order suspending the execution. The unfortunate man lingered till the 19th, when he died of his wound. "Truth," says McGee, "compels us to say that he died the death of a pagan, but it was a pagan of the noblest and freest type of Grecian and Roman times." In spite of grave failings,

TONE HAD MANY QUALITIES

that commanded the respect even of his foes. He was a man of uncommon intellectual powers and had the gift of leadership strongly marked. But his chief claim to the affectionate remembrance of Irishmen is that he loved Ireland and gave his life for her.

Mr. James McGovern is treasurer in Montreal of the Wolfe Tone Monument Fund, the money collected being forwarded to the Hon. P. V. Fitzgerald, Irish National Alliance.

A writer in the New York Post says: "A unique institution is to be established in Chicago, with the object of uniting under one direction all sorts of practical religious and philanthropic enterprises. Its moving spirit, the Rev. Dr. A. J. Canfield, pastor of a Universalist church, calls it a University of Applied Christianity. It is expected to begin operations soon, the amount of pledged contributions being reported as \$200,000. It is proposed to construct a large building to be fitted with classrooms, studying rooms, reading-rooms, club-rooms, lecture-rooms, and every apartment necessary to the work contemplated, as well as an immense auditorium. Emergency classes will be held. A rescue mission

department will be conducted. Concerts and lectures will be given in imitation of London music-hall methods, the prices being within the reach of all, and the production of a standard which will reflect the better taste of the auditors. There will be workmen's clubs for the help of the workers, such as there are at Toynbee Hall in London. In the basement will be a gymnasium and bath room, and in the club-rooms there will be billiards and other attractions, so that the attendant may enjoy everything, except liquor, to which membership in a club might entitle him. There is to be no theology, Dr. Canfield says; no doctrine, no dogma, but practical Christian work without reference to denomination or creed."

It is quite evident that the Rev. Mr. Canfield shares the opinion of many of his co-religionists, that the attempt inaugurated several years ago, to unite the different factions of Protestantism, is a failure.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Dramatic Entertainment in Aid of the Building Fund of St. Dunstan's Cathedral.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., April 22 1897.—On Easter Monday night, the beautiful Temple Opera House, Charlottetown, was crowded to its utmost capacity by an appreciative audience who assembled to witness the rendition by a company of local amateurs, of the celebrated drama, "The Silver King." The presentation of the piece was under the distinguished patronage of His Lordship Bishop Macdonald. His Honor Lieutenant Governor Howland, and His Worship Mayor Dawson, and the audience included the elite of the city, and a large number of pleasure-seekers who went by special train from Summerside, returning after the performance. The cast was as follows:—

- Willie Denver, The Silver King... Harry McQuaid
Harry Skinner, The Skipper... B. Munro
Daniel Jakes, an old sea-captain... W. C. Whitlock
Parkyn, Clerk of the Parish... Wm. Brown
Elijah Coombe, a Marine Store Dealer... Frank O'Neil
Cripps, a Locksmith... A. E. McEachen
Tremont, a Ship Passenger... Vincent Blake
Harry Corbett, Ware's Clerk... Vincent Blake
Jennings, a Tradesman... Brent McInnis
Geoffrey Ware, an Engineer... Brent McInnis
Tuob, Landlord of the "Whistling"... Brent McInnis
Leaker, Ware's Porter... Milton McLeod.
Frank Selwyn, a Clerk... Harry McQuaid
Guller, Porter... Jack Davies
Newshy... Pieton Brown
Nellie Denver... Miss Gertrude McEachen
Olive Skinner, Sister-in-Law... Miss Helen McDonald
Clay's Denver's Children... Miss Ida Byrne
Ned... Master J. Kane
Nuss, a Waitress... Mrs. Gammage, an old housewife
Servants, Waiters, &c., &c.

While the piece was beautifully staged, with fine scenery and appointment, and ran smoothly, it was just a little "draggy" and lacking in life at times, though these defects are to be expected in the case of amateurs, and are pardonable. It would be better, however, for amateurs to select bright, catchy comedies, which please the average audience better than heavy dramas. On the whole, the performers are to be congratulated on their rendition of the "Silver King," and Messrs. Munro, Whitlock, O'Neil and McInnis are deserving of special praise for the fine interpretation they gave their respective parts.

Between the acts, little Miss Nora Waddell gave a really good exhibition of the serpentine dance, winning round after round of applause, and Mrs. Melvin, of Detroit, sang "Home, Sweet Home" beautifully, and was rewarded with a handsome bouquet. Minniecombe's orchestra rendered a number of difficult and beautiful selections in grand style. The committee who had charge of the affair deserve great credit for the success which crowned their efforts, and which resulted in about three hundred and fifty dollars being added to the building fund of St. Dunstan's Cathedral.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

WONDERFULLY SOUND—EVERY INDICATION THAT HIS HOLINESS WILL PURSUE OVER THE CHURCH FOR MANY YEARS.

The Roman correspondent of the London Monitor writes:—

From a conversation I had the other day with a prelate who had a short time ago spent nearly half an hour in private audience with the Holy Father, I am able to give certain information as to the condition of His Holiness's health—a matter which is of the greatest interest to all the children of the Church. Mgr. B— came out from the audience ravished with his reception, finding no words warm enough to express his admiration for the great spiritual and mental qualities of the Pontiff. "He is one of the greatest Popes the Church has ever had," he exclaimed. "When one considers the breadth of his views, his minute knowledge of the smallest affairs of the Church in every country of the earth, the perfect comprehension of the tendency of every modern idea in its bearing on the position of the Church, both now and in its probable development, one is lost in amazement. Yes, Leo XIII. is in himself an encyclopedia of knowledge; nothing escapes his attention, nothing seems to leave his memory. What a history of the Church in the last century his Holiness could

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write, if only he had the time!" And the good Monsignore shook his head sadly, as if he thought it a real loss to the world that the Holy Father was not a historian. "But the Pope's health?" I asked. "What is the real truth about that?" "Well," said the victim of this little interview, "do you know that one of the last things one thinks about when one sees the Pope is whether he is well or ill, strong or weak? Your attention is so taken up with what he says, you are so fascinated by his personality, that you do not seem to have time to attend to anything else. It is only when you go away and have time to gather up your impressions that you remember that you were talking to a venerable old man of 87 years, and that he must have looked either well or ill. You see, the Pope gives you at once the impression of such vigour of mind, coupled with such entire spirituality of character, that you have no thought of what may be his physical condition. But this very vigour, his almost vehement interest in what you have to tell him, the alertness and depth of intellect that he shows in answering you or giving you his instructions convey, when you come to weigh it up, the impression that the Holy Father is marvellously well. One would say he was still quite young. It is impossible that he can be in such a critical state of health as the journals represent. I do not believe that there has been a word of truth in any single one of those alarming reports; they are mere journalistic exuberances. Of course it is clear to everyone that at his great age no one can absolutely count on living long, and one knows only too well that he is not robust; but those who have seen him, as I have just had the honour of seeing him, and talked with him for some time, must surely feel that such wonderful vitality of mind and will cannot co-exist with anything like feebleness of health. No, you may tell your readers that, in the opinion of one who conversed with him quite recently for a long time, that the Holy Father's health is wonderfully sound; there is no sign of serious breaking up, every sign that he will live for years yet."

HIS LIFE WORTH \$100,000.

VIOLINIST SCHMIDT'S WIDOW SEES A CONEY ISLAND RAILWAY.

Several musicians of note testified in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn recently in the \$100,000 damage suit brought by Mrs. Julia Schmidt, as administratrix of the estate of Cliff H. Schmidt, her husband, who died in the Seney Hospital on May 18, 1895, of injuries received by being thrown from a trolley car of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railway Company on May 16.

Anton Seidl was unable to appear as a witness being on his way to Europe, but his deposition was read. Mr. Seidl said that Mr. Schmidt was a concert master and a first violinist, occupying the same position as Kneisel or B-nedict of Chicago for Theodore Thomas. Mr. Schmidt, he said, had formerly been attached to the Seidl orchestra. At that time his salary averaged \$50 a week.

Mr. Seidl also stated that Mr. Schmidt had no superior in his line, his special superiority being not alone his judgment as a concert master, but his superior work as a violinist who could read and play at sight with skill and excellence.

Victor Herbert, the composer and director of the Twenty-second Regiment band; Miss Palmer of the New York Conservatory of Music, Miss May Brown, a teacher of the violin, and Miss Julia Proctor, formerly of Brooklyn, and a grand-daughter of the late Charles Storrs, also testified as to Mr. Schmidt's reputation as a musician and as to his habits and health.

Johnson & Lamb, counsel for Mrs. Schmidt, in opening the case, said Mr. Schmidt was 34 years old, and his income varied from \$3,000 to \$6,000 a year. On his way from Coney Island on the evening of May 16, 1895, he was accompanied by his wife and four-year-old daughter. Mr. Schmidt was seated with his back to the locomotive, while his wife was facing him. The car was going at great speed, Schmidt's hat was blown off, and he stood up to attract the conductor's attention. The swaying of the car upset him, and he was thrown against one of the trolley posts, that are extremely close to the tracks on Coney Island avenue. His head was struck at

the base of the brain. For a moment he stood trembling and then fell to the ground on his knees, while blood poured from his mouth and nostrils. He died at the Seney Hospital two days later. The company contends that the accident was due to Mr. Schmidt's own carelessness in standing in the car without supporting himself by taking hold of the stanchions.

COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA Mr. H. Laporte - HAS OPENED - COMMITTEE ROOMS In the Old Church, corner of Laprairie and Centre Streets. Another committee will be opened shortly on the other side of the Crossing. Mr. H. Laporte's canvasses as progressing most favorably. All friends are requested to report at the Committees.

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WEDNESDAY.....MAY 5, 1897.

THE MONTH OF MAY.

"The exercises of the month of May, when they are truly religious and in consonance with the spirit of the Church, are a wondrous help to the faithful soul in detaching it from the miseries of this world and enabling it to rise on the wings of love far above the earth, even to those lofty regions where the august Queen of Heaven is revealed in all her beauty." These words, which we translate from a timely article in *La Semaine Religieuse*, are accompanied with warnings on which it is well to ponder at this blessed season. The devotion with which this month is so beautifully and so fitly associated, must, to be really acceptable and profitable, be something more than that easy religion which is as a pleasant promenade along a path all flowery and in which there is no thorn. Not indeed that the Church disapproves that worship in which eye and ear find the purest and highest pleasure and by which the soul is lifted up to the contemplation of things invisible and spiritual. All that draws the soul nearer to God, when it has the Church's sanction, good and salutary. But it must be constantly borne in mind that the Christian soul that is really devoted to the Most Blessed Virgin must be able to penetrate the hidden sense of those ceremonies of the Month of Mary which attract such a multitude of worshippers. The altar with its lights and flowers and those anthems that fill the sanctuary with joyous sounds of praise have a profound significance. That altar, now transformed into a throne of verdure, surmounted by the statue of Mary, is that same altar on which every morning Jesus Christ, the Son of God, is offered up for us. That altar teaches you self-renunciation, self-forgetfulness, the grandeur of sacrifice, the love of God and of souls.

These lights image forth that ardent and shining faith which is not only a reflection of life eternal, but a central fire of generous thoughts and worthy actions. The soul, illuminated by the splendor of truth, shines among its sisters, enlightens, guides, inflames them and directs them to Jesus, the light of the world. Those flowers with which pious hands have adorned the altars of Mary have also their glorious language. They invite us to the practice of the virtues of which they are but the symbols—humility, innocence, purity. But in the fruits that they press we must look for Nature's true purpose. So piety must be not merely lovely; it must be fruitful, active, practical.

These hymns, again, of the Month of Mary, so touching and so true, may become on the lips of Mary's faithful servants the best of all prayers. To the Divine Mother they may seem an echo of the souls of Heaven. They are, indeed, songs of exile, and still not songs of mourning, like those of the children of Israel by the waters of Babylon. Each couplet is a cry from the heart.

Thus, rightly understood, this homage to the Mother of Heaven, in this the Month of Mary, may be made a precious lesson in the Christian life.

OUR OPTIMISM.

Our Toronto contemporary, the *Catholic Register*, commenting on our remarks regarding the establishment of a Catholic daily newspaper, considers us "somewhat optimistic." If we had not been "somewhat optimistic," our paper, now pressing onward to the jubilee goal, would long since have ceased to contend with adverse circumstances and have added another to the list of Canada's journalistic failures. So far from taking the *Register's* reflection on us as a reproach, we are glad that it thought us worthy of being ranked among the op-

timists. Where would the *Register* itself be if it were not endowed with a goodly share of the same characteristic? We live in an age when pessimism and decadence are the real or pretended watchwords of a good many who pose as leaders or guides of mankind. They are always ready to sneer at any expression of aspiration after higher things and to frown down any enterprise that does not tally with their own wretched fads. They represent the spirit of negation, of discouragement, of retrogression; and in their obnoxious obstacles to every movement that would benefit humanity more than themselves. It is, we humbly believe, the duty of our Catholic contemporary and ourselves to protect our people, whenever we can, from the essential selfishness of such obstructionists.

It is quite possible that our efforts may not succeed in winning a complete triumph, but all sincere and well directed effort has its result and is fruitful for good. It may be that he who starts the movement may never see its fulfilment, but those that come after him will profit by his labors. Again and again in the long striving of our race (not to speak of humanity at large) to better its condition, how often has it happened for the wearied leader, reformer or champion to close his eyes after having just obtained one eager glimpse of the land of promise, leaving it for others to carry on his work and to enter into the land of his desires! And, if we may compare little things with great things, how many an enterprise, destined ultimately to have signal success, has languished miserably in its early stages notwithstanding the heroic exertions of those who conceived the plan and brought it into existence. *Qui autem plantat et qui rigat non sinit.* The cause is the same, the work is the same and the credit is the same. The optimism that the *Register* indirectly condemns is the spirit that has assured the triumph of Christianity and civilization and we need more of it, not less, at the present time. The *Register* is very modest in its appraisal of the merits of the Catholic as compared with the secular newspaper. We are disposed ourselves to form a modest estimate of our accomplishments. But we would not venture to humiliate ourselves on behalf of our Catholic contemporaries also, lest they should tell us to speak for ourselves and let them do the same. We have certainly seen Catholic weeklies that had no reason to fear comparison with the best product of secular journalism, and we see no reason why the Catholic daily should be inferior, if only the means were forthcoming. On this point we continue to be "somewhat optimistic."

MR. REDMOND'S NEW MOVE.

The words attributed to Mr. John Redmond in his speech at the recent Parnell Convention in Dublin have aroused considerable surprise and no slight indignation among Irish Catholics on this continent. One of the planks that he is said to have suggested for his new platform is "civil and religious liberty and no further interference of the priest in politics." The *Irish World*, in commenting on the cable despatch which assigned to Mr. Redmond the responsibility for this new doctrine, calls attention to its glaring inconsistency. In the same sentence, the *World* points out, Mr. Redmond asks for two principles that are wholly incompatible. What kind of liberty, civil and religious, is that which deprives of their rights as citizens one of the most important, intelligent, public-spirited and patriotic portions of the Irish people? It demands the grounds on which Mr. Redmond bases his plea for this restriction on the liberty of priests. He has not proposed to place a veto on the exercise of their political rights by Protestant ministers. The Bishops of the Established Church of England still sit in the House of Lords and those of Ireland used to have the same privilege.

Mr. Redmond does not object to the subscriptions of Catholic bishops and priests to the Parnell family fund which was initiated by the generous gift of \$100 by Archbishop Walsh—an example followed by Archbishop Croke and other bishops and priests according to their means and good will. Indeed, it is probable that three fourths of the money so far sent in has had the slender treasury of the episcopate and priesthood for its source.

Is it because they have not been friends to religious and civil liberty that Mr. Redmond thus condemns the interference of the Clergy? All the evidence is against such an assertion. Again and again Protestants have been elected by Catholic constituencies and with the willing concurrence and help of the Catholic clergy. It ill becomes Mr. Redmond to use such language. The history of Ireland, not only during recent controversies and struggles, but during the last three hundred years, is in clear antagonism to such a conclusion, and that any professed friend of the Home Rule cause should commit himself to such a theory is an insult not only to the bishops and priests, but to the whole Catholic population of Ireland.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

Among the many letters that we have received in acknowledgement of the excellence of our Souvenir Number, we prize especially some of those that have reached us from our country subscribers. We only wish we had room for the whole of them. There was one, however, that pleased us greatly, because it showed so high a loyalty to principle and at the same time revealed a patriotic generosity that does credit to the writer's Irish heart. "I have," he says, "had an opportunity of reading the *True Witness* for the last eighteen years, and during that time I have many times said: Thank God we have Irishmen and sons of Irishmen in Montreal able and willing to defend our holy Mother the Church and the Irish cause! I wish to thank you particularly for your St. Patrick's Day Souvenir. It cost me but 25 cents; I would not take \$5 for it, if I could not get another."

It is in letters like this that we find our reward for years of thought and toil, and our best encouragement to continue in the path of loyal devotion to "Mother Church and the Irish cause."

May our correspondent (with all who think alike and are alike disposed) have many prosperous years, and may we receive many another kindly and comforting message from him.

MONTREAL IRISHMEN ABROAD.

We want the readers of the *True Witness* to be interested in the Rocky Mountain News of Denver, Colorado. It is not so old a paper as the *True Witness*, if we have regard to merely the number of years during which it has been shedding light on the Rocky Mountain region and its people. But if its age be compared with ours from the standpoint of the comparative antiquity of Colorado and Canada as a home for white people, the *News* must take the prize. It began to live when the first settlements from the East began their laborious existence. "One of the first desolate shanties (here depicted) that adorned the banks of Cherry Creek was," says our Western contemporary's historiographer, "the home of the *News*, and the first event that prophesied the arrival of civilization upon the frontier was the first issue of the *News*, twenty minutes ahead of its earliest competitor." These last words bear witness to the all-aliveness of the pioneers of Colorado in the Year of Grace 1859, and the anniversary number of the *R. M. News*, with its 16 pages of local annals, topographical descriptions, industrial and commercial history and wealth of illustrations, furnishes evidence of the success of that journal. Amongst the illustrations is one of the corner of Seventeenth and Lawrence streets. The portrait gallery contains likenesses of the editorial, business, composing, mailing, mechanical, circulation and travelling departments; portraits of the founders and proprietors, at different times, and views of the interior of the building showing the various rooms and offices. The 23rd of April was the 38th anniversary of the foundation of the *News*. The founder, Mr. W. N. Byers, narrates the early history of the enterprise, and the account of the progress achieved and the improvements effected is suggestive reading for all newspaper men. The daily March circulation, we are told, was 23,918.

Among those who have contributed to the later success of the Rocky Mountain *News* of Denver, Colorado, is Mr. T. E. McKenna, formerly of Montreal, who holds the important position of Managing Editor. Mr. McKenna, who was for many years a prominent figure in athletic circles in connection with the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, is a young man of intelligence, cultivation and firmness. He is a son of Mrs. Thomas McKenna, so well and favorably known as the Treasurer of the Charitable and Benevolent organizations of St. Patrick's Church. Mr. W. J. McKenna, cashier of the Custom House, is his brother. Mr. J. C. Martin, City Editor of the *News*, is also a Montrealeur, and was for some time connected with the Post. He is a man of gifts that fit him for the responsible position that he occupies. Their old friends in Montreal will be glad to learn that Messrs. McKenna and Martin are doing credit to their birthplace and training.

L'ABBÉ DANIEL'S JUBILEE.

The fête that took place last Wednesday at the Montcalm School in honor of the Sacred Jubilee of the Rev. Abbé Daniel, P.S.S., was a tribute to a priest of rare merit, whose half century's service to God has been of especial value to men. Three generations of Montrealeurs—the earliest of which is approaching old age, the second has reached middle age, while the third is at various stages of adolescence—have received from this excellent priest their preparation for First Communion. The greater part of Abbé Daniel's life has indeed been devoted to the ministry of children, and it is said that those who have owed to him their spiritual training form a total of from 11,000 to 12,000 young girls. Need-

less, therefore, to explain why so many mothers of families and their children and grandchildren hold him in reverence. It is just fifty years since the good Abbé arrived in Canada, whose population he has seen renew and double itself. His fifty years of priesthood, thanks to an excellent constitution—thanks above all to a heart that has remained young and buoyant through service to others—seem to be a light burden to the venerable septuagenarian. He has witnessed many changes in the personnel of the Seminary, and early colleagues became yearly fewer and fewer.

The scene at Montcalm School was in keeping with such an occasion, and the programme, dramatic, musical and social, was all that could be desired. Among those who took part in the literary and musical tournament were Misses M. Brophy, A. Lagarde, P. Labelle, Z. Tanguay, H. Casavant, A. Desmarais, A. Huot, R. Darveau, L. Depocas, M. Rivet, E. Renaud, L. Levesque, L. Hillman, M. Bonenfant, H. Dumoulin, M. Racette, A. Lepage, J. Lafond, B. Larose, Y. Lafontaine, E. Robert, Y. Courville. The addresses were spoken by Misses E. Demers and S. Fafard. Among those who encircled Abbé Daniel, as he sat in his chair of honor, were the Reverend Canons Bruchési and Racicot; the Rev. Abbé Carrier, curé of St. James, Palatin, Chevrier, Laurier, Guibeau, also of St. James; Sorin, Roconi, of Notre Dame; Elie Auclair, professor at Laval University; M. Dequoy of St. Jean Baptiste; the Rev. Fathers LeFebvre, Tranchemontagné, Laperrière and Lauzon, of St. Peter's; M. l'abbé Marsolais, chaplain of the Sisters of Providence; Hon. M. G. Oulmet, ex-Superintendent of Public Instruction; M. U. Archambault, Lippens, Dr. Fafard, M. Demers, etc.

We wish to add our sincere felicitations to those of the many who have greeted the Abbé Daniel on an occasion so auspicious and memorable.

SHAMROCK A. A. ASSOCIATION.

The fourth annual report of the Directors of the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association, presented at the annual meeting of the 29th ult., is, on the whole, satisfactory and encouraging. There have, indeed, been some drawbacks, but these drawbacks are all temporary. There is nothing in the year's report calculated to dampen the ardor of those who have the interests of the Association at heart.

The success of the institution depends on the display of the spirit of unity, forbearance and mutual confidence, and the prompt repression of every temptation to indulge in those feelings of jealousy or self-importance which are too likely to spring up in a composite society once a conflict of aims is allowed to exhibit itself. Few organizations in Canada have advantages equal to those possessed by the S. A. A. The success that it has hitherto achieved is to the credit of the Irish community in Montreal and especially of those who gave so much of their time and energies to bring the enterprise to the goal of accomplishment.

The officers elected for the current year are full of zeal and devotion to the cause, and the prospects are bright enough to cheer the hearts of all who sincerely wish the Association prosperity.

There is one feature in the events of the past year that will make it memorable for all time to come—the visit of Lord Russell of Killowen. The members are not likely to forget the words of counsel which that great Catholic Irishman left behind him for their guidance and the whole community. "It is," said his Lordship, "only the character of a people that tells. They become great by endeavoring, with regard to the rules and duties of life, to be guided by them and fulfil the obligations which come in their way in their profession or business, trying to discharge the duties which appertain to them like honorable and honest men. But after all, the aggregate weight of a nation depends on the aggregate weight and influence and character of the individuals who make the nation."

The words that followed those just quoted increase the obligation to make them a principle of action for every member of the Association and of the whole Irish population of Montreal. For Lord Russell said: "I will cherish the recollection of this day. It is the first distinctly Irish compliment that has been paid to me since I arrived on this side of the Atlantic. I thank you all most heartily for your kindness, and I shall preserve with pride the address you have given me, and will hand it down to my family as an heirloom of the generous sentiment manifested towards me by the young Irish-Canadians who have received us so kindly this afternoon."

Let his timely and welcome words be an heirloom—not for ornament only but for use—to the Association and to all the Irishmen of this city. There will then be no question of our attainment of the success best worth having.

DURING his stay at Ottawa, His Excellency Mr. Murray del Val said Mass every morning at 7 o'clock, in the beau-

tiful chapel of the Gloucester street Convent, a branch of the Congregation of Notre Dame. This, it is almost needless to say, is a great honor to an Order that has so many claims on the gratitude of Canadians. The choral organization in connection with the services held at this institution, which is composed of the pupils, is one of a high order of merit.

MRS. JAMES SADLIER.

In connection with the Testimonial to the distinguished Irish authoress, Mrs. Sadlier, there has been some confusion of names, which we unintentionally encouraged by calling her "Mrs. James A. Sadlier." Mrs. Sadlier the authoress is, as most of our readers need hardly be informed, the widow of the late Mr. James Sadlier. We regret that through inadvertence this mistake should have been continued in our columns. Mr. James A. Sadlier was another member of the family.

It may be well at the same time to correct a mistake regarding the name of Miss Anna T. Sadlier, whose story, "A Summer at Woodville," has been attributed to "Emma T. Sadlier." Both Mrs. James Sadlier and her daughter are too well known in the world of letters for such slips of the pen to mislead many persons. Still such inaccuracies may cause perplexity in the minds of some readers and if often repeated might give rise to lasting uncertainty.

CARDINAL MORAN ON MORAL PATRIOTISM.

During a recent speech at Bathurst, where a conference in furtherance of the cause of Australian Federation was held, His Eminence Cardinal Moran said:

"I love the little shamrock of my native land. It typifies the undying fidelity of the Irish heart, and the indomitable patriotism of Ireland's sons. It is the symbol of the faith and hope and charity which, through weal and woe, have never ceased to shed their blessings on the green hills and smiling valleys of Erin. That shamrock, transplanted to Australia, retains all its vigor and freshness, but, emulating the land to which it has been transferred, expands its triple leaf in giant growth. May we not trust that in like manner the virtues and blessings which it symbolizes may be enhanced and multiplied throughout this fair land! As a motto for our United Australia, I would inscribe upon its triple leaf patriotism, prosperity and peace. With such a motto the flag of Australia, unfurled over a free people, cannot but be the herald of blessings to the whole Southern and Eastern world, and generations yet unborn in many lands will joyfully salute it as marking the centre and source whence came to them Christian enlightenment and the manifold blessings that follow in its train. Gentlemen, from my heart I pray that such patriotism, prosperity and peace may be the inalienable inheritance of our United Australia."

BOSSUET AS AN ORATOR

Was the Subject Treated by Mr. Brunetiere the Great French Critic, at the Laval University.

Mr. and Mrs. Brunetiere, accompanied by Rev. Abbe Colin, Superior of the Sulpicians, Rev. Father Quinlivan, pastor of St. Patrick's, Mr. Justice Jetté, Mr. Kleczkowski, consul-general of France; a large number of Laval professors, as well as several ladies and gentlemen, prominent in French society circles, visited McGill University Monday morning.

The members of the party were received at the Peter Redpath Library by Principal Peterson, Vice-Principal Johnston, Dean Bovey, Mr. Justice Archibald and Mr. W. C. McDonald. After the formal introductions, the visitors were conducted through the different university buildings, beginning with the library and ending with the medical building. In the amphitheatre of the physics building a most interesting lecture and demonstration of the X-rays was given by Prof. Callendar. Interesting experiments were given, showing the power wielded by an ordinary magnet over the cathodic ray. The strength of 50,000 voltages was also shown, and a vivid illustration was given of the ease with which a 3,000 voltage could pierce glass. The party then adjourned to the testing room of the faculty of applied science, where numerous experiments in hydraulic pressure were conducted for the entertainment of the visitors, who were afterwards conducted through the building by Dean Bovey and shown the various laboratories and class rooms. The mechanical building was subsequently visited, and an inspection made of the various pathological and chemical apartments.

At the conclusion of the visit, Mr. Brunetiere formally thanked the college authorities for the pleasure they had given him.

In the evening an immense audience greeted Mr. Brunetiere in the large commencement hall of Laval University, to hear the lecture on "Bossuet as an Orator." Members of both the faculties of law and medicine of Laval occupied seats on the platform, while seats of honor were reserved for the authorities of sister universities and members of the clergy. Mr. Justice Jetté occupied the chair, and introduced the lecturer.

Mr. Brunetiere's effort was a magnificent one. He ranked Bossuet as the greatest of French writers and as an orator he surpasses both the ancient and modern speakers, not excepting Demosthenes and Cicero. The reason of his superiority he ascribed to theology. Bossuet, as a funeral orator, has never been equalled, not even by Bourdaloue or Massillon, who were very highly thought of and admired in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and whose orations are to this day ranked as

models in their class. Voltaire and Victor Hugo had in many instances drawn their inspirations from Bossuet, but they had never reached the high eminence achieved by the author of "Le Discours sur l'Histoire Universelle." In conclusion, Mr. Brunetiere urged his listeners to love Bossuet as the true representative of the French literature and of old France, whose traditions were so dearly kept by all patriotic French-Canadians.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN MORGAN.

THE SAD EVENT OCCURRED AT THE HOTEL DIEU THIS MORNING.

The many friends of Mr. John Morgan, leader of St. Ann's Choir, and a very active and prominent member of St. Ann's Young Men's Society, will regret to learn of his death, which occurred at the Hotel Dieu this morning, after a long and painful illness.

Mr. Morgan was one of the most popular young Irish Catholics of Montreal, and he will be sadly missed in the circles of the young men where he was, during his lifetime, one of the most earnest and most devoted of workers to further the cause of his religion and nationality.

MR. W. J. O'HARA

NOW AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., AND RAPIDLY RECOVERING FROM THE EFFECTS OF HIS RECENT ILLNESS.

The many friends of Mr. W. J. O'Hara, Assistant Collector of Customs at the port of Montreal, will be relieved and pleased to learn that he is progressing favorably at Atlantic City, New Jersey, where he went a few weeks ago on the advice of his physicians. Mr. O'Hara stands high in the estimation of the business community and is held in the greatest regard by his fellow Irish Catholics of Montreal, and the cheering reports coming from the sea will be heartily welcomed by the large section of citizens who have had the pleasure of meeting the Assistant Collector of Customs in his official capacity or in social life.

Mr. O'Hara's illness is the result of years of close, assiduous attention to public business, an attention which has not received the appreciation from the Government which it merited, and which probably never will. But the administrators of the country's affairs to-day have it in their power to perform an act of justice by paying Mr. W. J. O'Hara the difference between his salary as Assistant Collector and that which would have been paid a Collector during the three years in which he acted so conscientiously and well in the latter capacity.

COMBINATION AGAINST ENGLAND.

Mr. Harold Frederic cables the New York Times as follows: Again we hear loud and confident talk from Berlin about an all-powerful combination against England, which is to drive her alike out of Egypt, the Persian Gulf, Afghanistan and South Africa, and in Paris people really believe that William has been arranging, or striving to arrange, some such bargain. These despatches have often pointed out that Chamberlain in his anti-Transvaal policy was relying on proofs of Kruger's underhand dealings with Germany to justify it. What these proofs are it is impossible to get at, but I continually hear they are so convincing that the English will be all of one mind when the time comes for their disclosure. England is certainly acting as if some big international complication was yoked up with the Transvaal question.

TO FIGHT GRASSHOPPERS.

PROF. BRUMER EMPLOYED BY A SYNDICATE IN ARGENTINE TO DESTROY THE INSECTS.

Prof. Lawrence Brumer of the University of Michigan left Washington last week for the Argentine Republic, where he goes to fight grasshoppers. He has been employed by a large syndicate to investigate and report upon the methods to be employed there in order to exterminate the grasshoppers. For several years these insects have been a pest to the farmers of Argentina, and the syndicate which employed Prof. Brumer is determined to rid the country of them, if possible.

Prof. Brumer will study the habits of the insects, the local conditions under which they now thrive, and will recommend the best means of ridding the country of them. It is likely that the distribution of disease among grasshoppers and the destroying of their eggs will be the principal means of getting rid of them. Prof. Brumer is one of the most noted ornithologists and entomologists in the country; and distinguished himself during the grasshopper plague which prevailed in this country, from 1875 to 1878. The grasshoppers which Prof. Brumer will try to exterminate came into Argentine nine years ago from Bolivia, and have increased yearly until they are now an actual menace.

There were 1,400 immigrants in the three steamships which arrived on Wednesday and Thursday at New York, and of these 915 were Irish and 600 of the latter were girls. Two hundred and fifty were booked for the city.

A movement has been started in New York city for the formation of a Citizens' Union, the object being the separation of local issues from State and national elections.

There are some portions of this country, says the Boston Republic, where the Catholic population does not make much of a showing. For instance, down in South Carolina there are but 8,000 Catholics to 1,375,000 non-Catholics; in Florida, 7,000 to 382,000; in North Carolina, out of a total population of 1,618,000, there are only 8,500 Catholics; and in the two Virginias, 50,000 out of 1,500,000. "What you want to find a large Catholic population you have to come north of Mason and Dixon's line."

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

The Average Newspaper Reader and His Moods.

AN INTERESTING STUDY OF THE QUESTION.

Something About the Log-Book of the Mayflower - Fr. Patrick J. Coleman's Tribute to Archbishop Ryan on the Occasion of the Celebration of His Jubilee.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1897.—It is not every one who knows how to read a newspaper. The eyes wander restlessly up and down the columns, the attention is caught by a heading here, a name there, an anecdote or a hint, but this is not reading. Still less profitable is the indiscriminate and exhaustive perusal of every line on every page, whether editorial, stocks, markets, gossip or advertisements. Either manner of passing the time is simply wasting it, and results in a state of mental confusion—a curious hodge-podge of fact and fiction of no use to-day, a dead loss to-morrow, and an endless source of regret hereafter. For wasted time is a blessing cast aside that was intended to shine as a star in the crown of eternity. It is such reading which evokes from so many more or less bitter condemnation of newspapers. Not the use of it, but the abuse, makes the evil of the Press, as of so many other things intended only for the benefit of mankind. Clear-headed students and generous workers along the lines of unselfish thought for others are dwelling upon this failure—often an innocently ignorant one—to make a good use of the news and even the gossip of the day. Very clever hints and well arranged plans are set before the public as guides to the rapid and systematic

STUDY OF THE AVERAGE DAILY PAPER. The trouble is they all teach too much, ask too much, say too much. The tendency in helping others to make the best of their mental powers is always to forget that each mind is an individual mind, has its own likes and dislikes, its own ability to grasp and assimilate, and decidedly its own limits. The one thing to be done is to convince the reader of the duty of reading carefully and with thought, and of never reading anything merely sensational. Those who dwell upon the sensational deliberately submit themselves to be made the fools of the sensationalist, who weaves marvelous stories with the intention of playing upon the credulity and the feelings of the shallow reader. But once convinced of the duty (which is absolutely binding upon everyone who knows how to read) to not and not abuse that knowledge, it is quite enough to leave them to read the newspapers as their taste and interest prompt. Newspaper reading may easily be overdone. There is an endless wealth of information every day, but it is intended for an endless number of people, and for countless and varied tastes. To read what one likes is to remember it without effort. For solid study, go to other sources than newspaper or magazine, where all the thinking is already done and all opinions already formed. It is a proof of intellectual poverty when periodical literature suffices for the reader, and the worst and most degrading slavery is that which accepts opinions on passing topics ready formulated. Of course, there are subjects of which no opinion that is correct can be reached without

A VERY LIFETIME OF PREPARATION, and it is no less wisdom than humility to submit to the guidance of the student well equipped in for it. But in all minor matters all should think for himself, have the courage of his own convictions, read what interests him, and not what one or many tell him he should read. Time and strength are lost day after day trying to understand, to master, to like courses of reading recommended by well-intentioned friends, self-elected newspaper and magazine enlighteners, or even tried and tested authorities. No other can choose for a thinker upon what he shall feed within the boundaries of "good reading." The "best one hundred books" for anyone is that one hundred volumes which lightens care, cultivates kindly feelings, awakens noble impulses, and prompts to such investigations of the past, or other men's life and work as shall move to healthy emulation. And each may find all these in quite another hundred from the book his neighbor loves, perhaps for no other reason than that they came in his way. There fore, I would say, seek no system, follow no rule, worry over needless advantages, but just read carefully the good things that come in your way, and wait for what may come—what will come as surely as the years wear, the very knowledge for which you are best fitted and in which you will delight. But keep your heart pure. The highest and finest thoughts have never stooped to dwell with the shadow of impurity.

LOG BOOK OF THE MAYFLOWER.

So the log-book of the Mayflower is to come to America. There is a strange grim sort of interest in the account of that graciously formal interview over there in the home of the "Bishop of London," when that prelate put the old keys into the hands of the Hon. Thomas Bayard for conveyance to the United States. But to those who have spent some time among the documents and treasures of the American Catholic Historical Society, it seems rather a modern and not very touching relic of the past to the major portion of the Americans of to-day. But the Bishop said one thing which had been said before and been repeated: "Documents that relate to the history of a country should be in the possession of that country," he said, with the further, though unspoken meaning that they should be carefully preserved. Every line should indeed be valued beyond jewels. We are upon the

foundations of the past, and without documents and records we find but trackless ruins, vague and formless, without honor or dignity.

MR. COLEMAN'S TRIBUTE TO ARCHBISHOP RYAN.

That Catholic poet of whom we may all feel justly proud, Patrick J. Coleman, added to the recent celebration in honor of Archbishop Ryan the delicate finish of an "ode" for the occasion, as strong as it is graceful, as musical as it is scholarly. It was read before a large audience, upon whose attention its fine rhythm could not but produce an impression, although its merit repays the private perusal even more abundantly. It is truly an exquisite poem. The singers are many now, but the poet is rare as ever. Mr. Coleman is a poet. SARA TRAINER SMITH.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS.

Nomination Day in the Various Districts.

The Candidates of the Two Parties Put in Nomination—No General Interest Manifested by the Electors in the Proceedings.

Yesterday was nomination day for candidates seeking election to the Local Legislature of this Province. There was little interest evinced in the proceedings in the six districts of Montreal, except by the usual number of party followers and henchmen, who expect to secure a week of excitement and a few dollars of spending money. Mr. McCarthy, the Independent Conservative candidate in St. Ann's, decided to withdraw at the last moment and the contest is narrowed down to Dr. Guerin and Ald. Connaughton, the former representing the Liberals and the latter the Conservatives. In St. Antoine Ward Mr. Robert Bickerdike was placed in nomination in opposition to the Hon. John S. Hall, while in St. Lawrence, Hon. A. W. Atwater and Major Cooke will cross swords. The following is a full list for the Province:—

- Argenteuil—W. J. Simpson, Conservative; W. A. Weir, Liberal.
Arthabaska—Georges Gendreau, Con.; J. E. Girouard, Lib.
Bagot—M. Macdonald, Con.; J. B. Blanchet, Lib.
Beauce—Cyp. Fortin, Con.; H. Beland, Lib.
Beauharnois—Ls. Beaubien, Con.; E. H. Bisson, Lib.
Bellevue—Castonguay, Con.; A. Turgeon, Lib.
Berthier—Victor Allard, Con.; C. A. Chenevert, Lib.
Bonaventure—J. B. Belanger, Con.; F. X. Lemieux, Lib.
Brome—E. J. Esty, Con.; H. T. Duffy, Lib.
Chambly—L. E. Morin, Con.; Ant. Rochelleau, Lib.
Champlain—Dr. P. Grenier, Con.; T. Trempanier, Lib.
Charlevoix—P. D'Auteuil, Con.; Jos. Morin, Lib.
Chateauguay—Wm. Greig, Con.; J. E. Bobidoux, Lib.
Chicoutimi and Saguenay—H. Petit, Con.; J. D. Guay, Lib.
Compton—C. W. B. French, Con.; James Hunt, Lib.
Dorchester—L. P. Pelletier, Con.; Gregoire Dumont, Lib.
Drummond—J. U. Richard, Con.; W. J. Watts, Lib.
Gaspé—E. J. Flynn, Con.; Chas. Marcil, Lib.
Hochelaga—H. Laporte, Con.; Jer. Decarie, Lib.
Huntingdon—Dr. Cameron, Con.; G. W. Stephens, Lib.
Iberville—E. Poulin, Con.; F. Gosse, Lib.
Jac. Cartier—Ed. Gohier, Con.; J. N. Charest, Lib.
Joliette—J. M. Tellier, Con.; F. O. Dugas, Lib.
Kamouraska—Nap. Ennis, Con.; Rudolphe Roy, Lib.
Lake St. John—Jos. Girard, Con.; P. C. Dupuis, Lib.
Laprairie—Cyrille Doyon, Con.; Come Cherrier, Lib.
L'Assomption—Jos. Marion, Con.; Jos. Duhamel, Lib.
Laval—P. E. Leblanc, Con.; Ph. Roy, Lib.
Levis—A. Baker, Con.; F. X. Lemieux, Lib.
L'Islet—J. A. Dionne, Con.; F. G. M. Dechene, Lib.
Lotbiniere—Dr. Lord, Con.; E. H. Laliberté, Lib.
Magdalen Islands—(Election takes place later.)
Maskinonge—E. Desy, Con.; H. Caron, Lib.
Matane—H. Chasse, Con.; L. F. Pinault, Lib.
Mégantic—J. W. Mooney, Con.; G. R. F. Smith, Lib.
Missisquoi—E. E. Spencer, Con.; J. C. McKorkill, Lib.
Montcalm—Oct. Magnan (Acc), Con.
Montmagny—N. Bernatchez, Lib.; Liliols (Ind.)
Montmorency—E. Bouffard, Con.; Dussault, Lib.
Montreal No. 1—Frs. Martineau, Con.; Dr. Lacombe, Lib. No. 2—O. M. Augé, Con.; Lomer Gouin, Lib. No. 3—D. Parizeau, Con.; H. B. Rainville, Lib. No. 4—A. W. Atwater, Con.; Joseph P. Cooke, Lib. No. 5—J. S. Hall, Con.; R. Bickerdike, Lib. No. 6—Ald. Connaughton, Con.; Dr. Guerin, Lib.
Naperville—L. Ste. Marie (Ind.); Cyp. Doris, Lib.
Nicolet—George Ball, Con.; Dr. Turcotte, Lib.
Ottawa—Dr. Ouimet, Con.; C. B. Major, Lib.
Pontiac—D. Gillies, Lib. (Acc.)
Portneuf—L. Stafford, Con.; Jules Tessier, Lib.
Quebec Centre—V. Chateaufort, Con.; Am. Robitaille, Lib. Quebec East—J. B. Thibaut (Ind.); Jos. Sheehan, Lib. Quebec West—Felix Carbray, Con.; Richard Barden, D. Griffin, Libs.
Quebec County—E. O'Brien, Con.; M. Garneau, Lib.
Richelieu—E. D. Morgan, Con.; L. P. P. Cardin, Lib.
Richmond—Jos. Bedard, Con.; C. A. Miller, Lib.

- Rimouski—A. R. Drapeau, Con.; A. Tessier, Lib.
Rouville—A. N. Dufrane, Con.; Fregeau, Lib.
Shefford—A. F. Savaria, Con.; Dr. Degrobois, Lib.
Sherbrooke—L. E. Panneton, Con.; L. C. Belanger, Lib.
Soulanges—Pierre Doucet, Con.; A. G. Bourbonnais, Lib.
Stanstead—M. F. Hackett, Con.; M. B. Lovil, Lib.
St. Hyacinthe—Dr. A. P. Cartier, Con.; May or Dessault, Lib.
St. Johns—J. E. Molleur, Con.; F. G. Marchand, Lib.
St. Maurice—L. T. Duplessis, Con.; N. Garceau, Lib.
St. Sauveur—D. Marsan, Labor; S. N. Parent, Lib.
Temiscouata—Nap. Rioux, Con.; A. F. Tabot, Lib.; E. Therrien, Ind.
Tytarbone—G. A. Nantel, Con.; Ach. Carrier, Lib.
Trois Rivières—Tel. Normand, Con.; John Ryan, Lib.
Two Mountains—B. Beauchamp, Con.; Hector Champagne, Lib.
Vaudreuil—H. Cholette, Con.; Dr. Lalonde, Lib.
Vercheres—Archambault, Con.; Et. Blanchard, Lib.
Wolfe—J. A. Chicoyne, Con.; H. GauDET, Lib.
Yamaska—J. A. A. Mondou, Con.; V. Gladu, Lib.

MRS. SADLIER TESTIMONIAL.

- SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.
His Grace Archbishop Williams, Boston, 50 00
Rev. George Brown, St. Huges, P.Q., 5 00
A few friends per Sir Wm. Hingston, 50 00
Rev. Father McKinnon, Crysler, Ont., 1 00
Rt. Rev. R. A. O'Connor, Bishop of Peterborough, 5 00
Ven. Archdeacon Casey, Peterborough, 2 00
Rev. T. F. Scanlan, Peterborough, 1 00
Rev. J. O'Sullivan, " 1 00
Rev. M. T. Fitzpatrick, " 1 00
Mrs. M. P. Ryan, Montreal, 10 00
Rev. H. J. McKee, P.P., Brechin, Ont., 1 00
Rev. John J. Chisholm, " Stella Maria," Pictou, N.S., 5 00
Rt. Rev. James Augustus Healy, Bishop of Portland, Me., 10 00
Rev. Father McGarry, pres. St. Laurent College, St. Laurent, Conn., 10 00
Rev. Hugh F. Lilly, New Haven, Conn., 10 00
Rev. J. Quinlivan, S.S., St. Patrick's, Montreal, 5 00
Rev. Charles H. Colton, St. Stephen's Church, N.Y., 5 00
Messrs. Benziger Bros., N.Y., \$100 00
Joseph A. Kernan, 51 Chambers street, N.Y., per J. I. C., 5 00
Rev. Jas. T. Dougherty, Dansville, N.Y., 1 00
Rev. Thomas Cooney, Grosvenor D'le, Conn., 5 00
Rev. P. P. Denis, S.S., St. Charles College, Ellicott City, Md., 3 00
His Grace Archbishop Elder, Cincinnati, 25 00
W. E. Doran, Montreal, 10 00
Mrs. Edward Murphy, Montreal, 10 00
Chas. F. Smith, Montreal, 50 00
Hon. Jas. O'Brien, Senator, Montreal, 50 00
Thomas Addis Emmet, M. D., N.Y., 25 00
Sir William Hingston, Senator, Montreal, 25 00
Rev. J. Wynne, S.J., New York, 25 00
Dugald Macdonald, Montreal, 5 00
P. McCroxy, " 2 00
Joseph Quinn, " 5 00
Mrs. Le Mesurier, " 5 00
M. McAuley, V.G., Coaticook, 5 00
Miss Mansfield, Montreal, 5 00
Rev. E. McSweeney, D.D., Mount St. Mary's College, Emmetsburg, Md., per Antigonish Casket, 20 00
Rev. David Hennissey, C.R., St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Ky., 5 00
Richard O'Galbinthechain, Montreal, 10 00
Mrs. M. Fitzgibbon, Montreal, 10 00
Judge Purcell, Montreal, 10 00
John P. Howard, Ottawa, 4 00
Right Rev. M. Tierney, D.D., Hartford, Conn., 25 00
Mrs. William Selby, Montreal, 1 00
Hon. C. J. Doherty, J.S.C., Montreal, 10 00
Hon. J. J. Curran, J.S.C., Montreal, 10 00
Rev. Francis Laslow, Flintville, Wis., 25 00
Mrs. Chas. Cusack, Montreal, 30 00
James Riley, Weekly Bouquet, Boston, 5 00
Mrs. P. Ryan, Montreal, 5 00
Wm. Booth, " 5 00
Mrs. McCarthy, " 15 00
Miss Macdonald, " 5 00
J. M. McCarthy, C.E., Montreal, 5 00

THE WEEKLY BOUQUET AND ORPHAN'S FRIEND. EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT. 85 VERNON STREET.

BOSTON, April 27th, 1897. M. BURKE Esq., Mountain St., Montreal, Canada.

My Dear Mr. Burke,—Enclosed is cheque for my trifle toward the testimonial to be presented to Mrs. Sadlier. I am real glad that the movement has developed at last into definite practical action. Of the circular which you kindly sent me, I quote in an editorial upon the subject, to appear in next week's issue. In it I say that sums sent to you will be gladly received. Wishing the movement all success, I remain, yours sincerely, JAMES RILEY.

Subscriptions may be addressed to the chairman, Sir William Hingston, M.D., Montreal, P.Q.; the secretary, Mr. Justice Curran, Montreal, P.Q.; or to the treasurer, Mr. Michael Burke, 275 Mountain street, Montreal, P.Q.

DEDICATION OF A NEW CHAPEL.

The dedication of the new Chapel of Atoneant, erected at Point-aux-Trembles, will take place Tuesday, 25th May, instant, at 8.30 a.m. Electric cars of Notre Dame and LaSalle Streets stop a few acres distant from the chapel. A convenient place, and all necessary for lunch, will be found on the grounds. In case of rain, the ceremony will be postponed till Wednesday.

The Time For First Communion Is Near: The question of FIRST COMMUNION SUITS must be engaging the attention of parents, to whom it is an all important matter to get the best value for the money. In inviting your inspection of our magnificent stock of FIRST COMMUNION SUITS, we point with pride to the very LOW PRICES we are able to quote for the best and most thoroughly well made garments: prices that you will find fully 25 Per Cent. Lower Than Elsewhere. ONE THOUSAND FIRST COMMUNION SUITS Made from Fine Venetian Cloths, and clay twills, warranted fast colors, sewed with silk throughout. It is a foregone conclusion that you cannot equal them anywhere for less than \$5.50 to \$6.00. Special Price This Week \$3.95. J. G. KENNEDY & CO., THE : ONE : PRICE : CLOTHIERS. 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET

ST. ANN'S DIVISION. VOTE FOR ALD. B. CONNAUGHTON, THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE. ON : TUESDAY : NEXT. Teas, Black and Green

PURE AND RELIABLE TEAS Here is a special line— English Breakfast Teas, 50 cents per lb. This is SOMETHING EXCEPTIONAL IN VALUE, and we guarantee fully equal, if not superior, to teas sold anywhere at 90c and 75c per pound and higher. Same Price to One and All. FRASER, VIGER & CO., Importers, Family Grocers and Wine Merchants. ITALIAN WAREHOUSE 207, 209 and 211 ST. JAMES STREET.

THEATRE EMPLOYEES' BENEFIT. The Theatrical Mechanical Association will hold its second Benefit Entertainment on the 14th inst., in the Queen's Theatre. All the different companies visiting the city during the week will assist at the performance. The Association is composed of musicians, stage carpenters, stage hands, ushers, bill posters, electricians and all sections of the employees of theatres. The entertainment promises to be a splendid success.

Special ... SALE OF HIGH CLASS JACKETS CAPES, ALL REDUCED. EVERY GARMENT is of the Latest Style. All imported from the best European markets expressly for our Trade. A Home Without a Piano is a gloomy affair. A piano brightens up the house wonderfully. What if you don't play yourself? You've friends who do. Evenings pass quicker for a good piano. We can sell you a good piano fully up to all requirements, and save you money. We sell the KARN. MONTREAL BRANCH: D. W. KARN & CO., 2344 St Catherine St.

WALL PAPER GREAT SALE OF A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF AMERICAN, ENGLISH, SCOTCH and CANADIAN WALL PAPERS. JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS, The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods Store in Canada. E. A. MARTINEAU, IMPORTER, 1899 Notre Dame st. MONTREAL.

John Murphy & Co's ADVERTISEMENT. NEW DRESS MUSLINS All the Latest Novelties. 5 Cases New Muslins just put into stock! NOTE A FEW LINES: Fancy Stripe Silk Gauze Muslins, the latest out, all new shades; price only 30c per yard. 300 pieces Fancy Organdie Muslins, all the choice colors and patterns for the coming season. All the latest patterns in Dresden Muslins. Choice patterns in Fancy Striped Muslins. Fine Organdie Muslins from 12c per yard. New Dresden Crepons, in beautiful colorings, n-w designs and fast colors; handsome line at 15c per yard. New Linen Muslin, plain and fancy, also in stripes and checks, in all the latest colors, a complete assortment. All prices from 15c per yard. New Dimity Muslins, in all plain shades. Fancy Dimity Muslin, in new designs, fast colors; prices from 10c per yard. New Silk Striped Muslin, one of the latest novelties, all new shades; prices from 25c per yard. White Dress Muslins—A large assortment of all the newest patterns in White Muslins, plain White Muslins of all kinds. Fancy Striped White Muslins. Fancy Checked White Muslins. White Spot Muslins, in all sizes of spots. Lace Striped and Checked Muslins. White Muslins from 10c per yard. SAMPLES SENT ON APPLICATION. COUNTRY ORDERS FILLED WITH CARE. JOHN MURPHY & CO. 2343 St. Catherine St., CORNER OF METCALFE STREET. TELEPHONE NO. 3483. TERMS: CASH

THE Best Yet Offered IN REED ROCKERS \$4.95 Only. Regular value \$8.75. We have 3 different patterns equally as good which we will close out at \$4.95 each. Special values in all lines of Furniture for the balance of this month. We will store your purchases free till wanted. RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, 652 Craig Street.

ANNUAL SPRING SALE. GREAT BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND Pianos and Organs FOR IMMEDIATE PURCHASERS. C. W. LINDSAY'S Warerooms, 2366 St. Catherine St., near Peel at. 60 INSTRUMENTS. A Few Sample Bargains. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN, \$30. Payable \$3 per month or \$25 cash; 5 octaves, good tone and action, walnut case. ESTEY ORGAN, \$32. Payable \$3 per month or \$27 cash; 6 octaves, 5 stops, good tone and action, walnut case. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN, \$50. Payable \$3 per month, \$50 cash; 2 manuals, 5 stops, 5 octaves, very powerful rich tone. MUDGE & YARMOUTH ORGAN, \$45. Payable \$2.50 per month or \$35 cash; 5 octaves, 5 stops, powerful tone, good action. BELL ORGAN, \$50. Payable \$3 per month or \$50 cash; 5 octaves, 5 stops, 2 knee swells, rich tone, good action, and high top walnut case. DOHERTY ORGAN, \$65. Payable \$3 per month or \$55 cash; 12 stops; 5 octaves, 3 knee swells, very powerful tone, handsome high top walnut case. DOMINION ORGAN, \$65. Payable \$3 per month or \$55 cash; 6 octaves, 11 stops; rich, powerful tone. PIANOS. CABLE & SON'S ORGAN, \$75. Payable \$4 per month or \$60 cash; 7 octaves; iron frame; good tone and action. MARSHALL & WENDELL PIANO, \$150. Payable \$4 per month or \$110 cash; 7 1/2 octaves; very modern improvement; rich tone and good action. MORRIS UPRIGHT, \$190. Payable \$5 per month or \$175 cash; 7 1/2 octaves, every modern improvement, almost new, handsome oak, fully warranted. HEINTZMAN UPRIGHT PIANOS, \$225, \$250 and \$300. Payable \$6 monthly, discount for cash, each instrument fully warranted. CHICKERING & SONS UPRIGHT PIANO, \$300. Payable \$8 per month or \$270 cash; 7 1/2 octaves, every modern improvement; fully warranted. 60 instruments to select from. Call early and secure a bargain. C. W. LINDSAY, 2366 St. Catherine St., Near Peel St. Correspondence solicited from intending customers residing in any part of the Dominion. Philip Sheridan, B.C.L. ADVOCATE, BARRISTER & SOLICITOR MONTREAL, P.Q. OFFICE: New York Life Building. Room 705. Bell Telephone 1233.

Aunt Nora's ... Corner.

"And He who made her face so fair,
Who owned on earth her sway,
Will not refuse the slightest prayer
His mother makes in May."

It is singularly appropriate that the general intention blessed by the Pope for the associates of the League of the Sacred Heart for the month of May should be "The thirteenth centenary of England's Conversion."

As all Aunt Nora's young friends know, England was known in her Catholic days as "Our Lady's Dowry," and now after long centuries of darkness she turns once more to "The Mother of Fair Love and Holy Hope." Like Ireland, England is covered with ruins of abbeys, monasteries and convents, erected by the followers of St. Augustine. It is consoling to know that the ruin of the Church in the 16th century was not brought about by the rebellion of the people, but by the tyranny of the Crown and those who too often were more the servants of the King than of Jesus Christ. The story will be remembered of one of them who, after his downfall, at the hour of death exclaimed in bitter grief: "Had I but served my God as I have my King, He would not have abandoned me in my old age."

That was the man who destroyed the Priory of the Augustinians which stood almost upon the very spot on which Tonbridge chapel had been erected. In his pride and vanity he wanted to found a college at Oxford to perpetuate his memory, to be called Cardinal College, and to get the necessary funds he sought permission to suppress and confiscate to his own use some of the lesser monasteries. When it was attempted to get the consent of the inhabitants of the good town of Tonbridge for the nefarious scheme to destroy their Priory, they strongly objected. They were hypocritically assured that it would be better for them to have forty children from Tonbridge sent to Oxford than to have the Priory of the Augustinians, but the people of Tonbridge were not to be cajoled and they refused consent; but by violence and fraud the sacrilege was accomplished and the Priory destroyed. Cardinal College was never founded. The college endowed by sacrilege and plunder was called Christ Church, as it is to this day; and the unhappy man who sought to immortalize himself only succeeded in one thing—in suggesting to Henry VIII and the infamous Cromwell the suppression of all the monasteries in England. The late Cardinal Manning was never weary of saying that the English people were deprived of their most precious inheritance—the Catholic Faith—by violence and falsehood.

Aunt Nora's young friends often see and hear the expression "Protestant England"; at the present day this is a misnomer. No one can now call it Protestant England and speak truthfully. The number of conversions every year, the invitation of the Pope to the English people, and the recent appeal of the Anglicans to Rome, make the expression sound out of place. Rather let us, when opportunity occurs, say with loving pride, not "Protestant England," but England, "Our Lady's Dowry."

HINTS FOR GIRLS.

It's not such a difficult matter to keep your room in order. After your own particular domain is in order, learn to keep it so. Learn to dispose of things as you handle them, and while dressing yourself you will at the same time unconsciously be setting your room in order. Have a dainty little catch-all upon the bureau, or hanging near it, and whenever you see a stray thread or bit of dirt which you can pick up, don't neglect it, but let it place be in the catch-all. This precaution will make sweeping an easy task and save your room from ever having a littered look. There will be no days of "putting things to rights," for they will be right all the time, and your room will be a continual pleasure to you, as you will not count the time it requires to keep it so any more than you do that which you give to ensure personal cleanliness. It will be easier to keep your room nice than to let it go after you once know the pleasure of an orderly, dainty room, kept so by your own hands.

HAMMERING SENSE INTO HIM.

"I'm cured," declared a young fellow with good looks and an abundance of animal spirits to several of his boon companions the other evening. "You know that my sister Lena clerks down town and is frequently detained till after dark. On such occasions she walks home with a girl friend in the same establishment. Lena has always said that if any man ever tried to stop them she would make it so hot for him, that he would try to find some honest employment, and I thought I'd just test her courage for the fun of the thing. I did. When the girls were hurrying along about two blocks from home, I sprang out of an alley, stuck an empty

revolver in their faces, ordered them to throw up their hands and told them that a scream from either of them would mean immediate death. The other girl went to screaming, but Lena was loaded for bear and swiped me over the head with an iron poker that had dangled from her belt under her cloak. I tried to explain, but she was too excited to heed anything but the job she had undertaken. I was knocked down but she welked away till my scalp was slit in 20 directions. The cries of the other one brought a policeman, and even after the whole thing was explained he insisted on walking home with us to make sure of my identity. Under the impression that the policeman had clubbed me unmercifully, the old gentleman was calling for a weapon with which to annihilate him, when Lena hurriedly told the story. "I'm 23, but father kicked me around the house three times and then threw me into bed. He informed me that the average lunatic could teach me common sense, and I believed him. I've sworn off on practical jokes."—Detroit Free Press.

DEATH IN ICE-CREAM.

The death of Selina Peach, aged 14, the daughter of a labourer living at 24 Langford road, Fulham, Eng., should act as a warning to children who are tempted to indulge in cheap ice-cream as dispensed at street barrows. At the inquiry the mother stated that deceased bought some ice-cream at a barrow in the street, and the next day was drowsy, giddy, and had a bad headache. Previous to that she had been quite well. The following day she was sick, and a doctor was called, but death took place. Dr. J. Edwards, of 58 Wandsworth Bridge road, said that all the organs were healthy except the stomach, which was greatly congested from an irritant poison—ptomaine—probably set up by eating ice-cream. This common ice cream had been a frequent source of illness in the district. Death was due to exhaustion from ptomaine poisoning.

AN AUNT'S ADVICE.

BROUGHT A YOUNG LADY OUT OF THE SHADOW OF DEATH.

A REMARKABLE CASE THAT VIVIDLY SHOWS THE WONDERFUL HEALTH RESTORING POWER OF DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

From the Orangeville Banner. There is no doubt at all that many people are prejudiced against proprietary medicines, and equally no doubt many look upon the testimonials published as much in the nature of an exaggerated puff. If the Banner has been tainted with this feeling it has, so far as one medicine is concerned, had its doubts removed. We refer to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, concerning the curative qualities of which strong claims have been made, and proofs advanced in their support which seemed equally strong. But it is when one comes across in their own locality a case almost rivalling any that have been made public, that doubt disappears and conviction follows. Such a case the Banner came across and investigated and now gives the facts. The case is that of Miss Sarah Langford, an estimable young lady who resides in the neighborhood of Camilla. We were told she had been brought near to death's door and had been restored to health through the agency of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. We decided, however, to cast hearsay aside and investigate for ourselves.

We found Miss Langford the picture of health and good spirits, at her pleasant home in Camilla. In response to our inquiries as to her illness and the cause of her recovery, she expressed her willingness to satisfy our curiosity, and, as she added, relate her experience for the good of others afflicted as she was. Her story very briefly, was as follows:—"I had la grippe in the spring of 1894, I did not seem to get over the effects of the attack, and as the summer progressed became weak and listless. Any kind of work became a burden to me. After pumping a pail of water from the well, I would have to stand and hold my hands over my heart for a moment or so, it would flutter so violently. I could not go up stairs without difficulty, and towards the last would have to rest on the steps, and when I got to the top, lie down until I could recover my breath. I became a mere skeleton, my cheeks were like wax and my lips colorless. I lost all appetite and my meals often went unattended. Medicine seemed to have no effect upon me. I was getting weaker all the time, and at last began to give up hope of recovery. My parents were of course in great distress, and I knew by the looks and actions of friends who called to see me that they thought I was doomed to an early death. Then a dear lady friend died and I managed out of love for her to drag myself to her funeral. The sensation of seeing her laid away, believing that I would soon follow her, was a strange one. Shortly after this an aunt of mine, Mrs. Wm. Henderson, of Toronto, came to visit at our place. My condition troubled her very much and she insisted on my trying Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. To please her I consented, but with little hope of any good results. The effect however, was wonderful and a pleasing surprise to me. I soon began to feel more cheerful and seemed to feel stronger. Then my appetite began to improve and the color return to my cheeks and lips. From that hour I steadily gained strength, and was soon enjoying my former excellent health, and I am sincere in expressing my belief that to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do I owe my recovery."

Enquiry among neighbors corroborated Miss Langford's story as to her illness and remarkable recovery. In her case at least Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have given a striking proof that they possess wonderful merits. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapping bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Safety comes



first, in washing. What is the use of making the work easy, as long as it's risky or dangerous? What does it matter how little a thing costs, or how many prizes you get with it, if it rots and ruins the clothes? It can't be that you want to take any chances. Use Pearlina. Nothing that has ever been used for washing or cleaning is so harmless as Pearlina. It gives you the easiest, the quickest, most thoroughly economical work. Millions use Pearlina.

ANCIENT IRISH CHALICE.

BEARS REMARKABLE TESTIMONY TO THE SKILL OF THE ORIGINAL IRISH ARTIFICERS.

A unique specimen of antique church plate is at present in the ecclesiastical art factory of a Dublin firm to whom it has been entrusted for repair. It is a chalice, which bears the date 1494, and which, according to expert testimony, is one of the oldest and most valuable in the United Kingdom. Notwithstanding that it is more than 400 years old the sacred vessel is in an excellent state of preservation, and bears remarkable testimony to the skill of its original Irish artificers. The base of the chalice is hexagonal, and it is only here that it shows signs of its great age, as one of the panels has been partly worn away. The following inscription engraved around the base gives us the date of its manufacture, and tells us by whose direction it was made: "Thomas de Burgho et Grannia O'Malle me fieri fecerunt Anno Domini 1494." The cup is different from the form now generally used, and its peculiar shape and the character of the enamel inserted in diamond settings on the stem are among the proof of its antiquity. This ornamentation, in fact, is like that seen in the Tara brooch and the cross of Cong, and a close inspection reveals that not only the projections on the stem, but also the base edge were treated similarly. The eight panels of the chalice are covered with leaf decorations of a delicate and beautiful character, and the knob in the centre is remarkable for the finish of its fluted ornamentation.

The chalice itself is considered to be of the finest silver and is mercury gilt. Mr. Longfield, the curator of the Royal Dublin Society, considers it one of the most beautiful specimens of that peculiar class of Irish works he had ever seen. In the opinion of antiquarians the chalice, if offered for sale at Christie's well-known London auction mart, would not sell for less than four figures. The firm in whose possession the venerable relic remains at present are unacquainted with its history beyond the statement contained in the inscription, that "Thomas de Burgho and Grace O'Malley caused one to be made in the year of Our Lord, 1494." It is hardly necessary to state that the Grace O'Malley here referred to is not the interesting historical figure known as Grannulla, who belonged to a later generation—Boston Republic.

PATENT REPORT.

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

CANADIAN PATENTS.

- 55656—Hy. L. Miller, Kingsbury, P. Q., butter boxes.
- 55657—A. H. Durant, Montreal, chemical extinguisher.
- 55665—J. Tisdale and F. Larkins, Hamilton, O., dust pans.
- 55666—Kate H. Gilmour, Hamilton, O., face steamer.
- 55669—A. Leblanc, St. Jovite, P. Q., s'ights.
- 55671—M. Power, Toronto, Ont., R. R. track cleaner.
- 55682—J. R. Brown, Harrison, Hot Springs, B. C., wood drill.
- 55689—H. Good, Conostogo, O., wood saving fire back.
- 55690—A. Tetreault, Montreal, harvester.
- 55698—J. Yuill, Calabogie, Ont., boom chain hook and link.

AMERICAN PATENTS.

- 581508—John D. Browne, sign for cars.
- 581658—William H. Chapman, electric motor controller.
- 581599—Charles O. De Lap, and E. D. Mills, wire gate.
- 581406—Francis G. Gale, woven wire bed bottom.
- 581580—Edouard Lemyre dit Gaucher, loop-making machine.
- 581598—Emile Levesque, Paris, France, type writing machine.
- 581371—George M. Koss, injector.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

The Daily Chronicle says:—A centenarian farmer, Mr. Francis Gibson, has just died at Derwent Dale Farm, York-shire. He had been a tenant all his life of the Earl of Londesborough. He remembered the battle of Waterloo, and

TIRED MOTHERS, find help in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives them pure blood, a good appetite, and new and needed strength.

LUBY'S

RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR. STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFIES THE HAIR. CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALP. KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL. IS NOT A DYE, BUT RESTORES THE HAIR NATURALLY.

FOR THE HAIR.

IS A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING FOR LADIES' HAIR. RECOMMENDS ITSELF, ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING. IS THE BEST HAIR PREPARATION IN THE MARKET. IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FALLING OF HAIR. DOES NOT SOIL THE PILLOWSLIPS OR HEAD-DRESS.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, 50 cents a Bottle.

PRINCIPAL LABORATORY, RUE VIVIERNE, ROUEN, FRANCE. R. J. Devins, GENERAL AGENT, MONTREAL.

recalled how barrels of wool and tar were, in the event of danger, to have been set on fire at the old beacon on the raccourse at Ayton 600 feet above the level of the sea. He shaved himself till three weeks ago, and afterward enjoyed his glass of beer and his pipe. He leaves 6 children 42 grandchildren, and 49 great grand children.

DEVLIN & BRISSET,
ADVOCATES,
"New-York Life" Building,
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ROOMS 806 & 807. TELEPHONE 2275.

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& **KAVANAGH,**
ADVOCATES,
3 PLACE D'ARMES HILL.
F. T. UD-H. Q. C. A. BRANCHAUD Q. C.
H. J. KAVANAGH, Q. C.

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Sarsaparilla

and
SUGAR COATED PILLS

The Greatest of all Liver, Stomach and Blood Medicines.

A SPECIFIC FOR
Rheumatism, Gout and
Chronic Complaints.

They Cleanse and Purify the Blood.

All Druggists and
General Dealers.

SPECIALTIES OF GRAY'S PHARMACY

FOR THE HAIR:
CASTOR FLUID, 25 cents

FOR THE TEETH:
AP ONCEOUS DENTIFRICE, 25 cent

FOR THE SKIN:
WHITE ROSE LANOLIN CREAM, 25 cts

HENRY R. GRAY,
Pharmaceutical Chemist,
133 St. Lawrence Main Street
N.B.—Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with care and promptly forwarded to all parts of the city.

Pain-Killer.

(PERRY DAVIS')
A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is

Pain-Killer.

This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.
It is a simple, safe and quick cure for
Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhoea, Croup, Toothache.
TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

Accountants.

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

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

THE FARMER'S FRUIT GARDEN

BY PROFESSOR CRAIG, HORTICULTURIST, GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA.

From the Canadian Horticultural Magazine. While urging the extension of fruit culture, I would yet ask farmers to bear in mind that while all parts of Agricultural Canada, and to be more specific, Agricultural Quebec, are not equally adapted to the growth of fruits, nevertheless, I confidently believe there are few, if any, sections of the Province where the farmer cannot brighten, and add to the luxuries of his home by producing with the exercise of intelligent and well directed labor—in sufficient quantity for the use of his family—that highest and most refined commodity of nature's bounty—Fruit. As time goes on, commercial fruit growing will, as in the case of other industries, develop along the lines of the least resistance. Certain sections will produce apples better in quality than other sections, consequently apple growing will here become a specialized feature of fruit growing; other sections will do the same with regard to pears; others peaches, and so on. If we were to differentiate further it would not be straining the proposition to say that we shall some day have our special "Norhern Spy," our special "Fameuse" and our special "Baldwin" regions, as I may say we have our special "Gravenstein" locality at the present time. With the increased product, will come a keener discriminating sense, a demand for finer quality, which will of itself bring out the characteristics of the products of different sections. But pardon this digression, what I intended to say was this: it seems to me that the Quebec farmer should plant fruits to supply the needs of his own family, and if successful in doing this, then he should add such varieties of fruits as may be profitably grown and exported. Allow me to drop a hint or two relative to the farmer's "Small Fruit Garden." It is easy to find throughout Canada melancholy failures of this excellent farm adjunct. Some are not fenced, and therefore fall an easy prey to the wandering sheep that show a tendency to "bark" (up) the wrong tree; the cow that prunes well, but without wisdom; and a pig possessed of the fashionable fad of the day, *mining propensities*. Other gardens are "fenced in" so thoroughly that a horse and cultivator may not enter the exclusive precincts, and the work of hand weeding and spading falls on the boy—to be done "after the chores," or when he is not busy. In both cases the garden suffers, to say nothing of the fate of the domestic animals and the boy—that best of all domestic animals. Let us lay out our gardens so that they may be cultivated like the potato field, by horse power. A fenced lot of ground 160 feet long by 60 feet wide will contain about a quarter of an acre of ground. Run the rows the long way, and sufficiently far apart to cultivate with a "Plauet Jr." horse cultivator. This area planted with crabs, plums, blackberries, strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries and currants, with sufficient space for vegetables at one side, with proper care, will, I venture to say, give a larger return in solid satisfaction to the housewife, and pure health and enjoyment to the children, than any other area four times its size on the farm, besides giving a cash return for the sale of surplus products more than sufficient to pay the cost of cultivation and the rental of the land. It will give me pleasure to send a plan of such a garden, giving information in detail regarding varieties and methods of culture, to anyone who may feel inclined to apply for it directly, or through your secretary. A word about novelties, those attractive, fascinating, but also, so often illusive possibilities, so glowingly presented by colored lithograph and catalogue. Allow your Experiment Stations to test them for you first, then hold fast to standard varieties, making such variations as your observation and judgment may suggest. Regarding large fruits, those growing upon trees, as distinguished from the low or bush fruit-producing plants. Certain underlying principles should be borne in mind. Fruit trees—often propagated upon more or less tender stocks, liable to injury from frost, should have a deep, porous soil. A gravelly subsoil is excellent. Clay subsoil may be much improved by underdraining. Northern slopes furnishing more uniform and equal temperatures are preferable to southern aspects. Do not plant too closely—"Duchess" and "Yellow Transparent" will not crowd each other if set 24 feet apart, while "Northern Spy" is too close at 30 feet—and plant more

largely of winter varieties than of autumn or summer kinds. The latter have their spheres of usefulness, but local markets are generally overcrowded. Plant with a determination to care for the trees by cultivating them when young, and by feeding them liberally when they begin to bear. A clover crop out and allowed to remain on the orchard soil, supplemented with wood ashes, represents a plan of manuring that the orchard will appreciate. Hardy varieties are also essential. Among our hardiest winter kinds are "McIntosh Red," "Pewaukee," "Canada Red," "Winter St. Lawrence," and English "Golden Russet." I am of the opinion that it will pay fruit growers who have large blocks of summer and early autumn varieties planted, to introduce winter sorts by top grafting. If the stock is healthy, and the tree sound and hardy, there is no reason why the operation should result in failure. Let us retain only the best of our summer apples, and work with a view of increasing the number of trees and of productive winter apples in our orchards.

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WOMAN'S WORLD.

BY OUR OWN REPORTER.

The Tailor-Made Gown. THERE is a neatness and a trimness about the tailor-made gown that recommends it to many women as a desirable addition to their wardrobe...

Among the many newspring costumes displayed last week I was particularly pleased with a tailor-made gown, supplemented with one of the new flower hats that bore the usual pile of blossoms and verdure...

The Hat worn with this dress was a large broad-brimmed shape of fancy green straw with a medium jeweled crown of the same hue around which clustered a tall standing bouquet of blush roses...

Bonnets. What a world of mystery circles around this form of headgear in the male mind is exposed in the following official definition in the Century Dictionary...

Hats. A covering for the head worn by men and boys and differing from a hat chiefly in having no brim; a cap, usually of some soft material.

Hats. A covering for the head, specifically, a head dress worn in the open air, and having a crown, sides, and a brim. Hats are made of various materials, as felt, silk, straw, etc., and vary greatly in form and style...

Flowers. At this season there is a great charm in meeting flowers as you enter a house. There is a sense of gladness and welcome which one cannot define, though it is very positive in its influence...

Gilded Baskets are also very useful and effective. At any basket-shop you can choose graceful and beautiful shapes and have them gilded or painted in white and gold...

in the woods. The moss should be lifted very carefully and as little broken as possible. If done carefully, though the moss will lose some of its vividness, it will continue green all summer.

Frills of Fashion. The slender woman is the fashionable woman this season, for all the effects in dress show a tendency to diminish the size of the ordinary figure.

ABOUT WIVES. Too many men never praise their wives until after they bury them. The easiest way for a man to pack a trunk is to get his wife to do it.

ON MARRYING RICH. The preacher of the recent retreat for the Children of Mary, at the convent of the Sacred Heart, Boston, spoke a little in his closing discourse, on the subject of vocations. This, for the benefit of the younger members...

THE HOUSEHOLD. COFFEE CAKE. Use a coffee cup for a measure. Two cupfuls of brown sugar, one cupful each of molasses and very strong coffee, three quarters cupful of shortening butter and lard, or butter and dripping, one pound of raisins and currants, four cupfuls of flour, four eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls each of cloves and cinnamon...

SARDINE SANDWICHES. Buy only a good brand, and such are always small. A large sardine is not a sardine—some other fish used under that name. Lightly scrape the skin, cut off the tail and split, taking out the backbone. If the halves are in good shape, lay them on thin slices of whole-wheat bread and butter, and spread evenly with a layer of freshly prepared horseradish, covering with another slice. If the fish is broken, or a paste is preferred, work the fish and horseradish together to a paste, and spread on the bread. If you have no horseradish, make a paste of the fish, lemon juice and a dash of cayenne pepper. The sandwiches may be cut into fanciful shapes and served on a plate garnished with lettuce.

COCOANUT BLANCMANGE. One quart of rich milk, four table-spoonfuls of cornstarch dissolved in one cupful of the milk, with three table-spoonfuls of sugar. When the milk begins to boil, stir in the mixture, and as it thickens, beat in lightly two cupfuls of cocoanut. Put in molds on ice. Serve with cream and sugar. A little yellow orange peel may be cooked in the milk for a flavor. Take out before cooling.—The Housekeeper.

VEAL FRITTERS. One cupful of minced veal, one cupful of milk, two eggs, salt, pepper, one tea-spoonful of flour. Mix well, dip in flour, fry in hot oil.

NERVOUS Troubles are due to impoverished blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier and NERVE TONIC.

For Sick Women. Has your doctor failed to cure you? I am an experienced woman's nurse, and I have a Home Treatment for your weakness which will not fail. I will forward full private and description of my remedy upon receiving your address with stamp. I wish to reach those women only who require assistance, hence I adopt this method, as I explain fully by letter. My remedy is the action of my medicine. Mrs. E. Woods, 578 St. Paul St., Montreal.

and fruit; mine, like a tree blasted with an occasional sprout that lends hope of fruition; but so frail that the first cold wave of despondency deadens and withers it. As a neighbor she embodies those qualities expressed in the words of the Master: "Do unto others as you would that they should do to you. I am content to do by him as well as he has done by me and too frequently fall short of that standard. The day is never so dark but the bright light beyond beckons her on as a beacon of hope; despondency darkens my vision and obscures from view anything favorable the future might show. Thus in all the noble attributes of life she towers above me as the forest pine above the stunted fig bush. During a continuous companionship of over twenty-two years I have been sensible to these superior qualities, and I have been always honest enough to say so. She combines characteristics quintuple in quality, and in her affections assumes the place of mother, wife, sister, friend. All in all she is the apple of my eye, my best beloved in whom I am well pleased. She is my wife, I see her and have known her all these years. She condones my faults, finds excuses for my errors, sympathizes with me in sorrow and strengthens me in adversity. Hence I say "our better"; such she will ever be to me!

THE SOUTHERN WOMAN. The Southern woman taken as a whole, and in the lump, is essentially feminine. Her femininity is bred in the bone, so to speak, and she does not relinquish it if she relinquishes it at all—without struggle and disappointment. The native born Southern woman may have sense and sensibility and vanity, and a certain degree of invincibility to circumstances, but she likes to be dominated by men. She must have some masculine mortal to believe in, to look up to, and to consult in emergency; whether the crisis be weighty or of slight moment; whether it be the choosing of a husband or the particular shade of a ball-gown. In the typical Southern household one hears little of woman's rights. One hears little of man's rights, either; his prerogatives and privileges have been established and guarded too long and too jealously to admit of even the suggestion of argument. To use a New England phrase, one "senses" the masculine ascendancy all over the house, just as the odor of the honeyuckle on the front porch steals somehow into the remotest back room, and the hint of something delightful being cooked for dinner apprises the nostrils up stairs. The Southern woman may have thought a little on the subject of woman's rights, and may have actually read two or three articles on the subject, with a half-formed suspicion in her mind that part of what the writer said was true. She may even regard the woman's side of the woman's rights question as logical and reasonable, and worthy of serious thought; but, if convinced at last that she is entitled to rights, she regards them as very futile indeed, and is fully aware, in her innermost soul, that she had much rather throw them away and be happy, and go on in the old fashion, worshipping her menfolk and being loved by them simply because she is what she is.

In a typical Southern household the masculine element is the pivot on which everything else depends, and delights to be represented by a mere boy of even-temper, or by an infirm and irritable great uncle or grand father, or husband, brother, cousin, son, even by a relation in law and not in fact; it is all the same, whether deserving or not deserving the male element rules the roost. Whatever the male member likes must be procured at any cost; hours for going in and coming out, for eating and drinking, for repose or play, or social obligation, are arranged with solicitude regard for his convenience so writes Virginia Taliaferro in Leslie's Weekly.

THE HOUSEHOLD. WHAT TEN DOLLARS A WEEK WILL DO. In the May Ladies' Home Journal Mrs. T. Rorer shows that a family of two with one servant can live well on an expenditure of eight dollars a week for food in Philadelphia and the East, six dollars in the South and ten dollars in New England. These figures, she says, cover milk, flour, meat and marketing, as well as groceries, and are based upon the presumption that the woman of the family is a practical housekeeper. "Last summer," Mrs. Rorer writes, "I was superintending very closely and carefully my own household, which numbered at the time eight persons, and without the slightest difficulty I arranged an exceedingly attractive table with an expenditure of only ten dollars per week, and this covered everything used on the table, three meals a day. To do this I purchased beef by the loin, taking out the fillet, using it as a roast one day for dinner; made stock from the bones and rough pieces, quite enough to last for half the week. The back was taken off and cut into steaks, and the tough, lean end divided, one portion being used for Hamburg steaks and the other for a brown stew with vegetables. From this one loin, which cost one dollar and seventy-five cents, I had sufficient stock for three days, and meat for four dinners, freshly cooked for each meal, making an average cost of forty-four cents a meal."

Mrs. Rorer also states that a family of six, with two servants, "can live quite well with an expenditure for the table of fourteen dollars a week. When people



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spoonful of flour, and sufficient bread to absorb the milk lightly. Break bread and milk thoroughly by beating with a fork; stir in the well-beaten eggs and season with the veal and flour. Drop by spoonfuls, like pancakes, and fry in hot drippings or equal parts of butter and lard.

Heat together 90 parts of spermaceti, fifty parts of gum arabic, 50 parts of borax, 120 parts of glycerine and 750 parts of rain or distilled water, with constant stirring until complete solution is achieved. Let cool, and fill into suitable bottles, which must be thoroughly stoppered. Directions: Take one ounce of good starch, and add just enough cold water to make a paste, carefully rubbing with a spoon until all lumps are broken down. To one pint of boiling water add five table-spoonfuls of this liquid, pour the whole over the starch paste, and boil for not less than half an hour. These proportions are intended for collars, cuffs and fine shirt bosoms. For other articles less of the liquid is required.—National Druggist.

HOW TO MAKE LIMWATER. Take a lump of pure lime as large as a goose egg and put in a quart glass jar; fill the jar with cold water and let stand. What is not absorbed by the water will remain in the bottom; then fill the jar again with water. Two table-spoonfuls to a tumbler of milk is the right proportion.

PLAIN MUSHROOM STEW. First cut off the part of the stems that grows underground. Wash the mushrooms carefully and remove the skin from the top, and if large ones cut them in quarters. Put the mushrooms into a saucepan, and for each pint allow one table-spoonful of water, a heaping table-spoonful of butter, lightly dredged with flour, and some salt and cayenne pepper. Cover the pan and put it at the side of the fire until the butter has melted, then put it where its contents will simmer for fifteen minutes. Turn into a heated covered dish and quickly serve.

EGG FLIP. This tonic and appetizer is made by heating the yolk of an egg with one tea-spoonful of powdered sugar until it is very light and smooth; then add three tea-spoonfuls of wine, and again beat before adding three tea-spoonfuls of water or part lemon juice and water. Last, stir in the well-beaten white, turn into a delicate glass, and serve. All the ingredients should be very cold.

Household Hints. Never cover potatoes. To give a gloss to collars and cuffs, mix a little turpentine with the starch. Salted popcorn is sometimes used in place of salted almonds at dinners. Choose large kernels, and, after slightly browning in butter, salt to taste. To keep food hot, cover it closely and set it in the oven in a pan of hot water. This will prevent it from drying. Mustard water is very effective for removing disagreeable odors from the hands. Rice water is a refreshing drink for invalids and may be made as follows:—Wash three ounces of rice in several waters and then put them in a stewpan with a quart of water and one ounce of raisins; boil gently for half an hour; strain through a coarse hair sieve and set aside to cool; when cold it will be ready for use.

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Bank Dividends and Annual Meetings. LA BANQUE VILLE MARIE. Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the capital stock of this institution has this day been declared for the half year ending 31st May, 1897, and that the same will be payable at the head office in this city on and after the first day of June next. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the head office, 183 St. James Street, in this city, on Tuesday, 15th of June next, at noon. By order of the Board. W. WEIR, President. Montreal, 21st April, 1897. H-5

MONTREAL CITY & DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK. The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at its office, St. James Street, on Tuesday, 4th May next, at One O'Clock P. M. for the reception of the Annual Reports and Statements, and the election of Directors. By order of the Board. H. Y. BARBEAU, Manager. Montreal, April 1st, 1897.

LA BANQUE JACQUES-CARTIER. DIVIDEND No. 63. Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three (3) per cent for the current half year, equal to six per cent per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its bank office in this city, on and after Tuesday, the first day of June next. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of this institution, in Montreal, on Wednesday, the 18th day of June next, at 11 o'clock to be taken at noon. By order of the Board. TANCREDE BIENVENU, General Manager. 41-4.

FOR SALE FOR THE MILLION. Kindling, \$2.00. Cut Maple, \$2.50. Tamara Blocks, \$1.75. Mill Blocks—Seven lengths—\$1.50. J. G. HARRIS & CO., Richmond Square. Tel. 9353.

IRISH TAXATION.

The Views of an Irish Nationalist on the Subject.

Some Serious Losses Which the System Has Caused in Ireland.

"An Irish Nationalist," writing in the Pall Mall Gazette, says: Whatever may be the decision to which Parliament may come with regard to the matter of Irish taxation, no good purpose can be served by ignoring the case on either side. Especially are we bound to look with care into every easy formula which seems alluringly simple. Taxation is a complex matter, depending on time, place, circumstance, and occasion; and in no way can it be looked upon as a matter of mere quantitative science. Granting the "economic man" (that unthinkable monster), granting the absence of all local, tribal, and national feeling, full "fluidity of labour" and complete isolation of every individual human being, then, indeed, Mr. Courtney's treatment of the problem leaves nothing to be desired. He thinks, as Adam Smith did, that the colonies—or rather, I should, perhaps, say the colonies—would have no reason to complain if they were taxed in the same way as their fellow subjects at home. Care being taken to see that any natural difference (Smith instances short-lived colonial beer) should be taken into account. Paying tax on tea in Boston, and paying equal tax on tea in London, seemed to Smith self-evident justice. One thing comes into one's mind at once when such a statement is made—Why submit a budget to the House of Commons at all if fiscal uniformity is of itself enough? One can understand submitting accounts and appropriations to the House to ensure honest dealing with the public funds, but in the putting on or taking off of taxes what does it matter how that is done? It will at once occur to the mind

THAT FISCAL PROPOSALS ARE MADE

in order that the representatives of the people may see that the taxes are imposed in the manner most convenient and least irritating for the taxpayers. Now, as long as there are no marked geographical differences this plan is admirable. But when there is any great diversity in fiscal matters, as in all other matters of government, the representative system is certain to operate unfairly. It is not by accident that the beer duties have hitherto remained so light, while the whiskey duties have grown heavier and heavier.

The fact that English members are 465, while Irish, Scotch and Welsh members are only 205, may help to the understanding of the difference. It may be said that if the evil is inherent in the representative system, and if the majority must determine what the uniform tax is to be, there is no good calling out against it. Supposing so, it is still clear that considerations of convenience do come in to determine the imposition of a tax, and that the majority have the power to enforce the method best adapted to their own wants and means; and, therefore, Mr. Courtney's argument is only part of the general principle that no general law can press unfairly upon a minority since all alike are subject to it. Indeed, this was Mr. Percival's argument on the penal laws. "What have you to complain of?" he asked. "You say certain oaths are imposed upon you, but these same oaths are binding upon us too." And, drawing the distinction between necessities and luxuries, he went on to say that exclusion from office could never be looked upon as a wrong, as office was of grace and not of right. Had you suffered in your rights of citizenship, he said, then you might fairly complain.

YOU TURN BACK A HUNDRED YEARS

and you find other large-minded men holding the creed that there was nothing wrong in compelling Catholics to go to State worship, as Protestants were equally bound to go. Such is the use of catchwords. If uniformity of taxation over diverse localities (I avoid for the moment the word nations) can never press unfairly, then, having burned our Bentham, let us rejoice in our rightousness. But if taxation is a part, and a very difficult part, not of a pure science, but of the art of human government in its multiplied details, then nothing is gained by flinging a verbal nostrum at us. Let us see if local wants have been, as a matter of fact, taken into account by Finance Ministers. The nearest case to hand is the Budget of 1853 itself. Three "localities" are there specially referred to—Scotland, Ireland, and Lancashire. The first two were mulcted so that the third might be relieved; and more than one member asked, "Were they ever to be done fretting Manchester?" In the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer Ireland is dealt with at considerable length; arguments are used to show that the changes to be made were really in her favor, and one thought of the "individual" test seems never to have entered any head in the House of Commons then. Mr. Cobden, perhaps, came nearest; but his tone may be understood from one extract, a fair average sample:—"Gentlemen who represent Irish constituencies will not like to vote for the extension of this (income) tax to Ireland, nor for the increase in the spirit duty; but I say this most emphatically, the thing will be done whether you agree to it or not."

THERE WE HAVE THE TRUE ENGLISH ACCENT;

the good old manner led to Yorktown. Now, the curious thing is that no one (saying Mr. Cobden, of Lancashire) ever dreamt of the "fiscal uniformity" dogma, or the great saving truth that it is the individual and not the country which is to be considered. You see that formula was not needed then for sheltering injustice; it is only needed now. Can individuals be so segregated? Granting that drunken A, B, C, (to take Mr. Courtney's argument in the way he presents it) have no cause of complaint, does Mr. Courtney seriously mean that D, E, F,

and all the other letters are in no way concerned? Who are the ratepayers? Are they the whiskey-consumers? If whiskey drinking causes poverty and crime and disease, have sober people no concern in the matter? Taking the righteous argument that the taxes are really fines, why should the fines be in no way applicable to local purposes? Indeed, the doctrine of fines is a surrender of the whole position. Only, one cannot rest upon it, because it is mere cant. The statement of every Chancellor of the Exchequer on whiskey duties concerns itself mainly on the consideration of what point taxation may profitably be pressed to; as of course a point might be reached when the yield would really be diminished owing to the diminution, and

MR. COURTNEY'S UNCTUOUS EXCUSE

was never even hinted at. If the whiskey duties are not intended to be purely fiscal then let us not weary our selves by beating the air. They may be looked at from the Gothenburg standpoint, and applied to the relief of local burdens. Only it is funny to think that beer drunkness gets off without a caution, while whiskey-tipping even—nay, whiskey at dinner—is to be fined. Good old comfortable English hypocrisy! Granting, however, all the doctrine of uniformity to be true as to individuals, why is the tax on beer not doubled? You see this would not blot out the blessed word "uniformity." Again, what becomes of the taxes when they are paid? Do they go to the moon? Is it nothing to the "Celtic fringe" that the bulk of the labour giving and town-developing expenditure is in England, and that, at any rate in Ireland, the money, or the commodities that pay for the money, might as well be cremated and destroyed?

A coetly establishment is kept going in Ireland in which the Irish taxpayer is in no way interested. It was fashioned to maintain your State Church, which you abandoned, and your Garrison party, who now say you have betrayed them. We had no voice in that expensive luxury. But great dockyards, harbours, fortifications are built out of our moneys, to say nothing of the interest on a debt incurred to spread your commerce, of which we have little share.

You kept us from the seas by your Navigation Act of 1650; you DESTROYED OUR MANUFACTURES BY THE LEGISLATION

of Charles II., and yet in 1758 we did not owe one penny of public debt. Liabilities were then incurred for you to maintain England's place in the world. When you find us then poor, shiftless, demoralized under your hands, you, making yourself a sleeping partner in the whiskey trade, stop all our attempts at reform and restraint of the traffic, and then ingeniously say, "All things are equal now; let us be happy."

The Irish Sea rolls between the islands, and makes all these doctrines vain. We are as commercially underdeveloped from England as Canada is. Had Canada to pay up like Ireland how could she have developed her resources as she has done? In the rosy days of political economy we were taught that absenteeism really did not matter in the least. Absentee government seems now to present the same pleasant argument in another way. It really does not matter what you pay in any part of the world, provided that at the seat of government others pay the same.

MR. HAVEMEYER.

A LEADING AMERICAN MERCHANT BECAME A CATHOLIC BEFORE HIS DEATH.

The death of Theodore A. Havemeyer, one of the leading members of the business executive of the Sugar Trust, was invested with more than usual interest from his sudden conversion to the Catholic faith five hours before his death.

The illness which ended his life had its origin in a cold which he contracted while driving at his country home near Mahwah.

On Sunday morning he began to complain of terrible pains in the stomach and took to his bed. The attending physicians suspected appendicitis, but the low vitality of the patient made an operation impossible. Mr. Havemeyer then realized that he was dying.

It was then after 10 P.M. Sunday. Round his bed were grouped his wife, whom he had married thirty-four years ago and who is an ardent Catholic; his sons, C. H., H. O. and F. C.; his married daughters, Mrs. Butler Duncan and Mrs. Tiffany, all of whom had been bred in the faith of their mother.

"While I can help my fellow creatures and do some good," he used to say, "it matters not which church I attend."

And so he had gone wherever Mrs. Havemeyer chose to take him. With liberality he had subscribed to the church charities; he had supported and endowed many Catholic schools.

But somehow he had always stopped short at the snapping of the slender ties that bound him to the Baptist faith, in which his forefathers had lived and in which he had been brought up.

On his death bed, however, he decided upon the step, and Father O'Farrell, of the church of the Holy Innocents, received a message summoning him to Mr. Havemeyer's house, 244 Madison avenue. Five hours later he was dead.

Dying at fifty-eight, he leaves a fortune of \$15,000,000, a superb farm and country seat at Mahwah and a town house which is one of the sights of New York. The funeral service was held on Thursday at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

A dispatch from Windsor, Ont., says: Ninety-five hogs have almost occasioned a rebellion in Kingsville. The farmers had sold them to a Leamington man, and when Inspector McEachran declared that hog cholera existed and ordered them killed the buyer compelled the farmers to return his money. The farmers then got County Councillor Fox to protest to the Dominion Government, and another examination was arranged to be held by Dr. Wilson, sr., of London, Golden of Windsor and Perdue of Kingsville. When the vets arrived Dr. McEachran insisted on killing at least 12 of the animals. After examining their internal organs he declared that they had pneumonia and ordered them all destroyed.

Note and Comment.

At a meeting recently held in this city Hon. Mr. Hackett declared that the Flynn Government, if returned to power, would spend \$100,000 on education. According to the Provincial Secretary it is the intention of the Conservative administration to give free elementary education and free text books and place the system in such a position that it will be second to none.

The San Francisco Monitor refers to the subject of the color of the Irish flag, in a recent issue. It says:

"The assertion, common enough, that the ancient color of the Irish flag was blue, and that the modern green was produced by a blend with orange to symbolize the union of North and South desired by the United Irishmen, will not bear investigation. A century and a half before the date of the United Irishmen the Irish vessels sailing into the Hague bore a green flag with a gold harp."

The Buffalo Union and Times in a recent issue says:

"Tommy Ryan's nationality" is a mooted question in the sporting world just now. "Tommy Ryan" is merely the "ring name" of one of the many cheap pugs with which the country is cursed. It appears the fellow's right name is Joseph Youngs. It is a well-known fact that many of these "mixed-breed" scrappers who carry Irish names have no more Irish blood in their veins than has a bologna sausage.

The same may be said of a number of the pugilists in Montreal.

The other day a well known Irish Catholic complained to me that he receives but very small support from his fellow Irish Catholics in his line of business and that the major portion of their custom was given to those who were of different belief. This is not the only Catholic business man that has spoken to me on this subject. The complaint appears to be a just one and I think that measures should be taken to end it. People of other nationalities and beliefs support their own business men, but Catholics apparently never think of doing this. It is but reasonable when the same goods can be obtained for the same price as elsewhere to purchase from business men of our own race and religion.

It would appear that the mission of a scientist on this earth is to make every one uncomfortable. The following from an English exchange explains:—The leading medical societies of Paris and Germany have published a protest against the evils of excessive coffee-drinking. These evils, they declare, are almost as serious as those of alcoholism, and the victim of excessive coffee-drinking finds the habit as hard to overcome as does the victim of alcohol. The circular protests against the use of coffee by growing children, which it asserts is becoming more common every year. The symptoms of coffee-poisoning are insomnia, depression of spirits, lack of appetite, and nausea.

The "new woman" has no time to devote to her home, and this has led to a curious situation in a New York family. Alfred Gluck's wife, who is suing for a separation, is met by the defendant's answer that the whole trouble in his establishment arose from the fact that Mrs. Gluck belonged to so many women's societies that she had no time whatever to give to her domestic affairs, and the defendant was compelled to bring his half sister in to look after his establishment. It is an interesting addendum to Mr. Gluck's testimony that he mentioned casually that his wife occasionally "knocked him breathless." There is, however, no apparent intention on his part to make her Fitzsimmons attainments the result of her belonging to so many women's societies.

Father William J. Hill, pastor of St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, who returned from Rome a few days ago, brought two relics that were given to him by the Bishop of Narni, when Father Hill visited the Vatican. One is a portion of the body of St. Paul, the patron saint of the church, and the other a relic of the virgin martyr St. Perpetua. The relics consist of very small portions of the skeletons of the saints, and are authenticated, Father Hill says, by documents attested by the Bishop of Narni.

They are now in the possession of Bishop McDonnell of the Diocese of Long Island. The relic of St. Paul will be exposed in the church on June 13, the festival day of the saint. It will rest in a reliquary that is now being prepared by Father Hill. The present repository of the bones is a metallic case, oval in shape, and with a glass top one inch in diameter.

There was an interesting occurrence at Philadelphia last week, when Archbishop Ryan, on the occasion of the ceremonies attending his silver jubilee, addressed the children of the deaf and dumb institution. Of the several hundred odd children not one heard what the Archbishop said, but they all understood him. The superintendent of the institution stood beside the Archbishop, and as he spoke translated his words to the children by means of the sign language. Probably not one of those who were present were aware that the system by which Dr. Crouter talked to the children by means of his fingers was the creation of a Catholic priest. He was the Abbé Charles Michael de l'Épee, who was born in Versailles on November 25, 1712. After being admitted to the priesthood he was appointed a canon in the Cathedral of Troyes. Calling one day upon a neighbor, Abbé de l'Épee found that she had two daughters who were deaf and dumb, that a benevolent priest had endeavored to convey some ideas to them by pictures, but that he was dead and there was no one who could teach them. He resolved to undertake their instruction, but he was totally unaware of any works on the subject. The idea of using natural signs and gestures was unquestionably original

with him. From 1755, the date of the first establishment of a school for deaf mutes, till his death in Paris, December 23, 1789, he supported the school entirely at his own expense. Even in his seventy-sixth year he deprived himself of fire in his own room in order to sustain his school. A bronze statue has been erected to his memory at Versailles and a bas relief placed in the Church of St. Sulpice.

As a recreation and a means of athletic development boxing is a very good institution, but the "manly art" when descended to prize fighting is a barbarous and uncivilized profession. There were no less than four deaths from blows delivered in prize-fights during a fortnight and it is certainly high time for the Legislating bodies of this continent to take drastic measures to put an end to pugilistic encounters. This is what the Philadelphia Times has to say on the subject: "The law never meant to legalize what is in fact prize-fighting or any of the brutalities of the prize ring, and all these exhibitions of boxing matches under pretence of compliance with law are simply matches made between pugilists of local fame and lack the brutal elements of a prize fight only by the enforced use of gloves which are presumed to temper the blows to avoid fatal consequences. The fact that two such exhibitions within a week have resulted in death should be an admonition to the Pennsylvania Legislature to inquire into the necessity for more stringent legislation to prevent a repetition of these brutal contests."

If these contests cannot be stopped in any other way the Legislature should pass an act entirely prohibiting such exhibitions. Private boxing as a matter of athletic exercise would not be affected by such legislation, and it seems evident that all public exhibitions of boxing are only prize-fights, tempered to some degree in their brutality by the kind of gloves required to be used. There is no need for sparring exhibitions at all, and it would be well for Pennsylvania to take the lead in abolishing them entirely.

Under existing laws the brutal victory of a prize fight, as in the case of Corbett and Fitzsimmons, reaps tens of thousands of dollars as the fruits of a victory that is chiefly one of brute force by sparring exhibitions in the theatres of the country. Each of our successful bruisers in turn, beginning with Sullivan and continuing with Corbett and Fitzsimmons, have been inspired to their contests chiefly by the money they could gather from the prurient tastes of others by exhibitions as pugilistic victims on the boards of our theatres, and any law that will end such questionable gains by prize-fights would be heartily commended by the public. Certainly two deaths in one week point with emphasis to the necessity of prohibitive legislation, and we hope that Pennsylvania will take the lead in relegating all the elements of a prize-fight from the athletic exercise of boxing.

The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination to the priesthood of the Rev. Thomas J. Kennedy, who is known throughout Long Island as "the knower priest," will be held at St. Malachy's Orphanage, Brooklyn, on June 27th. Father Kennedy started out in line as a soldier. He entered the service of the Union Army as a drummer boy, and was wounded in the left arm in the second battle of Bull Run. The idea of leading a religious life was conceived by him while suffering in a hospital in Washington, where the kind and attentive treatment of the Sisters of St. Vincent made a lasting impression upon him. On his restoration to health he asked for and obtained adoption into the Brooklyn diocese, and immediately began his studies in the Catholic Seminary, in Allegany, N.Y. Although at the time advanced in years, he made up for the loss of early study by steady application, and at the end of six years was ordained a priest by the late Bishop Ryan of Buffalo. Father Kennedy was the pastor of the Catholic Church at Corona, L. I., for five years, but owing to shattered health and sufferings from the wound received on the battle field, which prevented him from giving to the parish the attention he felt he ought to give, he resigned. He was then appointed to his present charge, where he looks after the spiritual interests of the boys.

John Hatch, Worcester street, Birmingham, was bitten on one of his hands by a stray cat in the month of January, which entered his house, and Hatch went to a local hospital, where his hand was attended to, and he apparently recovered from the wound. A few days ago, however, he became very sick, and was again taken to the hospital and examined. It was then found that he was suffering from hydrophobia and although carefully treated he died.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS

There was no quotable change in prices of cheese yesterday, 10c to 10½c being the range, but the public cable dropped to 4½c. This has no significance, however, as private cables have been quoting that figure for some time now.

Butter continues to decline, 15½c is the top price for creamery in jobbing lots, although some small parcels might command more. The continued absence of demand in this market is a surprise to many who expected that around 15c there would be a call for butter.

In eggs a fair business was reported, the demand being good for small lots, and prices were unchanged at 9c to 9½c per dozen.

There was no change in maple product, business being quiet. Syrup sold at 4½c to 5c per lb. in wood; 50c per small tin, and 55c to 60c for large ones. Sugar brought 6½c to 7c per lb.

The demand for beans continues slow and prices are nominally unchanged at 55c to 60c in car lots, and at 65c to 70c in a jobbing way.

UTICA, N. Y., May 3.—At the Utica Board of Trade to-day the following sales of cheese were made:—120 boxes large white at 9½c; 110 boxes large colored at 10½c; 596 boxes large colored at 10c; 65 boxes large colored at 10½c; 66 small boxes at 10½c; 165 small boxes at 10c; 610 boxes small at 10½c; 140 boxes small at 11c; 764 boxes small skims on commission; 7 packages creamery butter at 17c; 35 packages do. at 18c.

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For Drawing Room
A very handsome Carpet Square with Elegant Bordering, measurement 4 by 5 yards, \$1.40.

For Sitting Room
An elegant Scotch Made Carpet Square, with Fringed ends. Size, 3½ by 4 yards, \$3.10.

For Breakfast Room
A very serviceable Carpet Square in pretty designs and suitable colors. 3 by 3 yards, \$1.95.

For Morning Room
A very superior Carpet Square fringed and bordered, 2½ by 3 yards, \$2.40.

For the Library
An Extra Heavy Scotch Rug, rich and suitable design, 3 by 3½ yards, \$3.40.

For Music Room
A rich and artistic imported Rug in very choice colors. Size 4 yards by 4 yards, \$5.15.

For Bedroom
A highly serviceable Scotch Carpet Square. Size 3 by 3½ yards, \$2.30.

For Spare Bedroom
A very pretty Carpet Square, fringed and bordered. Size 3 by 2½ yards, \$1.65.

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Curtains for Villas.

White Lace Curtains, in a variety of patterns and in all sizes; sale price from 25c pair.

Cream Lace Curtains in all newest patterns and in all sizes; sale price from 75c pair.

Real Delhi Curtains, hand printed, fast colors, suitable for city, country, or seaside residences; sale price \$2.50 pair.

Oriental Stripe Curtains, in good colorings, all sizes; sale price from \$1.35 pair.

Rich Chenille Curtains, in handsome colors, with borders and heavily fringed ends; sale price from \$2.85 pair.

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The values in this department are of special interest to Families freshening up their country and seaside residences.

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500 Window Shades in Cream, Light Green and Drab, fitted on Hartshorn Rollers, and ready to put up, 37 inches by 5 feet, 30c.

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Live Stock Markets.

LONDON, May 3.—Although trade in cattle was slow the tone of the market was firm and the advance in prices noted last week was maintained. Choice States sold at 11½c, Argentinians, 10½c, and Canadians, 10½c. The sheep trade was steady. Young States sold at 13c and Argentinians at 12c.

A private cable received from Liverpool reported trade in cattle weaker and noted a decline of 3c per lb. since this day week. Choice States sold at 11½c and Canadians at 11c.

Messrs. John Old & Son, live stock salesmen, of London, Eng., write W. H. Beaman, live stock agent of the Board of Trade, under date of April 19th, as follows:—The number of beasts on offer at the Deptford market to date comprised 3,221 head, which met a steady trade at the following rates, viz.:—2,607 from the United States making 5½d to 5½d, exceptional 4½d to 5½d, and 614 from South America, 4½d to 5½d. The 3,615 sheep put on offer to-day were all South Americans, and met a brisk trade at 6d.

MONTREAL, May 4.—The live stock export season for 1897 will be in full swing by the end of this week, as there are eight vessels advertised to sail, and each one will carry a full cargo of live stock, and from present indications the season promises to be an unusually active one. The bulk, if not all the space on regular lines has been engaged for this month to most ports, and there is a good enquiry at present from American shippers, but so far we only hear of one vessel being secured by them at 45s, without being insured, and this figure has been bid freely for others, which will no doubt lead to business in the near future. The tone of the freight market is very firm, and the advance in rates noted in our last Liverpool and London has been fully maintained, with recent engagements to the former port at 50s, and to the latter port at 45s, without insurance. Cables to day from both Liverpool and London were of a conflicting character, some reporting values firm while others noted a decline as compared with last week's. This news was somewhat discouraging to shippers on the event of their making their first shipments from this port this season, and especially as most of them have paid pretty stiff prices in the country for their stock. The local market for export cattle was fairly active, and a good business was done at 4c, 4½c, 4½c, and shippers would have willingly paid 5c for really fine steers. Advice from some Western Ontario points state that good cattle are becoming scarce, and farmers are firm at 4½c per lb. in the barns.

The offerings of live stock at the East End Abattoir market were 600 cattle, 25 sheep, 50 spring lambs, and 500 calves. Although receipts were again large, there was a decided firmer feeling in the market and prices for good to choice cattle advanced ½c per lb. There was a marked improvement in the demand from shippers for all good to choice stock, and, as there was more buyers than usual on the market for this class, the competition was keener and holders found no difficulty in making sales at the above advance. The quality of the bulk of the stock coming forward could hardly be better, and buyers had little trouble in satisfying their wants. Choice butchers' cattle sold at 4½c to 4½c; good at 3½c to 4½c; fair at 3c to 3½c; common at 2½c to 3c per lb. live weight. The supply of sheep was small, for which the demand was limited and only of a local character, sales being made at from \$3 to \$5 each. Spring lambs were in good demand, and as the offerings were not excessive, prices ruled steady at from \$2 to \$4 each, as to quality. Calves were plentiful and cheap, selling at from 50c to \$4 each, as to size and quality.

At the Point St. Charles live stock market there was a fair run of export cattle, and sales were made at 4½c to 4½c per lb; and shippers state they would pay 5c for prime steers. The receipts of live hogs were small, there being only 75 head offered, and prices were firmer at \$5.20 to \$5.25 per 100 lbs.

Telegraphic reports have just been collected as to the seeding operations in Manitoba and the Northwest. These reports are very gratifying, showing that the season has opened most auspiciously. In some districts wheat is even now well up and fully three weeks ahead of last year. There appears to be a large increase in a re-arg.

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