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PRICE FIVE CENTS

RECENT HAPPENINGS IN EUROPE, THE NEW_

Vol. XLVIII. No. 48.

OUR REGULAR WEEKLY REVIEW.

over the land. Could there be a more ; opportune time for seeking anew lease of power, especially when delay gives a chance to the Liberals to organize and to formulate a popular policy, and to the Irish nationalists to unite under a capable leader who can count Parliamentary life is unfounded. The upon the hearty and loyal support of announcement that he intended to rehis followers?

Morley to the grant of \$150,000 to tribute to the literary ability and Lord Kitchener as a reward for his personal urbanity of Mr. McCarthy victory in the Soudan was futile. al- could be forthcoming. though his denunciation of the desecration of the Madhi's remains was very effective, and will doubtless be useful when the general election comes on. Mr. Balfour made a clever excuse for the evidently brutal act, but aumitted that it violated every ride of good taste. Lord Kitchener occu, ied a seat in the gallery of the House dering the debate, and must have felsome remorse at his conduct. It is a good thing to be a British general. When he triumphs he obtains givery and money and a peerage. The Poor triumph is due get nothing. They must keep on marching and lighting : and if they don't keep their have cropped like convicts they will be courtmartialed and imprisoned, as the soldiers at Halifax have learned to their

There is a good deal of talk in Eng- The most noteworthy event which lish political circles about the possi- has happened recently in connection bility of a general election being held with Ireland was the annual meeting during the coming autumn. The whip of the Irish National League of Great of the Conservative party, Captain Britain, to which attention is colled Middleton, found it necessary to give in another page in this issue of the an official denial to the rumor; but | "True Witness." Under the presihis statement was so worded as to dency of Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., justify the misgivings of a large num- the League has done a vast amount ber of members on his side of the of good work since its foundation House of Commons, who have no de- seventeen years ago; and it is as vigsire to be put to the expense and risk onous and united to-day as ever. If of a general election so long as it can proof of this were wanted it was supbe postponed. Several considerations, plied by a recent municipal election in however, easily suggest themselves in an Irish ward in Liverpool, where the favor of a dissolution this year-con- League's candidate, Mr. Thomas siderations from the point of view of Burke, was opposed by a factionist, the Salisbury Government. The Lib- Mr. J. P. Kelly, who called himself an eral party is disrupted, the Irish, "Independent." Mr. Burke received party divided, the country is prosper- 680 votes, and Mr. Kelly only 303. ous, the army has been victorious, There are great rejoicings over the deand a wave of imperialism has swept feat of the representative of disunion.

It is gratifying to learn that the rumor that Mr. Justin McCarthy, whose "Reminiscences" are having a large sale throughout the United Kingdom, was about to retire from tire called forth columns of eulogistic references in the British newspapers The opposition offered by Mr. John of all shades of politics. No better

The Catholic Umon of Glasgow is rendering immense service to Catholic interests. Its main object is to see that Catholics get their fair share of representation on public bodies, such as Parish Councils and School Boards, The Central Council is composed of the Vicar General, the rectors of each of the parishes in the city and two lay delegates from each of the latter. elected by popular vote. Whenever occasion offers the Union takes a hand in municipal and parliamentary elecsoldiers to whose brave efforts the tions. It is increasing in importance and usefulness every year.

The anniversary of the death of England's greatest statesman and Ireland's greatest English friend, Mr. Gladstone, was commemorated by a special service in Hawarden Church, which was largely attended. Mrs. The Supreme Court of France has Gladstone who is recovering from the granted a new military trial to Capt. effects of the terrible bereavement at-Dreyfus. It will be held at Reimes, | tended the church later in the day, so that interference from the Paris The Rev. Stephen Gladstone, one of ing it. He was prefect of studies. mobs may be rendered impossible. the dead statesman's sons, officiated, professor of rhetoric, and occupied President Loubet is becoming a target ! The fund for the national memorial to Mr. Gladstone has reached \$200,000.

Notes From American Centres.

spread its wings and is screeching, as who presides over the destinies of the loud as its voice and powers will "Eagle." It is now some little time permit, for more room, for more ex- since the United States has made a pansion. After declaring in its wis- conquest in Cuba, but we have not dom, that Canada is more French yet heard any report of the "wiping than English, more European than out," or probable disappearance of American, and more an enemy than a that island from the map of the friend of the United States, the fiery | world. If our Kansas friend's idea of "Eagle" proclaims :---

out, either by annexation or con- he knows as little about the subject quest." This is surely brave language, as he does about Canada-and that and if serious and at all practical is evidently infinitesimally little. If would be a terrible menace. But un- the great American Eagle does not be fortunately for the "Eagle's" ambi- on its guard, the more insane "Eagle" tion, it is one thing to wish the wip- from Kansas will some day usurp its ing out of our Dominion, and another place. thing to carry that desire into effect.

"wiping out" of the Dominion. As Smith, St. Peter's Literary and Dramto "wiping out," by conquest," the

The Wishita (Kan.) "Eagle," has | idea is worthy of the peculiar genius conquest is the effacing of the coun-"We are in favor of wiping her try conquered, we must conclude that

We do not think that any of our Can- Here is an item of news, gleaned adian fellow-citizens will lose very from the weekly press, and which much sleep on account of the threat- speaks most eloquently for itself. We ening attitude of the Kansas journal- give it in full, just as it came to us, istic bird of prey. We have a few and we beg of our young readers, and barn-yards in which our domestic especially of the members and leaders fowl might be endangered were a Wi- in our various Catholic associations. chita "Eagle" to hover in sight, but 1 to read it, and ponder over the exas a rule, the farmers that own these ample thus set for them. The item premises keep old-fashioned shot- says: "Elaborate preparations have guns that usually, suffice to guard been started for a monster rally to be their hen coops from hawks, kites, given under the auspices of the Cathovultures and such like unwelcome vis- lic Young Men's Diocesan Union at the Academy of Music or some larger Moreover it sounds very funny, hall next October or November. A coming from a patriotic American meeting was held recently at the resijournal, to be told that dence of the Rev. William J. McGuirl, annexation means the wiping out of pastor of the Church of the Visitation Canada. We admit that here and and President of the National Assothere in this country there may be ciation. A committee to be known as found an odd annexationist; but even the Committee on Plans and Scope such a rare specimen would scarcely for the rally was appointed. It is adhere to his principles if he were composed as follows: Chairman, Asconvinced that they lead to the sistant Corporation Counsel Peter P. Continued on Page Eight.



MEMBERS OF THE CLOUTIER FAMILY IN RELIGIOUS LIFE.

At last it has been decided that the late Bishop Latleche's successor, in the Episcopal see of Three Rivers, is to be Canon F. X. Cloutier of that city. The Archbishop of Quebec rereived the news by cable, and the Papal Bull is at present on the way from Rome. While the official announcement will not be given to the pressuntil after the arrival of the Papal documents, still there is no longer any secret as to who the new Bishop will

The Rev. Francois-Navier Cloutier is one of a most exceptional and wonderful family. He was born at Ste. Genvieve of Batiscan, on the 2nd of November, 1848. His parents were Jean Cloutier, a farmer, and Olive Rivard. He entered the Three Rivers Seminary in 1861, and there completed his course of studies. As early as 1868 we find him teaching a class, completing a year of philosophy and commencing a course of theology. Thit was the beginning of a life of unremitting labor, which, after thirty years, finds Episcopal dignity awaitnearly every position in that institution to the development, progress and success of which he has contributed. very possibly, more than any other individual.

In 1880, the late Mgr. Lafleche appointed the Abbe Cloutier to the responsible parochial position of vicar of the Cathedral. In 1883 he accompanied Mgr. Lafleche to Rome. On his return he was named Chancellor of The Cloutier family is surely one of These two good people were the all will hold jubilee !

RIGHT REV. F. X. CLOUTIER Recently Appointed to the See of Three Rivers.

celebrated the silver jubilee of his ordination, and on that occasion he ceceived most touching evidences of | was held by all the diocese—both 1824. She died in 1892, in her sixtyclergy and laity.

the Diocese. In 1882 he became the model religious families of Can-"cure" of Three Rivers and a Canon ada. The new Bishop's father was of the Cathedral. In 1897 he born in 1819, and led a most exemplary life until the day of his death. in 1877. His mother, whose maiden name was Olive Rivard, was born in

margues of fifteen children; one died young and fourteen are still living; of that number, ten are leading lives consecrated to God in religion. Apart from the Bishop elect, the members of the family, in religious line, are Prosper Cloutier pastor of St. Etien re des Grees; and Joseph Cloutier. curate of the same parish. Of the soven sisters who are religiouses, noe helong to the Congregation de Notre Dathe, and two are members of the reby business community of Providences The sisters in the Congregation order are Sisters du Sacre Coeur, Saint Jean de Dien, Jeanne de Valois, Senate Emmence, and Saint Coons de Marie : those in the Providence Order are: Sisters Felicite and Felicienne, Amongst the lay members of the faculy are Theophile, a furmer, who has 129 herited the paternal property, Ernest, a farmer, of St. Tite, and Jean, also a farmer in the same parish. All three are married and have large fun ilies. Finally the only removing size ter is Miss Emma Cloutier, who has consecrated her life to the duty of taking care of her brothe's, and 19 house-keeper and componion for the pastor and curate of St. Etienne des

It surely can be said that the Bishop of Three Rivers will be at sace the head of an important diocese, and the chief of a unique and important religious family. What congratulations! What joy! What happiness! Households, communities, parishes.

The Hibernians of Quebec And the Ship-Fever Victims.

SPECIAL TO THE TRUE WITNESS.

der of Hibernians of this city have | "cairn" that love and veneration will obtained permission from the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. S. Fishents met an untimely death during spirits went forth to eternal rest. that dread year of 1847. And even apart from the direct descendants of | The idea of a monument to those | a fitting monument, and we can only either by marriage, or through var- more practical shape of late years, words brought to their attention and University '83, and for the past 15 ious forms of association, all of whom but we recall-as far back as 1887-- that whatever committee may be years practicing in Cornwall, has takshould rejoice in an opportunity of Mr. Martin Battle, late collector of formed to carry into effect the patri- en up practice in Montreal at 666 contributing to a testimonial that Inland Revenue at Ottawa, suggestmight serve to perpetuate the memory | ing a fitting memorial of the kind now of those pioneer sufferers of our race. | under consideration. Mr. Battle's | tion. Moreover, every Irish-Canadian, whe- idea was at once practical, patriotic,

Quebec, June 7.-The Ancient Or- add one stone, at least, to the

raise over their commingled ashes. The story of those emigrants is a er, to erect a memorial monument on tragically sad one. Flying from fama suitable site at the Grosse Isle ine and persecution at home, they met Quarantine Station for the purpose of fever and death on the threshold of honoring the graves and perpetuating their adopted country. The grim the memory of their kinsmen who fell spectre of want stalked through their in the new land. Beneath its shadow the French-Canadians have short-comvictims to the ship fever of 1847, and native vales and blasted, with his were buried there. This is an enter- very presence, their prospects and prise which should awaken the sym-hopes; sailing away from those scenes pathies and receive the hearty and of desolation, and looking forward to practical support of all Trishmen in a future of peace and prosperity be- on an Irish hillside, or in an Irish Canada. Scattered throughout our youd the Atlantic, the scarlet bird of glen." Dominion are hundreds of prosperous disease hovered over them, and in children of the Irish race whose par- the shadow of its wing their crushed

the fever-stricken emigrants there are numberless victims is not at all of express the hope that the Ancient hosts of others connected with them. recent date. It may have taken a Order of Hibernians may have these | Dr. Harrison, graduate of McGill ther directly connected with them, or and in a sense poetic. As these few to the important subject now before not, should feel it a sacred duty to lines may come to the notice of the us without paying a sincere tribute of High Mass.

gaged in the undertaking, we think it dian families, who came to the rescue is very opportune that we should re- of the Irish orphans of 1847, who produce, as closely as our memory adopted them, educated them, and will permit, the words he used.

gaze of the future Irish exiles, whose be at once a reminder of old Erin and a harbinger of sympathetic greetings dust might rest the more peacefully number. since the ashes of their foreinthers sleep beneath some similar tower up-

We need add nothing to these cloquent words. The mere reproduction Solfeggio by the Canadian Conservaof them should suffice to suggest such | tory of Music. Still higher honors otic enterprise, may deem it well to accord them a favorable considera-

We cannot close this brief reference

persons immediately and actively en-gratitude to the noble French-Canaopened out for them fresh prospects After advancing several strong argu- in life. As an evidence of that pracments in favor of such a project, Mr. tical sympathy and Catholic charity. Battle added: "And that monument - we have hundreds of prosperous - and should take the form of an Irish even eminent men to-day, to all in-Round Tower. It would there stand tents and purposes French-Canadians, at Canada's gateway to greet the but actually Irish by parentage-Mc-Donalds, Honans, McMahons, Frazers. last lingering looks at the old land O'Neills. O'Briens, Kelleys, McArthmay have rested upon one of those urs, Fitzpatricks, Prendergasts. "Pillar Towers of Ireland." It would O'Learys, and scores of others. Certainly, if the Irish have faults, ingratitude is not one of them; and if many a lone and unfortunate exile's lings, lack of hospitality is not of the

PERSONAL.

We are pleased to learn, that Miss Victoria Scott, of 1064 Berri St., was awarded on the 30th ult., a diplonia for her success in the study of await her, which in the near future we feel confident she will reap.

FORTY HOURS DEVOTION.

The Forty Hours commenced this morning at St. Anthony's parish at

Heavy Losses by War in History.

Cost and Losses of Some Recent Wars.

·		
War.	Cost.	Losses.
Italian (1859)		45,000
Austro-Prussian (1866)	330,000,000	45,000
Crimean	1,700,000,000	150,000
Russo Turkish	1,000,000,000	225,000
Franco-Prussian	2,500.000,000	210,000
Zulu and Afghan	300,000,000	40,000
American Civil War	7.100,000,000	800,000
Totals	\$13,230,000,000	1,515,000

money and that many lives are sac- whereas to-day she spends more than rificed in them every one knows, but few have any adequate conception of the vast sums that have been spent and of the enormous number of human lives that have been lost in this 1792, England's debt increased to way during the present century A | the extent of nearly \$1,500,000,000, study of this subject would be interesting at any time, but it is especially timely now in view of the fact that representatives of all the great powers have met at The Hague with the avowed object of devising means by which war can be abolished altogether and an era of universal peace be established in its stead.

The seemingingly extravagant claim has been made that 40,000,000 human beings lose their lives in war every century, and that in Europe alone the loss amounts to 18,000,000 and 20,000,000. Three thousand years may have elapsed since the Trojan war, and since then it is estimated that 1,000,200,000 have perished in conflict. In other words, we are told that, if all those now living were massed on a vast plain and by their sides were placed the bodies of all these killed in war, the numbers on the one side would very nearly equal those on the other.

During the European wars of the first half of this century 2,500,000 men lost their lives in battle, and Europe was impoverished to the extent of \$6,850,000,000. Since 1850. it is claimed, 3,000,000 men have perished in war. The Crimean war cost Great Britain \$350,000,000, while Russia and France spent \$1,150,000,-000, to say nothing of the 500,000 slain. The Franco-Prussian war cost France \$850,000,000 for the seven months that it lasted, and this does not include the indemnity to Germany or the value of Alsace-Lorraine, Russia's victory over Turkey in 1877-78 cost her \$950,000,000, and her great struggle with China cost Japan 211. 000,000 yen.

During the last seventy years Russia has spent \$1,670,000,000 and lost 700,000 lives in war. The great Powers of Europe alone spend \$200.forces, and it is estimated that cent. In 1869 the European peace ar-

That wars cost a great amount of 1000,000 on her armies and navies. \$210,000,000.

The effect of war on a country's public debt is naturally very marked. During the French war that begun in and again during the Napoleonic wars there was an increase of about years of peace that followed there was a decrease of \$155,000,000, but on the other hand , over \$200,000,-000 was added during the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny.

ihe North spent \$4,800,000,000 during the American Civil War, and the South spent \$2,300,000,000. The number of casualties in the volunteer and regular armies of the United States during the war was as fol-

Killed in battle, 67,056; died of wounds, 43,012; died of disease, 199,-720; died from other causes. 40,154; total number of deaths, 349,944. The number of soldiers in the Confederate service who died of wounds and disease was about 133,800.

It is claimed that, while the losses in actual battle are now less than they used to be, in spite of the superior excellence of the weapons, the total losses are increasing owing to the fact that larger armies are engaged. Certainly the losses in some of the great battles of the century were very great. At the battle of Waterloo, Blucher had 124,000 men, the British forces consisted of 93,717 and the French forces of 124,588. The total loss of the allied armies was 22,248, and it is estimated that the French lost between 31,000 and 32,-000. At Leipzig 93,000, and at Borodino 62,000 were killed and wounded. On the other hand the otal loss at per cent, of the entire fighting force of the fact that in no other direction was killed, at Waterloo, 21 per cent., is so much human energy so wilfully at Koenigsgratz 712 per coat,, and at wasted. Whether we agree with them ⁱ Gravelotte 8 per cent.

000,000 a year in maintaining war ished by the great sea-fights of the curious story, and which is bound to century. At Aboukir the conquerors prove of much interest at this momwithin the last six years, the war lost 900, at Trafalgar 2,500, at Lissa, ent when so many earnest persons budgets have increased twenty per only 176, at Manila not one at Cavite are cherishing the hope that an era of 4. The losses on the side of the van- universal peace may in time be inaumies numbered 2,200,000 men; to-day | quished were naturally much greater- | gurated as a result of the Czar's sugthey number more than 1,100,000, namely, at Trafalgar 7,000, at Nav- gestion of disarmament.-New York Again, in 1869. Europe spent \$117,- arino 6,000, at Lissa 860 and at Ma- Herald.

FRENCH CANADIAN INCREASE.

nila and Cavite considerable. That economy in the construction of ships does not pay there are abundant proofs. At Trafalgar 19 of the enemies' ships were destroyed or rendered useless, at Navarino 55, at Lissa 2 and at Manila and Cavite practical-

The extent to which war impoverishes a realm is aptly illustrated by a story which is told of a worthy smith who worked for the Prussian Covernment during the campaign of 1806-1807, One of his bills was recently discovered at the War Office in Berlin. It was for seven thalers and twenty-five groschen, and underneath these figures the smith wrote as fol-

"Being a good patriot, I have waited three years for this money, and now I beg that it be paid."

The bill was brought to the notice of the king, and he wrote:--

"Since he is so good a patriot, he must wait even longer, for the state has no money."

If we except the estimate that 2,-500,000 human lives have been lost in war during the last half century, it can readily be shown that the average cost of each of these lives has been about \$6,000. To what extent the people of every civilized country maintaining the armies and navies, without which war could not be carried on, may be seen from the following table, which shows the amount paid per capita in the various countries toward the military and naval

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Russia	1.1.
Germany	2.70
France	2.21
England	3.21
Austria	2.08
Italy	1.46
Spain	2.12
Turkey	0.83
Netherlands	1.92
Denmark	1.22
Sweden and Norway	1.36
Belgium	1.44
Roumania	1.56
Portugal	1.06
Bulgaria	1.36
Switzerland	1.49
Greece	1.29
Servia	1.16
Finland	1.62
THE PARTY OF TAXED	Tree

NON-EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

British India	80.10
Japan	0.54
Brazil	0.59
Chili	1.72
Guatemala	1.49
Cape of Good Hope	0.51
United States ('96)	0.72
China	0.03
Argentine	1.28
Egypt	0.23
Canada	0.32
Corea	0.07

Advocates of peace find in the fore-Koenigsgratz was only 32,000 and going statistics abundant evidence of at Gravelotte 28,000. At Borodino 25 the folly and uselessness of war, and or not, it must be admitted that the Interesting statistics are also furn- figures, as shown here, tell a very

in writing to the Government regarding his family, that, desiring to serve his country both in peace and war, he has given her as many children as he has killed enemies of his nationality-"La Minerve," has again suspended proved by the rearing of large famil- namely, thirty-six. Mr. Belanger would not render a full measure of justice to Canadians who seek the

Another recipient of the crown's bounty called at the Parliament House here in the first instance when a widower with four children short grant. He had been reared on a farm, was without the means to purchase a farm. After many inquiries he mastto demand his hundred acres of land, having in the meantime married a

It will thus be seen that in the matwithin, the Government of Quebec is Some interesting facts are brought but continuing the traditions of the to light by some of the applications early French Governors of the Col-

reaching results from the differences the Province of Ontario will become in the birth rates of Ontario and Quebec. "Malthusian ideas," it says "unfortunately so widely spread place in the neighboring states." An throughout the United States, invaded Canada by way of the largest provinces. Heaven grant that they may never take a footing among our French Canadian people, who, alas! are already not entirely free from the contagion. It is known that the neighboring Province is already largely populated with French-Canadians, Were it not for our compatriots who maintain the Ontario birthrate to somewhat the same level as that of France, that rate would come down patriotism to which to-day they seem to the level and perhaps below the singularly blind. Social degeneracy level of Vermont, Maine, and New and it is the simple and moral citi-Hampshire. If the conditions do not zens of to-day who will hold the suchange, it is certain that gradually premacy to-morrow."

populated with our compatriots, and the same thing may perhaps take apprehension of some such fate. At least so far as Ontario is concerned, is evident from the remarks of Dr. Boyce of the Toronto Board of Health accompanying this report of vital statistics."It is manifest," he says "that if the Anglo-Saxon race is to fulfil its destiny on the American Continent, and play the dominant part over inferior races in the march of progress, iority will have to preach a gospel of has always meant national decay,

Infidelity or Catholicity.

'no test is so infallible as the instinct of infidelity." James Kent Stone (Father Fidelis), commenting on this remark said:-"Infidelity does not stop to make war on Protestantism; it is too cunning by far to quarrel with those who are ignorantly \$1,600,000,000. During the forty, are required to bear the expense of | doing its own work; it greets them with a covert sneer, or an insolent nod of recognition, and goes on to do battle with its ancient and inveterate foe-the Catholic Church," Why is this so? Because the Catholic Church knows no compromise, she will not trade or traffic with infidelity. Con- and the conversations he had held sequently the existence of the greatest degree of infidelity in Catholic countries is one of the strongest arguments in favor of the Divine mission of the Chuch.

"In France, Spain and Italy a man is either a Catholic or an Infidel. But in Protestant countries unbelief salutes Christianity. The history of Europe, for over two hundred years, shows a struggle between Infidelity and Protestantism. "Deists, Encyclopaedists, Republicans, Jacobins, Rationalists, Free-thinkers -they are good Protestants all; they laud the Reformation; they boast that they carry out its principles; and with one consent, though by divers artsby argument, by satire, by blasphemy and by guillotine-they assail Her within whom dwells the everlasting presence."

It might not be inopportune to allow a couple of professed and learned Infidels to speak their opinions regarding the great issue between Protestantism and Catholicity. Standing lief, and all manners of religions, Catholicity are the same thing, and that Protestantism is only a recent are but the stragglers which hang on olic and an Infidel, never.

Church."

Professor Huxley in dealing with of modern civilization and science, leading Catholic Colleges of England, with the professors and students, Huxley continues: "I heartily respect an organization which faces its enepresent in very loose order; and many a spirited free-thinker makes use of his freedom mainly to vent nonsense.

Auguste Comte-the father of modern Positivism- in his scientific classification of the religions of humanity, ignores Protestantism. speaks of "Christianity," always under the name of "Catholicism." And when asked to explain this peculiar course he said:- "Everybody knows well enough what a Catholic is; whereas no man of intelligence can flatter himself nowadays that he understands what a Christian is." Truly a Christian may be one who respects, apart and aloof from all forms of be- I honors, or reveres Christ, as a greater or nobler character than Plato, or these impartial observers have not Socrates. A Christian may have any failed to remark that Christianity and form of belief, rational or otherwise. provided in some way or other Christ rought into it; but a Catholic is a Christian in the only true acceptation and poor imitation of the ancient religion- that "the sects of the day Christian and an Infidel; but a Cath-

Count de Maistre once said that | the skirts of the great army of the

"Scientific Education," after ridicul- wrote an admirable English style, and ing the attempts of the Protestant was a stickler for correct orthogra-Clergy to withstand the advance of modern science, said' "Our great antagonist-I speak as a man of science -the Roman Catholic Church, the one great spiritual organization which is able to resist, and must, as a matter of life and death, resist, the progress manages her affairs better." Having described a visit paid to one of the my in this way; and I wish that all ecclesiastical organizations were in as effective a condition. I think it would be better, not only for them, but for us. The army of liberal thought is at We should be the better for a watchful and vigorous enemy to hammer us into cohesion and discipline."

JUSTIN McCARTHY'S REMINISCENCES.

London "Daily Chronicle," "would the situation, and between us we hit be a just description of this fascinat- upon a plan which might save the ing work." This reference is made to honor of both sides and yet not coma new book, entitled "Reminiscences" promise the life of either leader. So by Justin McCarthy, M. P. It is in we came to a genial understanding two volumes. The regret generally ex- that each leader should stand by his pressed is that the two volumes are flag to the last, and that when the not four, for they are a mine of gener- latest in the Orange ranks and the ous appreciations, and they form the latest in the Nationalist ranks has happiest of supplements to their fallen in the ultimate ditch he and I author's "History of Our Own should walk off arm in arm in quest Times." Mr. McCarthy's capacious of the nearest bottle of champagne memory travels over nearly half a and nearest box of cigars." century of public life, political and literary, and in the great number of notable people who figure in his gallery there is none who provokes in him a touch of retrospective anger. We will take a few samples to iliustrate the generous manner in wnich Mr. McCarthy deals with political opponents, and the just appreciation he has of those who worked by his side in the great arena. Here is how be deals with that notorious and rollicking the champion of Orangeism the ever pugnacious Colonel Saunderson :

"Everybody likes the impetatous, kindly hearted, generous Orangeman. and I can only say for myself that, if I wanted a friendly office done I hardly know of anyone to whom I would more readily apply than to the gallant colonel, who has so often expressed a desire to meet my comrades anf myself on the battle-field. On one occasion, when he made a speech in the House of Commons, in which he expressed his willingness, if needs were, to die in the last ditch of Ulster defending that province against the Nationalist rebels. I had a pleasant talk with him in which we arranged our plan of campaign. I was then leader of the Irish Party, and I pointed out to him that, if the buttle were to come off, it would be my duty to marshal my forces against him, riage. Paul Belanger of River du Loup The "Minerve, one of the leading or- and that I had the strongest possible

"A fount of kindliness," says the slain by him. He saw the humor of

The "Chronicle" says speaking of another section of the work, and quoting from it '-

"Does anybody imagine that Mr. McCarthy cherishes any animus against Parnell on the score of certain incidents in Committee Room Number Fifteen? Mr. McCarthy simply blots that unhappy time out of his memory, and recalls only his old leader's fine qualities. We have a picture of Mr. Parnell vastly different from many contemporary judgments of his character."

"I have lately read a great deal about his chilling manners, about his haughty superciliousness about his positive rudeness to strangers, and, indeed, to all persons whom he considered in any way beneath himself, so far as social position was concerned. I can only say that if the man thus described was Parnell, then I never knew Parnell at all, never could have seen him. For the Parnell with whom I was in close intimacy for some fifteen years bore not the slightest resemblance to that other Parnell, who was indeed in every way curiously unlike him. I have seen him in all sorts of companionships, tried by all manner of provocations, beset by bores, perplexed by worries, and I never saw in his manner anything that did not belong to the character of a thorough gentleman."

He never turned on a presumptuous more likely contingency, to being follower who called him "Parnell"

with "Mr. Parnell, if you please;" but he sometimes indulged in gentle

"Not long after Parnell had been elected leader of the Irish National Party, my daughter, who was then but a young girl, had hung up in our dinging-room a photograph published by some Irish photographer, which contained a small portrait of Parnell in the centre, and the portraits of several more conspicuous Irish Nationalist members surrounfing it. She had written on the margin of the engravthe exponents of its assumed super- ing the line from Matthew Arnold's poem, 'The leader is fairest, but all are divine.' Parnell happened to be in our house soon after the setting up of this group of portraits, and he looked at it and read the line which served as its motto. It is not for me to complain," he said to her, but do you think that the word "divine" describes quite correctly the appearance of our friend -----?'--- and he mentioned the name of an Irish member whose warmest admirer could not claim for him the divine charm of personal beauty."

He was not a bookish man, but he

"An error in spelling was as offensive to him as a black beetle is to many a man. I once handed him a letter which I had received from a constituent of mine, asking me to call Parnell's attention to some improvement which he thought might be made in a bill then before the House. dealing with the subject of agricultural occupation in Ireland. Unluckily, the poor man who wrote the letter had spelt agricultural with two 'g's.' Parnell looked at the letter. smiled sadly, and handed it back to me. 'Do forgive me,' he said, 'and tell me all about it. I couldn't read through a man's letter who spells agricultural with two 'g's." It was indeed a curious stroke of fate which led the unhappy author of the Parnell forgeries to ornament his letters with flagrant examples of bad spelling."

After the fatal schism in the Irish Party Mr. McCarthy's private relations with Parnell remained friendly. Three weeks before his death the deposed leader called at Mr. McCarthy's house, and was affectionately warned against the danger of incessant work.

"He seemed for the moment quite like his old self. He smiled the once familiar sweet smile, grasped my hand and assured me that, on the contrary, he felt convinced that, in his present condition of mind, the travelling and the speechmaking were really doing him good. I walked a little way with him to the nearest cabstand, and then we parted. Before three weeks had passed away the world knew that he was dead. There is always a melancholy comfort to me in the thought that the last words interchanged between Parnell and me were words of friendliness and goodwill."

Here is an important contribution to the history of Gladstone's change in favor of Home Rule :---

"The idea put about so often that Gladstone had made a rapid and even a sudden conversion to the principle of Home Rule for Ireland is utterly, without foundation. I can affirm this of my own positive experience. I know of my knowledge that so long ago as the early months of 1879 Gladstone was earnestly studying the question of Home Rule with a wish to be satisfied on two main pointsfirst, whether Home Rule was really, desired by the great majority of the Irish people; and next, whether a scheme of Home Rule could be constructed which could satisfy the claims of Ireland without imperilling the safety and the stability of the empire. I had many conversations with Mr. Gladstone on these subjects during the many years that followed and I saw that his convictions were slowly but steadily growing until they expressed themselves at last in his Home Rule measure of 1886."

Here is a vivid glimpse of Lord Salisbury, in the days when he sat in the House of Commons :-

"I felt a great admiration for Lord

Salisbury, Lord Cranborne as he then was, when he loudly rebuked a number of his Tory followers in the House of Commons who were rudely interrupting Mill's first attempt to address that House, Lord Salisbury signalled to them with angry gesture and angry cries to cease their senseless interruptions, and turning to some friend who sat behind on a near bench he called out, 'Ask them if they know who John Stuart Mill is.' I have never been one of Lord Salisbury's followers on any great public question whatever, so far as I can recollect, but I can never think of his generous anger on that occasion without recognizing his position as a man of education, a man of intellect, and a chivalrous gentleman."

Con inned on Page Ten.

The best service that Irish men and Irish women can render to the True Witness is 10 patronize our advertisers and to mention the name of the True Witness when making a pur-

and hope to see its revival permanent before long. For some time before it. ceased publication, it furnished its

readers with a series of articles, on the fecundity of the French Canadian race, and the rapid increase of their numbers, due, in a large measure to the watchful vigilance of their devoted clergy, over the morals of the peowidespread attention, and have been commented upon by the leading newspapers of the neighboring Republic. A correspondent of the New York Sun devotes considerable space, and gives some interesting details on the subject of the increase of numbers amongst our French Candian brethren.

He says :-

"So rapid is the increase in the French Canadian population of the Dominion that these people have left their English-speaking fellow-countrymen in a hopeless minority, even in what were a few years ago the almost exclusively English-speaking eastern townships of this Province. and they constitute now a majority of the population of several counties of eastern Ontario, and have very large and promising settlements in Western Ontario, in Manitoba and in the Northwest Territories. * * * * *

The duty of fruitfulness in the mar-

publication, we regret, very much, les of children. Hence, too, the State stops to inquire whether three lots of awards premiums for large families land will be given to families, which, that old French-Canadian newspaper, in the shape of free grants of public like his own, consist of thirty-six lands. These grants consist of a hun- children. Otherwise he contends that dred acres each to every father of a the law would not be complete and family, whether he was born or naturalized in this Province, who has twelve children living, issue of a law- prosperity of their country. He exful marriage. In order to obtain the presses the belief that he has disgrant he must petition to the Pro- charged the debt which he owed to vincial Secretary accompanied by his his country, and the hope that he certificate of marriage, a certificate will receive his due share of the profple. These articles have attracted of baptism of each of his children, as well as a certificate sworn to before a Justice of the Peace, giving the number and names of his children. Though this system of bounties has been in force only nine years no fewer of the number to entitle him to a than 2,532 grants have been made under it. An unusually large number of but for many years past had been a applications for these bounties was factory operative. He was out of work naturally made in the first year that and desired to return to farming, but they were given, and the average number filed is from 150 to 200 a year. In 1898 there were 163 of them, ered the details of the Government's And yet only a small portion of those conditions and returned in a few days who rejoice in a family of a dozen or more children take the trouble to make the fact known to the Govern- widow with five children. ment, for to dwellers in towns a hundred acres of wild land would be ter of State encouragement of the inrather an encumbrance than other- crease of Canada's population from

filed. One father of a large family ony, the policy of Colbert and Louis withdrew his when told it was necessary to produce a certificate of mar- past centuries. tholic priesthood, and patriotic devo- an old man who fought in 1837-38, gans of French-Canadian public op- objection to slaying him, or a yet tion to country is believed to be against the rebels of that period says inion in this Province, foresees far-

fered bounty.

THE MANCHESTER MARTYRS.

ers is familar with the story of the no direct murder proveable against Manchester Martyrs -Allen, Larkin, the prisoners, so the judge invented and O'Brien- yet few are aware of what he called "constructive murdhow truly their condemnation and ex- er;" and Blackstone says that the ecution constituted judicial murder. law of England does not admit of In as brief a manner as possible we crime by construction, and that the desire to point out in what way the death sentence cannot be legally passletter and spirit of British law were td on any one not condemned within perverted in order to satisy the pre- the spirit and the letter of the law. judicies that existed against these Therefore, in order to have a verdict three men. They were accused of hav- of murder, the judge presented the ing killed a prison guard while at- law to the jury in a false light, and tempting to effect the rescue of pris- secured a verdict, wherein the word oners from the gaol. There was no direct proof of murder premeditated; the illegal word "constructive." He the crime-if crime there was- con- also left the jury to understand that sisted in causing unwilfully the there was no "manslaughter," but death of a man, while they were in that they had either to acquit the the act of committing a felony. The prisoner or bring in a verdict of law, in all criminal cases, must be "guilty of murder." Here again he explained to the judge by the jury; and the jury must accept that inter- discretion, which they enjoyed. We pretation of the law, while being themselves full masters of the facts. A judge cannot declare the accused and Coke as authorities:-"guilty," or "not guilty"; his duty is limited to an explanation of the law affecting the case. The jury alone jury to return a verdict of manhave the right to pronounce the ver- slaughter on every indictment for

come to the facts. Mr. Justice Blackmurder only." He took all the pains this "constructive murder" had posi- ever." tively been committed, and that a verdict of "guilty" was expected.

At best, or at worst, the victims of that trial might have been found guilty of manslaughter; but that found guilty of "constructive murdwould not seemingly satisfy the judge. er" - something unknown to the We now come to the point we desire | law of England; were executed for an to make-G.Pitt-Lewis, Q.C., of Lon- offence "by construction," which was don, says: - "The tern 'constructive contrary to the spirit and the letter murder' is an inaccurate and mislead- of English criminal law; that the ing one." And Blackstone says:- jury were not allowed the alternative "The law of England doth not allow of a verdict of manslaughter, aloffences by construction, and no cas- though their right to return one "on es shall be holden to be reached by every indictment for murder is unthe penal law but such as are both within the spirit and the letter of the was a travesty, and the verdict an law."

While almost everyone of our read- | The meaning of this is: there was "murder" figured, by adding thereto robbed the jury of a legal right of quote "Russell on Crimes," 15th edition, vol. I., page 800., citing Hale

"The legal right on the part of the murder is unquestionable." Mr. Jus-So much being explained, we now stice Blackburn told the jury the very opposite.

burn, who presided at the trial, As late as 1887—twenty years aftcharged the jury to the effect that er the Manchester case-Mr. Justice this was "a case of constructive mur- Stephen, one of the greatest criminal der," and that their verdict must be authorities of the age, declared, from one of acquital, or condemnation for the Bench at the Old Bailey, that "constructive murder is a phrase in his power to convince the jury that which has no legal meaning whatso-

> We do not wish to load our article with legal authorities; suffice to say that the Manchester Martyrs were questionable." In a word the trial outrage, on justice.

FEASTS OF THE YEAR.

tion we have gleaned from the Liver- the Church. pool "Catholic Times" --

"The rule of discipline in the primi- marked this great Feast in the Midtive Church forbade that any feasting | dle Ages were very striking and drabe practised during the fifty days of Paschal time. But since the fourth or fifth century the Vigil of Pentecost has been an exception to that law, and the faithful have kept it as a fast of precept that fasting as well as prayer might prepare them for the coming of the Holy Ghost on His own great festival. From the very early time it was customary to administer baptism with solemnity on this vigil as well as on Holy Saturday. As the candidates were, in general, only such as had been able to be present at Easter, the function was not so long. The faithful repaired to the church in the evening, just as on Holy Saturday, and during the preparatory rites six prophecies, instead of the twelve of Holy Saturday, were sung by the lectors. The Paschal Candle was again brought forth and the font blessed as on Holy Saturday. The catechumens were then baptized, and after the chanting of the Litanies Mass began at daybreak on Whit-Sun-

"On account of the custom of conferring baptism immediately after birth becoming a general law, the and criticism. Mass of Whitsun Eve, like that of Holy Saturday, began to be anticipated on the previous morning, and now it is the general custom for the prophecies, blessing of the font, and litanies to precede the Mass at the usual hour Saturday.

"Whit Sunday bears in ecclesiastical records the title of Pentecost, a word signifying "fiftieth" since it is celebrated seven weeks, or fifty days, after the Feast of Easter. It is one of the three principal festivals of the liturgical year, commemorating as it does the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles, the promulgation | Guide and Ruler.

The following very useful informa- of the Gospel and establishment of

"Some of the ceremonies which

matic. The beautiful prose or sequence "Veni Sancte Spiritus," which is sung between the Epistle of the Gospel of the Mass, was introduced into public use by Pope Innocent III., who is generally thought to have composed that most tender and loving supplication to the Holy Ghost. At the singing of this sequence it was customary in some churches to express the joy which is one of the fruits of the Spirit by the ringing of bells and sounding of trumpets. In some places sweet-scented flowersroses and lilies and the like- were showered down from the roof of the church upon clergy and people to typify the sweetness of the graces bestowed by the Holy Ghost. Another custom was to shower down small pieces of tow, previously lighted, to represent the tongues of fire which descended upon the hundred and twenty in the Cenacle. In some places a live dove was let loose to fly about the church. These customs, calculated to instruct and edify the simple faith of the Middle Ages, have been wisely set aside in these later times of doubt

"When we join in the invocation of the Holy Ghost, which occurs so frequently in the Mass and Office of the Festival let us fervently adore that Divine Spirit and invite Him to enter our hearts. Should there be no obstacle on our part He will take full possession of our souls; they have been sealed by the indelible characters of Baptism and Confirmation, may He now defend His own work. May He also, in answer to our prayers, pour out the abundance of His graces on those souls who are longing for the truth, as He did on the first Pentecost, and gather them into the unity of the Church of which He is the

The Peace Conference.

to our views regarding the probable, and even the almost certain outcome of the great Peace Conference. As some may have thought that we were a little premature in forming such an

In our last issue we gave expression , any subject, we take the liberty of reproducing what the Liverpool "Catholic Times" has to say on the same question. These are that important organ's notes :---

We strive as best we can to look at opinion as that expressed by us, and things from various point s of view; as we are always pleased to find but there are certain affairs, the holstrong corroboration, of our views on lowness and hypocrisy of which,

look at them how you will, only strike you all the more. So it is with the so-called Peace Conference. We do not know of any finer instance of irony than what took place during the conversation between the convener of the Conference and Mr. Stead. as reported in Tuesday's papers. Mr. Stead wore a troubled look as he made his salaam to the great autocrat. The Czar congratulated him on it strange that the editor of the "Reviews of Reviews" did not break into an outburst of enthusiam at the compliment. But Mr . Stead's expression was still bkank. Gradually he brought out of his pocket a copy of the lately, deceased "War Against War." He watched the effect upon his majesty, for he expected that it would be looked upon as a sort of avenging shock by the Czar, having been mauled and maimed and kept out of the country by the Russian authorities. But acts such as that are no matter of surprise in Russia. The Czur laughed heartily and remarked, "Well, I received my copy." And then Mr. Stead begged his Majesty that he might be allowed to assemble on that day "a kind of peace conference," and his Majesty graciously gave his consent. If the Czar wants peace it is peace with chains, and for a free-born man peace is too dear at the price."

"We have received from the Poles of the United States a copy of an address which they have been addressing to all civilized peoples in connection but not so in Holland."

with the opening of the Peace Conference. They contend that the first condition to a partial disarmament should be the redress as far as possible, of wrongs perpetrated by certain governments. Acting on this principle the American Poles, who describe the infamous dismemberment of their country, declare that they can only expect the triumph of justice from the nations which through "developing" his ideas, and thought their sympathies aided the Greeks to regain their freedom, which condemned Napoleon the Great when he tried to destroy the liberties of Spain, Italy, Sweden, Austria, Prussia, and Russia; which looked on with abhorrence when North Schleswig was taken from Denmark, Savoy from Italy, Alsace Lorraine from France, which have also evinced their sympathy for the oppressed in the struggles of the Irish people and the Balkan Slavonians to secure their deserved rights, and which hold Washington, Lincoln, and Gladstone higher in their esteem than Napoleon the Great, Metternich, or Bismarck. But the Poles protest in vain. The nations do not trouble themselves now about morality-only about appearances. The Czar's action is like that of the thief who puts his hand in our pocket and at the same time keeps assuring us that he is an honest man. He is all for peace at the Hague, but, as Lord Charles Beresford tells us, he is likewise all for the grabbing of China, This "Note of the Week" will of course be "blacked out" in Russia.

The Advantages of Wealth.

Any ordinary man if asked to state | them. While we can fully appreciatepossibly on account of our lack of wealth-the many advantages that might be derived from its possession, still we are inclined to believe that wealth has some very great disadvantages. Some words, recently pronounced by Lord Rosebery, who is a sonin-law of Rothschild, have attracted considerable attention. It is amusing to note how a man-who has never had any experience of life's struggles, and who has rolled in wealth from his cradle—can dogmatically pronounce upon such a subject; and doubly amusing to read some of the criticisms that his words have created :--Lord Rosebery said :--

"The sole great advantage the rich have over the poor is this, that when those you love are sick, or weak, or aged, you can, if you have wealth, call to their assistance the best medical advice, and you can make a change of climate."

One commentation upon strange assertion says :---

"This analysis and its conclusion have advantage of novelty. They, are well worth thinking about. They remind one of the story of the famous and rich man of genius who was being congratulated upon his success in ! life. He said :--

Ten years ago I was miserably poor, starving with my wife and invalid child in a garret. A few dollars, would have saved ny wife's life, and would have prevented my child from being an incurable cripple and invalid. The fame and the wealth I have now never permit me to forget but remind me every day and every hour." "Is not Lord Rosebery right?"

The writer of the following does not appear to think so :---

"These surely are not one but two great-immensely great- advantages. Can the poor, under our present system, in any way be made partakersof them? That really is the interesting question.

could be partly remedied by nationalis practically a fortune for a poor man to go from New York to Southern California, or even Florida. With railroads, under national control it for a five dollar bill.

"As to medical aid, that is more intricate. We often hear of cases where the point of death, and where the a reputable physician.

"But these, Lord Roseberry to the what he considered the advantages of contrary notwithstanding, are not wealth to be would be ready, off- the sole great disadvantages of handed, to mention a full score of wealth. There are such advantages as education and travel, but there is another still more important. It is this, that the rich man is free, the poor man is unfree. To be sure, the rich and the poor in our country enjoy civil liberty, but there is really a great difference between that sort of liberty and real freedom.

> "To be at liberty means not to be restrained, to do what you please, But the poor can do so very little of what they please the rich man can do practically everything he pleases.

"The poor absolutely must have a share of the wealth in the hands of the rich, and hence they must solicit employment from the rich, and humbly consent to their terms. This gives the rich a power over their fellowmen. It gives some power over thousands, and others powers even over millions of poor men. This power is really the great attractiveness in wealth; this is what furnishes the motive to men like Rockefeller to amass their hundreds of millions.

"This tremendous power of wealth is the mischief of modern civilization. It makes our boast that our country is the land of the free a lie. If not stopped it will once more make us into a nation of masters and slaves.

"But Lord Rosebery does not know this, because he has never experienced itf He knows the bangs of losing a beloved, but he does not know the pains of lack of freedom."

It would need a large volume to detail all the real advantages and all the underiable disadvantages of wealth. But we cannot imagine clearer, or better summary of these than what is conveyed in a few words once spoken to the writer by one of the very wealthy men of today, and one whose wealth has been the source of countless benefits in this Dominion. He said: "The great advantage a millionaire has is in the power he possesses of making others "As to change of climate that happy; the great disadvantage he labors under is that he is either unable izing the railroads. Nowit costs what | through want of proper information to carry out such designs. If he be willing to do all the good that his wealth will reasonably permit, and to do it for the glory of God, he has would be possible to make such a trip | the greatest advantage that man can enjoy; but if he be unwilling to do so. he carries the most crushing load that adversity could pile on the a beloved wife or child has been at shoulders of one individual." In other words wealth properly used is a father has appealed in vain for aid to blessing, wealth improperly used is

A Suicide's Legacies.

without real | reads thus :--which reduced, we faith following the will of a man who recently commit- Pris. and the boy. Help each other ted suicide at Hackney, London. He after your years of secret fretting. I was in his forty-fourth year and in have done this , but be brave. good circumstances, but had evident- I leave no debts unpaid and my will ly fallen into despair on account of a is in Mr. Bakeris bank. The furniture severe and incurable malady from and all my belongings I give to you. which he suffered. There was no hope. Please add this codicil to my will: no courage, no manhood left, simply £20 to Pris Lawrence, £10 to "Genbecause there was a lack of faith and 'eral' Booth's scheme for homes for

As an evidence of the hopelessness; a consequent lack of grace. The will

"Bear up, my noble and heavenly peculiar sister. Pray look after yourself, and

Annual Irish Catholic Pilgrimage,

SEVENTEENTH

TO STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE and to CAP DE LA MADELEINE,

UNDER DIRECTION OF

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

SATURDAY, June 24, 1899.

For Ladies and Children only.

Str. "THREE RIVERS" leaves Richelieu Wharf at 2:30 P.M.

Tickets: Adults \$2.10, Children \$105.

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N.B.-A Pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Beaupre for MEN by Steamer Three Rivers shall take place on SATURDAY, July 29th, at 6.30

ST. PATRICK'S PARISH.

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Under the Direction of REV. FATHER DRISCOLL, Birector of the League of the Sacred Heart.

To LANORAIE, 18 MRES FROM MOATREAL Per Str. Three Rivers. WEDNESDAY, June 14th, 1899.

LEAVING Jacques Cartier Wharf at 9 A.M.; RETURNING at 7 P.M. Tickets-Adults 60 cts., Children under 12 years 30 cts. :-:fillickets can be had from the Reverend Director, St. Patrick's Presbytery.

poor respectable girls, £10 to the 🕦 Lock Hospital, £10 to the fatherless boy (Pris Lawrence's son); this must be put in the bank until he is twentyone years old; £5 each to all of my nephews and nieces. My loan at bank and one other to repay. May we meet in heaven, Sad, sad, My jewellery divide. Give my Homerton cottagers £1 each, Orphan Home, Bristol, Ci, and Dr. Barnardo's Homes £1; Dr. Stephenson's Homes also £1.

Jacob Goodrich Peachey." In this case there may have been real insanity, but what are we to think of the next one? :---"A Maryland millionaire, Mr. Thos

Orme, has bequeathed his body to an hospital, and planned a unique burial service, which his lawyer is to read. The sermon was written by him as a part of his will, and no clergyman is to be permitted to attend his obsequies. Though indifferent as to the future of his body, as to his soul he says, "If I have one so have my horses. What becomes of their souis?"

Even the possession of millions cannot prevent their owner dying a horse's death, any more than they can prevent him from having to pay that last debt of nature.

Toothache stopped in two minutes with Dr Adams' Toothache Gum. 10 cents.

A O. H. DIVISION No. 6.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

For reception of reports and election of officers will be held on Wednesday, the 14th of June, at 8 p.m. sharp, in the "Barry Hall," Corner of St Dominique and Rachel Streets Every member is urgently requested to attend By order,

P. O'NEILL, Jr , Rec. Sec.

MONTREAL CITY & DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Eight Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, on and after

MONDAY, the 3rd day of July next The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 3 th Ju e next, both days inclusive By order of the Board.

HY. BARBEAU, Mayager. Montreal, 31st May, 1899.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBBC, SUPERIOR COURT No. 1997.

Dame Helen Kissock Lloyd, wife common as to property of Horaco Benjamin Lambe, of the City and District of Montreal, Groose, duly authorized to ester on justice, Plaintiff; vs. the said Horaco Benjamin Lambe, of the same place, Defendant. An a tion in separation of property has been, this day, instituted in the above esse. Montreal, 27th April, 1899.

SMITH, MARKEY & MONTGOMERY, 45-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

instituted in this cause.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Sarah Trudel, wife of Philias Monette. of the City and District of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. the said Philias Monette, Defendant. An action for separation of property has been

Montreal, 10th May, 1899. BRAUDIN, CARDINAL,

LORANGER & ST. GERMAIN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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

† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY,..... June 10, 1899

CLARKE-WALLACE'S ADDRESS

On the 30th of May last, at Toronto, Hon. N. Clarke-Wallace, Grand Master of Orangeism in Canada, delivered his annual address to the Brotherhood, and, with the exception of a very mild reference to the "Coronation Oath" question, his remarks are not characterized by any very important or striking statements. However, incidentally, Mr. Wallace made use of two expressions, one very far from being in accord with the general opinion of the world, the other a perfectly truthful and exact assertion. He said, and he had said the same thing last year and the year before, that "the Home Rule movement is dead beyond power of resurrection during the lifetime of this generation at least."

While this very broad and unsupported assertion may be well calculated to tickle the ears of the Orange audience, still we do not believe that Mr. Wallace personally has faith in it. He is too close an observer of public affairs not to know that the signs of the times point more certainly to eventual Home Rule than ever. No person knows better than he does the results of the recent County Councils' elections in Ireland, and the wonderfully favorable effects produced upon the British mind-and upon the world in general-by the calmness and perfect system observed by the Irish people on that occasion. It needs no argument on our part to prove the utter falseness of such a prognostication; yet, we admit that Mr. Wallace -with the expectation of a re-election to the Grand Mastership in his mind-could not reasonably be supposed to say anything else. The beauty of it is that his assertion will neither serve to retard nor to advance the Home Rule cause; in fact, Home Rule will come—and in the near future-no matter what Mr. Wallace desires or expresses. So we have no cause to fear his prophecy, nor any necessity of combating it.

But, in another portion of his address, dealing with the Manitoba school question, he said:

"I do not mean to say that it has been permanently removed from the field of controversy; that, we may be assured, will scarcely be allowed to happen without another fight on the part of the religious minority of the province for Separate schools, for the Church of Rome never rests."

Unwittingly Mr. Wallace here made a most truthful assertion, but possibly not exactly in the sense in which he desired to have it understood. He says: "The Church of Rome never rests." That is true. In fact the Church of Rome is about the only actual illustration of the principle of "perpetual motion" amongst the institutions, or inventions, or organizations on earth. The machinery was set going nearly two thousand years ago, and it will continue in motion until the end of time. And why so? Simply because the main spring of the mechanism is Eternal Truth, and the Hand that wound it up was Divine. It is exactly this increasing activity of the Church that has proved the greatest obstacle in the path of her enemies. Empires, Kingdoms, Republics, all have arisen, have flourished, and have fallen to pieces, and yet, like the sun, the Church has ever steadily pursued its course - never growing older, never becoming dim-

med, never imparting a diminished heat or light, never deviating for a second from its appointed course; and long after Orangeism will be numbered in the category of defunct organizations, the same church will be found going on with clock-work regularity.

IRELAND'S OUTLOOK BRIGHTER.

The report of the proceedings of the annual convention and banquet of the Irish National League of Great Britain affords cheering and encouraging reading. Having noted the fact that subscriptions from the branches last year amounted to \$10,-300 as compared with \$8,300 the preceding year, the report continues:

"It is clear that the organization in Great Britain has seen its worst days, and that its recovery to the strength and resources of olden times has not only begun, but rapidly advanced. There are other signs of this recovery in addition to the increased funds - in fact, there is a spirit of renewed energy and hopefulness in the branches. The Irishmen of Great Britain, in thus maintaining their organization at a high level of efficiency in a period of depression, division, and apathy, are entitled to congratulate themselves on setting an example of faith, fortitude, and patriotism in a dark hour to their countrymen all over the world. From the spirit of dissension which has distracted other organizations they have always been free, and setting this example themselves of unity, they will this year, as before, give their best help towards every movement which has for its object the restoration of the too long-delayed re-union of the national forces."

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., who has been president of the League for the past seventeen years, was, of course, the principal speaker. In the course of his remarks he pointed to some of the principal features of the Irish Nationalist situation to-day. Irishmen wield far greater political power now than they did when Mr. Butt started the Home Rule movement, and when Mr. Parnell brought the Parliamentary Party to its supreme strength. This is proved by the Local Government Act, which has placed nearly all the political power in the country in the hands of the Nationalists, and which brings Ireland nearer to Home Rule than many people think. Why did the Conservatives pass that Act? Because Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule en or fallen, whether Soudan or Indian wars have attracted the atten-Ritualistic or other religious or social immense mercies." question has occupied Parliament, the |. standing all divisions and dissensions the Irish representatives in the Britcessive general elections, have been pledged to the cause of Home Rule.

It is greatly to the credit of the Irish National League of Great Brit- great mass of our Protestant fellow- from motives of ordinary curiosity ain that, through all the years of fac- citizens. Such an article merely con- and sight-seeing! An Irish Expositiousness and dissension amongst the Nationalists at home, its members norant feelings of a very small minor- be a success. preserved their unity and never lost ity. The attack made upon Recorder ; An appropriate date for the holding hope. In every election that has tak- Weir, on account of his having taken of this Irish Universal Exposition at grims who visit the sacred spot. The en place it has fought with unflag- part in the procession, is one of the

ited Nationalist party." That the cause of unity is progress-

The state of the state of the state of the

ing is clear from the fact that Mr. tions in a preeminently Catholic city. Healy, Mr. O'Kelly, and Mr. Harring- i he merely gave evidence of good breedton have declared their adhesion to ing and a knowledge of the respect the principles laid down by the recent | due to his fellow-citizens of every Unity Conference at Dublin.

THE FETE DIEU.

In accordance with the new regulations - which are due to the rapid and extensive development of the various Roman Catholic parishes in Montreal - a number of parishes united, this year, and formed a jointprocession on the occasion of Corpus Christi. Notre Dame, St. Patrick's and St. James were the three sections of ecclesiastical Montreal selected to constitute the procession in honor of the Blessed Sacrament. We might be allowed to say-and we do so with the greatest satisfaction that rarely has St. Patrick's parish made a finer display or had a more general and creditable turn out than on this occasion. Although the weather seemed, from early morning, to be threatening, still it did not in any way interfere with the magnificent celebration. Of course the centre of all attraction, the focus to which the piety of the faithful and the curiosity of others centred, was the Sacred Host, carried by Mgr. Bruchesi. Archbishop of Montreal.

We need not dwell upon the more

than ordinary attractiveness of the decorations and the great degree of zeal, devotion and respect exhibited on all sides. Of course there are exceptions to every rule, and some very unpleasant remarks might have been heard, from time to time, from amongst the spectators; but these remarks only served to indicate the ignorance and want of common courtesy in those from whom they fell. Moreover that is to be expected whenever and wherever there is an unusual display of Catholic piety. These petty incidents apart, we believe that never in the history of Montreal was there a grander, more appropriate, more successful Procession Sunday celebration held. To the non-Catholic there is always something extraordinary and astounding in this great evidence of faith in the Blessed Sacrament; but to the Catholic the ceremony bears a most striking lesson, and carries a degree of hope, of consolation, of love that scarcely any other event in all the religious year

Speaking of this grand feast of the Blessed Sacrament. "La Semaine characterize the management of this Religiouse" has a very touching and

beautiful page, which reads thus: "During eight days the Church presents this mystery for our adoration, she surrounds it with her pomp, she draws upon the whole of nature for its solemnization under the vault of heaven even as under the domes of her temples.

"Every place processions pass, in their brilliant or their modest display through the cities, through the country places. These corteges, in which the most amiable and the most pure of creatures, the children, take part. in which pious associations, confraternities, and finally the clergy join, move along, accompanied by hymns of gratitude and praise, on streets strewn with flowers, perfumed with incense, as they exhibit once more the spectacle of the union of the faithful in Jesus Christ. He, Himself, the Divine Healer, the object of this homage and this love, blesses, as He passes, our homes and our fields, and the diocese experiences an overflowing of graces, and, at the same time, a renewal of that spirit of devotion ever held by the Church towards the Blessed Sacrament.

"This ceremony brings yearly to the earth its blessings. It is a compensation for blasphemies and ingratitude. scripts of ancient Gaelic literature -Our hymns purify the air, our incense codes of law, annals, chronicles, and blends with the perfume of the flow- various other products of ancient June 14th. The palace steamer ers, which, once yearly at least, pay Celtic scholarship and genius-would, | "Three Rivers" will convey the pil-Bill made it inevitable; and because, silent homage to the Master of all | for instance, find their way to the exhowever the British parties have ris- nature. Our Lord blesses the crowds, hibition! What wonderful specimens the cities, the peoples. This feast of Irish art, past and present, and of draws earth nearer to heaven; it is a every sort; and what other trophics tion of Englishmen, and whatever source of immense forgiveness and of Ireland's greatness, both in peace

ish parliament, returned at four suc- ited exhibitions of bigotry as the

as Mr. O'Connor says, "that assist- than would his participation in a St. ance will not be forthcoming again Jean Baptiste celebration prove him until the people in Ireland has satis- to be a French-Canadian. As a privfied the Irish race m other parts of ate citizen it is not at all probable the world that they are resolved to that Mr. Weir would have assisted on put an end to dissensions and to send such an occasion, nor would it be exto the House of Commons a really un- ected of him; but as a high official in a Catholic province, under a Catholic government, and exercising his funcclass and every creed. We hope the day is distant when to be agood Protestant necessitates ceasing to be a gentleman, It is creatures of the "Witness" class that perpetuate illfeelings and keep good men apart in a land where we should be all united in a mutual respect and a mutual toleration.

However, the grandeur and success of this year's Fete Dieu celebration only dwarfs the more those petty attacks. Mists may arise from the swamps and form vapors that can obscure the daylight from some; but they cannot approach, even within millions of miles, the great orb of day itself.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

If any doubt existed as to the large measure of prosperity which Canada enjoys at present it would be effectively removed by the able address delivered by Mr. E. S. Clouston, the general manager of the Bank of Montreal, at the annual meeting of the shareholders, held a few days ago, as well as by the statistical statement which it accompanied. A report of the proceedings is printed elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Clouston, in the course of his important address, said :

"When business is good, and the country prosperous, very little need be said, and I believe that with respect to the present condition of affairs in Canada there can scarcely be two opinions. There is a feeling of buoyancy and elation regarding it that appears to be thoroughly justitied by actual facts. There is hardly a branch of trade that is not prospering. The farmers are receiving good prices for their products, the Government show increased revenues, the railways increased traffic, stocks of all sorts have appreciated in value, while the future wealth which our mining and forest industries are expected to realize to this country is beyond computation."

The annual report of the Bank of Montreal always serves as the busi- A ness barometer of Canada; and, taking it in this sense, it is clear that we have every reason to rejoice at the B good times through which we are P passing. The financial statement, H bears abundant testimony, also, to H the prudence and sagacity which F

AN IRISH WORLD'S FAIR.

The great Irish Race Convention which was held in Dublin, which was an event of such unique historical interest that it will find a prominent place in the annals of the time, and which served to show to representative Irishmen from all over the world the causes and authors of the disunion in the Irish nationalist ranks, was, it will be remembered, the outcome of a suggestion made by a distinguished Canadian, the late Archbishop Walsh of Toronto. Our regular contributor, "Con-

naught Ranger," throws out a suggestion in this week's issue. It is that of holding a Universal Exposition in the Irish capital. The idea is a timely one; and there is no reason why it should not be realized. Other countries on both continents have tering has been completed and the tion in the world possesses so rich a to be held, are now being floored and ladies and gentlemen. collection of objects of historical, artistic, and literary interest as Ireland does; and she would therefore herself furnish the most attractive portion of the exhibition. What priceless manuand in war, both in the past and in How very different the spirit of this the present, whether achieved within fact stands out clearly that, notwith- article from that of the envious and her own horders or in foreign lands-fanatical "Witness." We are happy and what civilized country is there of the past ten years, four-fifths of to state—for we know it from experience-that such rabid and mean-spir and noble memories behind them ?would there be exposed to the admir-"Daily Witness" evidenced in its edi- ing gaze of Irishmen and their descentorial of Monday last, do not reflect dants from all parts of the world, as the sentiments, nor the ideas of the well as of foreigners attracted thither veys the narrow, prejudiced and ig- tion, held in Dublin, could not fail to

once suggests itself. The anniversary ging zeal and valor. Financial assis- most vulgar samples of intolerance of that immortal patriot, Robert Emcity, will be even more satisfactory art, Darcy. Mr. T. Grant presided at tance is needed from the United that we have ever read. Mr. Weir's met, will occur in 1903, and will be than in former years. The rates of the piano. Mr. Connors occupied the States, Canada and Australsia; but, presence no more indicated his faith fittingly commemorated. Would it passage are placed at a low figure so chair during the evening.

success of the project. And would it taken place.

not be a wise move to hold the Irish | not thus, apart from its intrinsic inexhibition that year? Under the new | terest, serve as a clarion call for a Local Government Act Irishmen are gathering of the sons and daughters almost in full charge of their own ad- of the sea-divided Gael, in the beloved ministrative offices; and this circum- motherland which is the cradle of stance would undoubtedly assure the their race, such as has never before

TO THE CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL,

Below we give a full list of names | Dr. J. G. McCarthy of subscribers, up to the present, to Mrs. Owen McGarvey the Irish Catholic High School of William Farrell.... Montreal. As has been frequently Thomas A. Lynch pointed out by the esteemed pastor of Henry F. Bellew Patrck's parish. It is founded for the Miss Ann McLoughlin benefit of the Irish Catholic boys of every parish in the city and, indeed, of the entire province. It is rumored Mr. Hannan, Ogdensburg.... that arrangements are now in course J. M. McCarthy charge of the institution, as well as | M. Sharkey to secure as his assistants professors | Michael Wright and family guage and literature, in mathematics, ! P. S. Doyle in commercial knowledge and prac- John Scanlan tice, and so forth. As has been al- Mrs. Edward Murphy ready said in the "True Witness," the Halpin & Vincent.... establishment of this distinctively Irish Catholic school will supply a A Friend long-felt and very urgent want, for Mrs. Francis Woodlock, bewhile in law and medicine and in our legislative halls we have a measure of John O'Neil representation, the reverse is the case in the higher branches of mercantile Robert Warren, Ste. Famille activity. The support which the proect should receive should not there- Mrs. Martin Hart.... fore be limited by parochial boundar- Mulcair Bros.... ies or considerations, but should be Michael Feron as broad and as generous as it is the | J. J. Milloy intention to make its operations.

The building is now in fair way towards completion. It is the intention of the management to open the classes on the 1st of September next. Every effort should therefore be made to make the inauguration of the undertaking worthy of the Irish race in T. P. Tansey Montreal. There are hundreds of Francis Loye Irish men and Irish women of this city whose names should Richard Walsh... be added to the list of sub- D. J. McGillis... scribers. They should lose no time in sending in their contributions as the erection of the building is simply the initial step. Large sums of money will be required to put the school in operation.

peracion.	
Lord Strathcona and Mount	
Royal	
Hon. James O'Brien	
has. F. Smith	
A Working Girl	
Frank J. Hart	500
James Cochrane	
Vm. H. Doran, architect	500
Michael Burke	200
Iiss Eliza Burke	
J. G. Kennedy	200
. P. Whelan	
Working Woman	200
Vm. McNally	200
Working Girl	200
lartin Eagan	150
Bernard Tansey	100
P. McCrory	100
Rev. J. McCallen	100
ohn Barry	100
lon. Justice Curran	100
elix Casey	100
. A. Fowler	1(11)
V. H. Cunningham	100
1. Fitzgibbon	100
ohn Devine	100
. Wright	100
lev. J. Quinlivan	100
'. B. McNamee	100
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Patrick Reynolds.... Thomas Styles Misses Austin.... John Fallon.... quest.... T. F. Moore and family Street A. D. McGillis Miss Ann McLoughlin (2nd)..... Dr. J. A. McDonald.... A Friend.... John O'Leary.... Geo. W. Crossen.... John Delaney John Walsh.... Mrs. Michael Hayes Miss Kate Farrell.... Mrs. Peter Ferns Miss Margaret Gleeson Miss Sylvia Travers....

Timothy Starr A Friend.... Mrs. Quinlan.... Frank Morrissey, St. Paul. J. J. Costigan.... J. J. Pigott.... James Cuddy Thomas Waddell Some Friends.... A. A. Meilleur.... ¹ Λ Friend.... George Thurgood | John L. Finn A Friend.... Paul Cafferty.... Mary Kelly Miss Cunningham A. McDonough, agent Miss E. Conway Miss Josephine Carroll Miss Gertie Egan (school girl) Miss Mary Lynch (St. Bruno)... Francis O'Connor.... Lizzie McLaren.... Mrs. J. E. H. Quipp.... Miss Annie Cassidy.... Mrs. Mary Ann Hughes WidowBurke....

Rev. Thos. Heffernan

Notes of Local Interest.

in connection with the double cere- of the spiritual advantages of such a monial, the consecration of the two new marble altars and blessing of the new sanctuary windows, which is to take place at St. Patrick's, on Sun-Lordship Bishop MarDonell of Alex-, in St. Ann-s parish will be a large one. andria will officiate. A full account of the different features of the ceremony, will be published in our next

The work in connection with the new Irish Catholic High School is progressing very rapidly. The plasput in order for this great event at | Following is the order of the prowhich it is expected every Irish Cath- cession' olic family in Montreal will be repre-

Father Driscoll is making every preparation for the pilgrimage of the League of the Sacred Heart which is fixed to take place on Wednesday, grims to Lanoraie. The sale of tickets so far has been very satisfactory. Branch of St. Ann's Young Men's So-

Friday being the feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, the Blessed Sacrament was exposed during all the day in the various churches and chapels throughout the archdiocese. solemnization of the feast will be held to-morrow (Sunday).

The annual pilgrimage of the Irish Catholic ladies, under the direction of the Rev. Fathers of St. Ann's Church, to Ste. Anne de Beaupre, will be held on Saturday, June 24. This is one of the best opportunities for the heads of Catholic households and their daughters to visit the famous shrine. on Wednesday evening was another It has been conducted successfully every year under the able administration of the Rev. Father Strubbe. Dur- club. A most select programme of ing the past few months many improvements have been made at the most creditably rendered by the folshrine in order to meet the require- lowing ladies and gentlemen: M'ss ments of the tens of thousands of pil- McAndrew, Miss Ina Read, Messrs. arrangements for this year's pilgrimage, of the Irish Catholics of this ley, MacHale, Fearon, McGee, Stew-

Great preparations are being made that no parishioner may be deprived

The public procession of the Most Blessed Sacrament to take place today, the 18th inst., and at which his | morrow (Sunday) afternoon at 3.30. The route of the procession is as follows: McCord, Ottawa, Eleanor, William, Shannon, Ottawa and Nazareth Streets to Haymarket Square, where a most beautiful repository forty feet high, is being erected by Messrs, J. B. I. Flynn and Jos. O'Brien. After solemn Benediction the procession will continue by way of Duke, Welfirst and second storeys in which the lington and McCord Streets to St. had their World's Fairs. It is time "At Home" to be given this month by Ann's church, where a Tantum Ergo that Isoland had one. No other nather the ladies of the different parishes is will be sung by the united choirs of

Twenty policemen under the command of Capt. Fennell. Cross and Acolytes. Band of St. Ann's Cadets. Boys of St. Ann's Christian Brothers' School. Girls of St. Ann's School, with forty bannerets. Children of Mary, with banners and shrine of Our Lady of Perpetual Help. Ladies of St. Ann's Society. League of the Sacred Heart, with banners. St. Ann's Young Men's Society with flag. C. M. B. A. (St. Ann's Branch). Catholic Order of Foresters (St. Ann's Court). Ann's T. A. & B. Society. The Police Band. Choir and the Canopy, followed by the church wardens, aldermen and Members of Parliament of St. The streets throughout the route of the procession are being tastefully decorated.

The usual weekly concert of the Catholic Sailors' Club which was held in their rooms on Commissioners St. grand success. filled with sailors and friends of the vocal and instrumental music was Kitts, Kelly, Morgan, Kennedy. Touhey and Greenwood; Sailors ('row-

THE DEATHLESS SONG.

"Drive out the grand old Keltic speech!' The tyrant gave command.
"My poisoned touch can never reach And blight that noble land While Keltic words on Keltic tongue The Keltic heart shall thrill; The songs the ancient Bards have

sung Shall perish at my will!"

"The language heroes love to hear In seas of blood shall drown! No more its accents, strong and clear, Their deeds with fame shall crown, The glories of the Keltic race Henceforth shall be unsung; No minstrel voice their halls shall

The Keltic knell is rung!"

Then fell the great, the brave, the high, Beneath the despot's might;

Then set the sun of Erin's sky In darkest clouds of night. The harps of Erin nevermore To those loved sounds awoke; Their soulful chords, the music o'er, In mournful silence broke.

Yet when the Keltic heroes fell, Beside the Shannon's wave, In Keltic words their last farewell To that loved Isle they gave. When they were laid 'neath shamrock

That springs from blood-stained sod, In Keltic words the mourner's prayer

Went up in faith to God. The babe upon its mother's breast, In caverns hid from sight,

By Keltic songs was soothed to rest, Low whispered in the night. The refugees in mist-wove shrouds Far up the mountain side, In Keltic words that pierced the clouds

The Saxon power defiled.

In coracles far out at sea The Keltic fishers sang, 'And o'er the ocean wide and free, That deathless lyric rang. The wild, strong winds caught up the strain

That floated o'er the tide; Its thrilling tones of love and pain Re-echoed far and wide.

Now once again that Harp of Gold Shall ring from shore to shore, As in the glorious days of old, Ere minstrel song was o'er. The echoes of that thrilling strain Shall leap from soul to soul. And o'er each shamrock-covered plain Shall that deep music roll.

Now once again through Innisfail Shall sound the Keltic tongue, And by the voice of every Gael Shall Keltic songs be sung. Now once again the thoughts of flame Shall glow in words of fire. And to immortal deeds of fame The Keltic soul inspire.

-M. E. TORRENCE.

To the members of the Montreal Gaelic Society who were in attendance at the last meeting the passionate and stirring words of County President Rawley of the Ancient Order of Hiberians must be a source of comfort. For some cause or another the attendance for the past month at the classes was anything but satisfactory; and it was this paltry attendance that made me write about our young men last week, to draw their attention to the splendid opportunity offered to them of acquiring a knowledge of the "glorious old tongue" before it would be too late.

While the response was not exactly what it should have been, nevertheless it was a source of pleasure to note the large increase in the attendance over the preceding meetings, and the amount of interest manifested during instructions. President Lavelle personally had charge of the class for the evening, and the lessons were the prayers published the previous week in the True Witness. The instructions, which lasted one hour and forty minutes, being over, Mr. Lavelle made an eloquent appeal to the National President of the A. O. H. through Mr. Rawley. This appeal, which there is no doubt will receive the serious consideration of the Hon. John Keating, whose nationalism is beyond questioning, reflects the highest of credit on the President of the Montreal Guelic Society. It was as follows: "That the National President of the A. O. H. be requested to try if possible and have the quarterly communications of the organization printed in the Irish language." It was seconded by Mr. M. Bermingham, secretary of the Gaelic Society, and supported by Mr. H. T. Kearns, Provincial Treasurer of the Hiberians; by Col. Feeney and Captain Keane of the Knights. The County President in answer stated that it would afford him the greatest of pleasure to communicate the matter to Mr. Keating and he had not the slightest doubt that the National President would comply with the wishes of the Montreal Gaelic Society. Mr. Rawley then congratulated the members on their persistent endeavors to spread the Gaelic and illustrated many instances why success would crown their efforts. Continuing he paid a high tribute to the "True Witness" for the societies and for the budget of Hiberweek. It should, he said, be in the The Company will undoubtedly be the

hands of every Hiberian in Canada In eloquent words, he pointed to the unstinted support it gave the Gaelic Society, and in conclusion, asked where would the Irish of the Province be, but for such a paper.

Mr. H. T. Kearns, P. T., President Div. No. 4, followed in the same strain, and after the singing of "God Save Ireland" in Irish, a pleasant evening was brought to a close.

While the great nations of the earth fair," Ireland, poor, disconsolate Ireland, with her thirty millions of scattered children, has never had that privilege. The good results of such a grand undertaking are innumerable, but chiefly amongst them do I see through that far-away mist a unification of the warring factions of my native country, a re-union of the representatives of foreign powers to Erin, and an interest awakened in the industrial resources of the "Garden" of the world. To Irishmen the word impossible, in this important matter, should be unknown. It is to be hoped that this humble suggestion, coming from a soldier of the rank and file, will be seriously considered by the true children of Ireland the world over. Let us further hope that although the anniversary of '98 has passed away with but anything really of an important nature beneficial to the interests of our motherland transpiring, the year 1903 will behold a 'world's fair," towards which the eyes of the civilized world riveted on the wonderful industrial progress of Ireland, and the unity of her children both at home and in exile.

The monthly meeting of St. Patrick-s Society was held in their hall on St. Alexander Street, last Monday evening, Second Vice-President, Mr. P. C. Shannon, presiding. The attendance was not as expected as some important committees appointed at the meeting previous failed to have their reports ready, and consequently prevented the meeting from taking action in regard to one, at least, of the most interesting and important events of the hour. The Charitable Committee gave a lengthy report, and their requests were acceded to. The matter of holding an excursion some time during the summer was discussed, but no definite action taken until next meeting. The question of the National hall was once more under consideration, and it is very evident from the remarks of the members present that this important movement will be fully and finally discussed at the next meeting.

were discussed, after which the meet-

The committee having in charge the annual field day and games, under the auspices of Division No. 1, A. O. H., for Dominion Day, are progressing in a very satisfactory manner and intend to make it one of the leading, if not the most important event ever held by the pioneer Division. On the programme will be many of the leading games of old Ireland, including hurley, throwing the flat iron, throwing the sledge, and numerous other feats of strength and agility. It is the intention of the committee to have Mr. Jas. S. Flannigan, of New York, champion weight thrower of the world, present, and against him will be pitted some of the most renowned atheletes of Canada. The committee, of which Col. Feency is chairman, and Mr. Jas. Byrne, secretary, is a hard-working and able one.

The monthly drill of the Hibernian Knights was held last Sunday afternoon at the "Barracks." The orderly seargeant has returned from his vacation and had the place in a splendid state. Owing to the illness of Captain Keane, the instructions were given under the immediate supervision of Lieutenant McCracken, and the fine commanding voice of the First Lieutenant was heard to perfection. I am informed, on what is very good authority, that the combined Divisions of the Ladies Auxiliary intend in the near future, to present the boys with a stand of colors. Preparations for the Boston trip are progressing favorably, and Mr. M. Bermingham, Corresponding Secretary of the Company, was instructed to communicate with the State officers of Massachusetts, in connection with the matter. It has been also intimated that a large amount of the Western delegates to the Boston Convention will come by Montreal to accompany the Knights. Amongst them being Hon. John T. Keating, National President of the Order, Mr. Lavelle, President of the Gaelic Society will devote one evening weekly to the Knights for instructions in the Irish interest it has taken in the National language, and the rooms of the society on Craig Street will be given nian news it furnishes its readers every | them free of charge for that purpose.

that a "Caed-Mille-Failthe" by the both sovereign and subjects. Irishmen of Boston awaits them.

According to the "C. M. B. A. News," the official organ of the association, Mr. Joseph Cameron, of Hornellsville, Steuben County, State of New York, has been appointed Supreme Recorder.

At a meeting of Division No. 2, A. O. H., held in their hall on Friday of last week, the following resolution was adopted'

That the members of Division No. hold at different periods a "world's 2, Ancient Order of Hibernians, desire to express their regret that there should be required of the Sovereign of the Empire, at coronation, or any transubstantiation, by which the sacrifice of the Mass and other doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church are characterized as superstitious and idolatrous.

> realm, and office-holders are converted is as follows: ed, will at the request of numble but it to be repealed in so far as it relates to the supreme head of the state.

That we believe that the removal of Empire to enter with more profound days in the Prendergast Hall. feeling of loyal affection into the spir-

first military one ever drilled in the it of the ceremony, which should be Irish language on this side of the At- the occasion of nothing but mutual lantic. There is not the least doubt esteem and good will on the part of

This was signed by the committee on resolutions as follows:

> M. LYNCH. D. S. McCARTHY.

D. J. McCRORY. T. DONOHUE.

Division No. 7, Ancient Order of Hibernians, the youngest division of the Order in the county, held its first annual election last evening in their hall, corner of Ropery and Centre Sts. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested, and the keenest of competition was evinced in the various offices. The serbices of Mr. Denis Tausey, as president of the Division, since its organization, were fully appreciated. other time, a declaration against In consequence thereof he was elected for a second term. The different reports, both financial and otherwise, were read, and they reflected great credit on the branch. As is the aim of Division No. 5, the New Directory That we sincerely trust that the of No. 7 are a unit in regard to the spirit of broad toleration, which proposal of making the "True Witwithin the reign of Her Most Grac-ness;' the official organ of the Order ious Majesty, and the two preceding in Quebec, thereby recognizing its Sovereigns, has removed this declara- merit as a journal worthy of support tion from the statute books so far as of the Irish Catholic Societies of Canmembers of Pariament, peers of the ada. The full list of officers elected

President, D. Tausey, Jr.; Vice-Presdutiful subjects of the Empire cause ident, J. J. Mullins; Recording Secretary, P. J. Dwyer; Financial Secretary, J. Colfer; Treasurer, P. Whalen; Chairman of Committee, J. Hayes. this objectionable declaration would The meetings of this popular branch enable the Roman Catholics of the are held on the first and third Mon-

OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER.

sign "Irishman" to the odd bits of composition that I have written for the press, but since I have commenced to notice the great abuse of that "nom-de-plume," which has been indulged in on one occasion I concluded that I would be only following a bad example and helping on the perpetration of a wrong. We often read letters, addressed to our daily press well been have just an Englishman, a written by German. Scotchman, Turk, a Chinaman, or a Hindoo, for all the interest they contain of a specially Irish kind. Possibly if these writers considered that their real names would add any weight to their communications they would sign them in full; but feeling that their literary efforts are not much calculated to increase their own reputations they get out of the difficulty by shunting the responsibility upon an imaginary "Irishman," Now and then we meet with a letter that contains absolutely nothing, except the name used as a signature, to indicate that the author is either. Irish or in sympathy with Ireland. It is just as easy to write "Irishman" as to write any other word at the end of a communication, and it is my firm belief that very many of those correspondents are no more Irishmen than is the Czar of Russia, or the Emperor of Japan. In fact all sincere Irishmen should protest against this very unjustifiable method of venting spleen against Ireland and her people, and of doing so under the mask of an 'Irishman." It is not always necessary that a man should sign his own name to a newspaper letter; but he should at least refrain from making use of a "nom-de-plume" to which he is not entitled; otherwise his signature may become, more misleading than would be his letter - even though it were a tissue of misstatements. We would advise our genuine fellow-countrymen, when ever seized with the "scribbler's itch." to either give their real names, or else to sign something other than "Irishsuch a rule, then we could at once de-

This recalls to mind an incident which recently took place in one of our city theatres. A well-known and rising young Irish Catholic advocate. created considerable commotion, by publicly objecting to a song of the caricaturing class. It is but necessary to go back over the fyles of the "True Witness" to discover how strongly it has adhered to the principle which most probably guided the gentleman in question. The spirit of the objection raised that evening is a patriotic and praiseworthy one; but it seems to me that a certain degree of latitude should be allowed in the case of organized theatrical companies, especially as they can well point to the example of more than one Irish-Catholic society or organization that has created precedents, of the

It has often been my intention to | of keeping him alive, We should commence to reform our own home before we give advice to our neighbors upon that score. As long as our own societies are willing to aid in this miserable system of national misrepresentation, so long will outsiderswho cater to the general public for a livelihood-be found improving upon it for the amusement of their audiences. If we sincerely wish to efface this form of belittling and ridiculing the Irish race, we should should commence by never putting it into practice in our schools, our academies, our colleges, or our social reunions. This may, be very plain talk, and possibly not universally acceptable; but it is the truth, and the sooner we recognize this truth and prepare to act in accordance with its dictates, the sooner will the caricature of Irishmen vanish from the field.

I often feel deeply grieved to notice how lacking our Irish-Catholic Canadians are in that spirit of progress and development which might be said to characterize, in some way, every nationality in this broad Dominion. We fail to take full advantage of all the opportunities -social, educational. political and otherwise- which the constitution of this country affords us. This is a lamentable fact, and a severe comment upon the patriotism and practical ideas of our common race. Irishmen in Canada, with few exceptions, seem to be perfectly contented to fold their arms and lean against a corner to watch the onward march of all other races. If political, municipal, literary, com- chanic, a tradesman, a store-keeper, mercial, or any other kind of preferment comes his way, and it requires no great exertion to seize upon it, we may now and again find an Irish-Canadian sufficiently well equipped to take advantage of it-but, as a rule, he moves right along as if no such opportunity ever existed. I think that the time is fast approaching when we will either have to be up and doing, or else our distinctive influence, as a factor in this Canadian Nationhood must become a dream of the past, If we were to merely—take full advantage of the great degree of man." If all were prepared to accept liberty which this country affords to every person, we would have no reastect the imposition when a letter on to complain; but complaint must would appear over the word "Irish- be heard when it is evident that a suicidal lethargy has crept over those who should be foremost in the great struggle for success-no matter

> Let us take an illustration. Although the 24th of May is not very specially an Irish-Catholic festival, (still even were our young people desirous of taking part in its celebration they would be absolutely incapable of so doing. On that occasion this year the public of Montreal witnessed a delightful spectacle; a grand review of the city's cadet companies. There were the Scotch, French, English, Jewish, and almost every nationality or creed represented, but not a single Irish company; and worse still, out of every forty-five thousand inhabitants of this city you could not get fifty young Irish boys, or young Irishmen, to form a regiment for drill and exercise purposes. This

n what sphere.

3. Tossing the Caber. 4. Throwing 56-lb Weight. 5. Quoit Match. 6. Hop, Step and Jump. 7. Running Long Jump.

CONNAUGHT RANGER.

rising generation? There is another complaint, and one of a general kind, but with many striking examples of individual appliish people in this city do not, as a rule, support or encourage each other. Go the rounds of Montreal and select an Irish-Catholic in each walk of lifelet us say a lawyer, a doctor, a mean accountant, a writer, or an agentand ask each one of these how he succeeds in his affairs, and in ninetynine cases out of one hundred you will be told: "If it were not for the Protestant section of the community I could not make a living if I depended on the practice or custom of our own people I would starve." This supposed answer contains an absolute truth, and one

On this subject of mutual assistance would say that I have countless times gone into the prominent and most perfectly supplied news depot, kept by the genial and enterprising Mrs. Milloy, on St. Catherine street; I observed the splendid variety of literature that filled every nook and corner of the cozy shop; I marvelled at the number of Catholic publications exhibited on the shelves; I recognized that the "True Witness" has its very of glass are held together with copbest agent in that good lady; but I also noticed with great regret that itself to any form of glass. whence it should naturally come, joint is properly made, it is solid for Give us but a mutual support, and all time. Stores, offices, and base-Canada would become !

IN AID OF CATHOLIC SAILORS.

same kind, and has sanctioned the no exaggeration, and it is the more 15th inst., 8 to 10 p.m., which prome firmed report of an event that gives "stage-Irishman," by the mere fact lamentable because our young peo- ises to be a delightful social function. rise to very sad reflections.

Great Attractions at Cornwal DOMINION DAY 1899.

EXCURSION

Under the Auspices of ST. MARY'S COURT, No. 164, C.O.F.

By Grand Trunk Railway

TO ST. LAWRENCE PARK, CORNWALL,

Where the Annual Picnic and Cames Will Be Held.

PROGRAMME

1. Putting 16 lb. Shot. Open 10. 100 yards open to Catholic

2. Throwing Heavy Hammer. " Foresters.

" 11. ¼-mile open to all Foresters.

12. I mile open to Amateurs only.

13. Pole Vault. Open

" 14. 150 yds. Smoking Race.

15. Irish Reel.

8. Girls' Race, 14 years and under 16. Scotch Reel. 17. Bicycle Race.

Open. 9. Boys' Race, 14 years and under 18. Tug-of-War between St. Mary's

Court and Cornwall Courts.

19. GRAND HURLEY MATCH.

For Prizes and Rules See Hand Bills. PROF. JAMES TOUHEY, the world renowned Irish Piper. will be with us.

Round Trip Tickets only \$1.00 Children 50c.

Leave Bonaventure Depot, -8 and 8.30 a.m. Return Leave Cornwall, - - 7 and 7.30 p.m.

ple have advantages equal to any | It will be given in the Library II: II, in Canada, I know of one Irish Catha magnificent and perfectly equipped gymnasium and drill hall, where a first class military and first class all the requirements of enjoyment and improvement are furnished, where the too, cadets are fully equipped with uniforms, arms, band instruments and hall and grounds, where the membership is only one dollar per year, and vet where you could not induce a single score of the youth to join in the formation of a military company. What encouragement can there be for other parishes to undertake anything that might prove of benefit to the

vital interest of their fellow-countrymen here.

enjoyed by the youth of other races under the Church of the Gesu, which the Jesuit Fathers have kindly tendered for the occasion. The college olic school where fully five thousand orchestra will play during the evendollars were expended in fitting up ling. A large attendance is expected, as the Catholic Sailors' Club is one of the most popular of local good works, and all who purchase a 25 cent - ticket are certain of a pleasant musical director are employed, where evening. Tickets may be had from every modern improvement exists and Rev. Father Kayanagh. S. J., Chapor from any member of the Commit-

WEDDING BELLS.

A fashionable though quiet wedding

took place this morning at St. Patrick's Church, when Miss M. F. Plorence Gray, daughter of Mr. Henry R. Gray, was married to Mr. Gustave Labelle, of Gustave Labelle & Co., son of Mr. Hospice Labelle. The bride wore an exquisite gown of gray bengaline lined in pansy silk with "La Tosca'' ficht of pansy surah, hat of gray straw with wings and pansy colored trimmings. The music was particularly good. Prof. J. A. Fowler surprised the bride, who is an old [pupil of his, by playing the organ cation; it is to the effect that the Ir- | during the ceremony, and Miss Terroux, who has just returned from New York, sang with her accustomed After the ceremony a. sweetness. number of friends met at Bonaventure Station to wish Mr. and Mrs. Labelle bon vovage,

MOUNT ST. LOUIS CADETS.

The Mt. St. Louis Cadets were inspected last Saturday afternoon on theChamp de Mars by Lieut.-Col. Roy, who was accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Ibbotson of the Royal Scots and Capt. Chinic, Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry. The efficiency of this favorite Cadet corps is too well known to need comment, suffice it to say that on Saturday last they again proved to the satisfaction of everythat should be brought home to all body present that they are the most those who neglect the interest, the efficient and best drilled Cader corps in Canada, and they highly merit all the praise that they have received. After the review, the inspecting officer complimented the boys upon their steadiness and the precision of their movements. Rev. Bro. Orestes, Rev. Bro. John and Sergt.-Major Phillips, their instructors, are also to be warmly congratulated upon the success of their pupils.

WORK THAT HOLDS.

The Luxier Prism Company are now making up ornamental glass panels as well as prism panels. of copper glazing, whereby the pieces per, put in place electrically, lends Mrs. Milloy's establishment received glazing is the only one that will not deteriorate. There is no cement to patronage and support from almost crack and break away. The sheet beevery direction, except the very one ling of copper and glass only, once the what a power the Irish Catholics of ments lighted with Luxfer Prisms are much enhanced in value, and the prisms require no outlay for their upkeep-there are no repairs.

A dispatch from London states that The Committee of Management of Sister Mary Margaret Cusack, known the Catholic Sailors' Club will give a as the Nun of Kenmare, died on the Strawberry Festival on Thursday, 7th inst. This is a brief and uncon-

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION IN NEWFOUNDLAND

WRITTEN BY R. J. LOUIS CUDDINY.

the lack of support of the government towards the good cause, an appeal twas made by the Bishop of St. John's to his people for funds, and it was not in vain. The Rev. Brother Slatbery took up a collection, and a very handsome sum was realized. In the meantime His Lordship made over the old family residence, a place called "Mount Cashel," for the purpose of a School Industry. This place brings fond recollections to the writer, for in his boyhood days he was a student at old St. Bonaventure's, he was often sent to serve Mass at this country residence; for this was one of the places where the "Stations" so common in many parts of Newfoundland, and which has been graphically described by a learned divine in the coltimns of the "True Witness," some time previous, were held. The building was not by any means large enough for this project, and consequently additions were necessary. The work was vigorously pushed forward and in a short time, the long-expected opening day arrived at last. In the afternoon of August 24th, the inception of the Industrial School took place, and, notwithstanding that the wealther was far from pleasant, was a grand success. The spacious grounds were crowded with hearty supporters and responded with a few practical of this grand movement long before suggestions, for which he received the hour for the opening ceremonies. The Catholic Societies of the city including the Benevolent Irish Society, the Star of the Sea Association, the Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, the Mechanics' Society, and the Catholic Cadet Corps, formed in processional order, in front of St. Patrick's Hall, at 2.30 p.m., and headed by their respective bands marched to the Industrial School, which is situated

Rev. Brother Slattery had made every preparation for the reception of the visitors. The ancient but imposing structure with its new additions was tastefully decorated and bunting of various colors wafted to the breeze. The scene was a very imposing one. The assemblage of all the digaitaries of the Church, the Societies and their bands in regalia, and the vast multitude of spectators made a scene not soon to be forgotten. At 4 p. m., their Lordships Bishop Howley of St. John's, Bishop McDonald, of Harbor Grace, and Bishop McNeil of the West coast; Very Rev. Mgr. Scott, Rev. Fathers Clarke, J. Walsh, Veitch, Donnelly, St. John, Doutney, Veriker, Reardon, Tierney, Crooke, Dr. O'Reilly, Dr. Ryan, Browne, Roche, Murphy, Carter, Seers Jackman, O'Neill, O'Connor, and the Christian Brothers ascended the platform prepared for their accommodation.

on the Torbay Road.

After the singing of the Veni Creator, by a special choir, His Lordship Bishop Howley addressed the multitude, giving an eloquent oration. "The function which all had assembled to perform, though meagre un its ritual," he said, "will be of everlasting benefit to the abandoned youths of this country; their guardianship and salvation on this earth fostering care of the good Christian Brothers," under whose care, he felt sure, their reformation and advancement in life would be secured. His Lordship referred in an enthusiastic manner to the spirit and duty to the poor, who "are always with us," and illustrated the love our Blessed Savilink his name with the establishment Lordship feelingly recalled the mem-Slattery, and hoped through his en- degree of pride.

Having received abundant proof of ergetic exertions to see the Institution, in the course of a few years, one that all would feel proud of.

> His Lordship Dr. McDonald next addressed the audience, and his remarks were interesting and opportune. He said the presence of such a large concourse of people was the best evidence that an unusual interest would be manifested in the good work, and that a universal feeling would dominate over all political, religions, and other differences in the furtherance of the cause of the poor. His Lordship pictured the life of the waif and clearly demonstrated the necessity for such an institution. He pleasingly remarked that he, as well as the other Bishops, were present to baptize the inception of the Industrial School, and the people were the sponsors. As God-fathers and God-mothers he hoped they would look after their offspring and let nothing interfere with the duty they owed to God and the poor. He next paid a glowing tribute to the zeal of the good Christian Brothers, and closed his address with the words: 'Trust in the Lord and do good; live in the land with its orphans and you shall be fed with its riches."

Bishop McNeil was next called upon

great applause. He said he had come 500 miles to be present at the inauguration of this very necessary institution and added he would have travelled further to share in the blessings of the work. He spoke of the progress of the West Coast, and the number of stray children who, if they had some knowledge of farming or other trades would much better be able to battle down the stream of life. He spoke of the art of printing, and referred to the absence of a Catholic journal in Newfoundland. He believed that if boys were taught this trade a Catholic newspapers would eventually be established. His Lordship's remarks were both interesting and instructive. Rev. Mgr. Scott's speech was very humorous, and at the same time practical and to the point. His long career as a missionary priest in Newfoundland had brought him in contact with many of the abandoned children of the city whom he met in the byways and ally-ways, while performing his religious duties.

Rev. Brother Slattery was the next and last speaker. He spoke in grateful terms of Bishop Howley's beneficence in giving up the "old homestead," for such a purpose, and said, on the part of the Brothers, he would accept the charge of the Institution and would guard it as a solemn trust. He thanked the many patrons and contributors of the Institution for their generosity and support. He thanked in particular those of other denominations who had sent some very handsome contributions. Rev. Brother Slattery's closing remarks were to the point and especially when he said: "No sun would rise and find this institution at Mount Cashel in debt, and no expense would be incurwill be henceforth entrusted to the red that would cause any indebtedness." This remark seemed to greatly please the gathering who applauded vociferously.

Rev. J. L. Slattery is a man of wide culture, great executive abilities, and a very instructive as well as an interesting speaker. As a public lecturer our had for poor, and remarked the Rev. Brother Slattery has few equals kindness and charity of St. Louis, I in Newfoundland. The people are *al-King of France, which was the feast ways anxious to hear him, and it is of the opening day, and felt please to no wonder that his remarks were so well received at the opening exercises of the Industrial School. The hearts of the Industrial School. An appropriof all were deeply touched when His ate hynin by the choir followed. The gathering, famous for the unity of ories and scenes of his childhood, the Catholic people of the Island, the which had been spent in the grounds spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to where he then stood and which he had the great cause of Christian Charity, willingly given to the Church for the and unswerving loyalty and devotion improvement and the cultivation of to Holy Church and its pastors, thus the stray youths of Newfoundland, showing in its beauty the grand old "Here," he said, "I was given my Irish Faith, wended their way homedawning intellect, spent my boyhood wards greatly pleased with the inand schools days, and pictured for auguration of that School which had myself a career and hopes for the fu- a very humble beginning, but will in ture." Publicly and with manifest a short time point heavenward with feeling he had much pleasure in hand- its massives structures, and thus be ing over the management of the Industrial School to the Rev. Brother that Terra Nova can boast of with a

THE 5th NOVEMBER. 1850.

the Papal throne.

Rocket Brigade to clear the way. Forty begging bare-headed Friars. with torches in their hands to throw a light on the darkness of the scene. and their own iniquity;

a man more reverenced or respected

by Englishmen than the occupant of

PROGRAMME OF BURNING THE

POPE AT EXETER, ON

The Inquisitor General on an ass (Crape Mask.)

That Great Imposter the Pope, Pius the Ninth, (Masta Ferritti) (sic), holding a gridiron, or Craticula ferrea in full Pontifical Robes, carried in a chair of State, on Men's shoulders. The Cardinal Archbishop of West-

minster (Dr. Wiseman), in full Robes (a Spaniard). Officers of the Inquisition, with instruments of torture for heretics, on

either side. The Band playing "The Rogue's

March." of England, all in foolscap Mitres. Romish Priests, but in the disguise of Puseyite Clergymen of the Church of England.

England, with a Fool's Cap on their that the Pope represented his Satanic Head, a Bandage on their eyes, a Pad- Majesty! lock on their lips, and a halter about their necks.

er side.

The True and Faithful Citizens of Anthem? Exeter then followed and surrounded the procession giving expression to the Religious and Loyal Feelings of their hearts by shouting ' "The Protestant Church of England

for ever !"

"Down with the Pope and Popery!!"

"The Queen Supreme!!" "No Puseyism!!!!"

"No Traitors within the Church!' The procession entered the Cathedral yard about half past eight, and moved round the vard.

The procession stopped at intervals, for those who liked it, to kiss the great toe of the Pope, and then proceeded to the bonfire, where the Pope and Cardinal were hanged in a gibbet and burnt with all the indignity heaped upon them which their late daring and impudent but at the same time contemptible ucurpation of power of the British people deserves.

The Bishops and the Inquisitor-General were then kicked round the bonfire, and then kicked into it, the band playing "God Save the Queen," and the people singing:

> Frustrate their Popish tricks, Confound their politics, God save the Queen.

The "No Popery Flag" waved over the street at Broadgate all day. The (Pope) figure of Pio Nono was The twelve Roman Catholic Bishops burnt, with a Grid Iron in his hand, amid the execrations of the populace.

. But why should the Pope have St. Laurence's emblem, the gridiron, in Renegade Members of the Church of his hand? Perhaps the gridiron meant

"Frustrate their Popish tricks." Printer's devils tormenting on eith- Surely this was never the original rendering of this line in the National

> I notice "the true and faithful citizens of Exeter" were ignorant of the 'Continuity Theory' in those days, for they yell: "The Protestant Church of England forever!" How history repeats itself! Kensit is yelling the same cry to-day.

paper '-

France the importance of genuinely We understand there are no more than accepting the Republic amd uniting a hundred or a hundred and ten Antheir forces. M. Henri des Houx, for- glican Churches which now use inmerly editor of the "Journal de cense. How many will there be after Rome," and now editor of the "Matin," had a special audience with His Holiness the other day, and the Pontiff said:---

The Republic is the regime desired by the people, desired by France. Well the Church has no distrust of that form of government, which in itself is not at all opposed to its laws and its teachings. And in truth nothing could be more admirable than a truly Christian Republic, a State in which the moral laws of the Church would be, as it were, spontaneously observed. The Catholics should exercise their rights as citizens and friends of the Constitution. But, added His Holiness, if they are to exert a decisive influence they are to be perfectly united. The ideal which the Holy Father sets before them-a Christian Republic loving freedom and ensuring it to all citizens-whatever their creedis certainly worth working for, and it is to be hoped that even now the advice of Leo XIII., will lead to energetic action and useful organization by those to whom it is address-

The Liverpool "Catholic Times" refers in very apt terms to the difficulty about the use of incense that is bothering the members of the Anglican communion. We purpose dealing more fully, from our own standpoint, with this subject of incense, but we must agree with all that our English contemporary says :---

"It is clear from the evidence the

experts have brought before their Graces that incense was never used in the Church of England till within the last twenty years, except for sanitary and fumigatory purposes. Mr. Dibdin showed that except during the reign of Queen Mary not a single case was known of a censer being inquired for at the archdeacon's visitations, and had they been in use censers would certainly have been mentioned in the lists of the lawful goods of the Church. The counsel on the side in fa- Church has acted wisely in condemnof a list of armaments and vestments masons from her communion it may in a parish register of 1705, includ- ; be useful to point out that this conbinding of the register and was of Benedict XIV., and in the present cenbut merely "carried in a thing like a Freemasonry, in the words of English In Queen Elizabeth's reign censers ham, he will see that the Church has quoting this as an historical fact did not pause to show the utter absurdi-

upon attitude of Pope Leo XIII., to is very difficult to understand the wards the French Republic, we find Protestant horror of the use of inthe following in an English Catholic cense, a ceremony for which there is more scriptural authority than per-"The Holy Father has once again haps any other. It has never been very impressed upon the Catholics of popular even in Ritualistic Churches. the Archbishop has given his judg-

> Here is something interesting concerning confession among Protestants '-

"The remarks of the Bishop of Oxford at Reading on Monday deserve notice. His diocesan charge dealt with "Confession." He said that it was quite clear that the Church of England regarded the confession of sin as a most important part of her religious system. She asserted for her ministers the authority to pronounce to the penitent the Lord's message of absolution, and in the ordination of priests, in the most solemn words uttered at the moment of the laying on of hands, she claimed for them their share in the great commission which Our Lord gave His Apostles, "whose sins you shall forgive, they are forgiven, and whose sins you shall retain, they are retained." And she recommended it for the benefit of persons qualified to receive the Holy Sacrament, and kept back by a consciousness of unworthiness. But she had not authorized her clergy to impose such discipline as part of her ordinary system. All which is very nice reading. But if it is to be regarded as anything else, how comes it that in thousands of cases ministers live their whole lives without hearing a single Confession? We should be astonished to hear that men who hold the views Dr. Ryde, have aiways acted up to what the Bishop of Oxford declares to be the clear doctrine

We are accustomed to read a great many things, more or less new, concerning Freemasonry and the Catholic Church, but it is not often that we meet with as pointed a contribution as the following from the pen of Mr. G. B. Totum, of Lemisham, England. He says :--

"If there are some Catholics who feel a difficulty in believibg that the vor of incense had made a great point ing Freemasonry and excluding Freeing censers, but Mr. Dibdin discover- demnation of Freemasonry is no new ed that this list was written on a thing. It was first condemned by page merely used to strengthen the Pope ClementNII. in 1723, then by much earlier date. Incense was used tury by every Pope in succession from at the coronation of George III. It Pius VII. to Leo XIII. If any one will was not, however, burnt in a censer, read the "Anti-Masonic Catechism of short-handled warming pan," a and English-speaking Masonic writstatement which produced a laugh. ers," by the Very Rev. F. M. Wyndwere "defaced as objects of supersti- not acted without reason in this mattion and idolatry." Mr. Dibdin while ter. May I be allowed to make one or two quotations? "3. Is Masonry in itself a religion? Yes. 'That rite ty of describing a censer as an object the Ancient and Accepted Scottish

In regard to the much commented ever yet worship a censer? Indeed it

of the National Church."



in the degree of apprentice, for in

there declares that Masonry is a wor-

ship' ('Liturgy of the Ancient and Ac-

cepted Scottish Rite,' Albert Pike,

Part II., p. 199). 4. What is this re-

ligion? It is 'the universal religion,

or the religion of nature' (Preston,

'Illustrations of Masonry,' pp. 125-

6." "S. May a Jew or a Mahommed-

an be admitted to be a Mason? Yes.

'Each (degree) erects a platform on

which the Mohommedan, the Israel-

ite, and the Christian may stand side

by side, and hand in hand as true

brethren' (Liturgy of the Ancient and

Accepted Scottish Rite,' Part III., p.

170). For the earnest Christian may

say . . . I cannot profess to form

part of a brotherhood where heathen

idolators, Mahommedans, or fire

worshippers, and Christians and He-

brews all meet on the same level. But

on the other hand, the Freemason

may fairly ask, How can it be other-

wise? The very essence of Freemas-

onry is its universality' (Woodford,

"Are not these statements enough

to show its anti-Catholic, nay, its

'Defence of Freemasonry,' p. 6.)"

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ing else as good for interior finish.

don't crack or drop off - can be

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Is hereby given that the Order of the Knights of

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We are treating and curing more

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institute treatment; because we use

no hypodermic injections with their

bad effects, but give healthful tonics;

because we not only antidote the

drink crave, but cure the diseased con-

ditions arising from the use of intoxi-

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RITUALISTIC GEMS.

readers of that paper with the following characteristic programme. As archy. we like a little innocent fun, from time to time, we quite enjoyed this beautiful gem of "anti-Romish" rub-

bish.

he could recollect the Pope being burnt in effigy all over England on

Under this heading "Llaretaw," in day showing how our fellow countrythe "Catholic Times," furnishes the men burnt the Pope fifty years ago, on the re-establishment of the hier-

I remember my father relating how traordinary "programme" the other time I make bold to say there's not of idolatry; did anyone in his senses rite) raises a corner of the veil, even | 1HE DIXON CURE CO., 40 Park Ave., Montreal.

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Rundom Notes

For Busy Households.

what lengthy article deals with the question of diet. We take the following extracts from the article :-

Oliver Wendel Holmes said: "It is better to be young at eighty than old at forty." We want to live to a green old age. Many things contribute to longevity, a pleasurable occupation, freedom from care, ease of circumstances. But the principal element in health is the food one eats.

Many people have an idea that the same diet is good for old and young alike. Sir Henry Thompson, the noted English authority, says: "More than half the disease which embitters the middle and latter part of life is due to avoidable errors of diet; and more mischief, in the form of actual disease, of impaired vigor and of shortened life, accruesto civilized man from erroneous habits of eating than from the habitual use of alcoholic drink, considerable as I know that evil to be."

Little difference is usually made in diet after growth has ceased, say after the twenty-fifth year. Habits are often changed to a less active or sedentary mode of living. Food ought to vary according to habits and age.

Tissue-building foods ought to be taken in youth. They consist of nitrogenous and mineral elements. Research has shown that tissue waste is not largely determined by physical labor, and that nitrogen equilibrium is well maintained on a less quantity of protein than is generally supposed. This waste has been estimated as low as one ounce in twenty-four hours for an average man engaged in ordinary labor.

Milk, eggs and cheese are three comanon articles of food. Milk (cow's milk) was designed by nature for the construction of a growing organism. It is adapted to the rapid building of Lones and other less solid tissues. The salts of cow's milk contain over 22 per cent. of pure lime. If this food is unsuited to the growing child, how much more it is unsuited to the ad-

In eggs we have another form of so -called "complete food," valuable like milk for the growing organism. The salt of eggs contains nearly eight and delightful home. I am, however, tryone-half per cent. of lime, a greater quantity than can be used in the ma- for that unlaundered though beautiful ture system. The yolk contains lecith- linen. And this is the conclusion I in, which is believed to intensify uric acid diathesis. Eggs are, however, less objectionable than milk.

per cent, of salts and is rich in lime Cheese taken in large quantities or regularly would be far more objectionable than either milk or eggs. Comparing these as to their richness in lime with moat, the salt of which contain less than 3 per cent, and with many vegetables and fruits, we can see the difference in the inorganic material furnished to the system. Other articles rich in lime salts, but in a Aess degree, are oysters, rice, beets, cabbage, lettuce, onions, celery, ripe beans and peas.

. Healthy adults may cat these arti. cles in a moderate way, but milk. eggs and cheese should not enter largely into the adult diet, and no one after thirty years of age who has any tendency to arteriosclerosis or similar conditions affecting the kidneys, heart, liver, etc., should use them at all. Furthermore, if the path-·ological changes are marked, all these articles should be excluded from the dietary. It is probable that the excess of inorganic food has much to do with the most obstinate forms of constipation. I believe I have seen two cases of serious intestinal disease which orginated from the accumula:compounds in the intestinal !ract.

I believe that the habitual and free use after maturity of food designed by nature for the rapid growth of the young tends to promote hypertrophy or degeneration of tilsue, and that nearly in proportion to such morbid change is longevity threatened.

Health and vigor are likely to be preserved through a greater number of years by excluding from the diet the principal tissue-building foods when evidence of premature tissue changes appear it is essential to rigidly exclude such food.

The good housekeeper made a morning call. It was upon a bride, a charming bride who had just a week or two before that day promised to "love, honor and obey," and then gone to the pretty home, that was all ready and waiting for its mistress. The big doors between the parlors and cozy dining room were all thrown wide open, and from where the Good Housekeeper sat she could see the table all spread for luncheon with a snowy cloth, glittering glass .and silver. No company was expected -places were only laid for two. But that it is served because it is cheap-

Dr. Henry M. Dearborn, in a some- to the Good Housekeeper's mind that was no excuse - no excuse for a new unlaundered cloth covering the mahogany. How could she tell at that distance that the gleaming damask had never been laundered? Wiy, the Good Housekeeper can tell in a minute just from the "set" of e. coth whether it is fresh from the shop or fresh from the laundry.

The amount of linen that particular bride had received as part of a wedding dower had been the talk of and the envy of her feminine friends.

While the Good Housekeeper waited for the little bride to come down to the parlor she made up her mind to one thing, and that was that the lit. tle bride would never be a good housekeeper. I know this because she told me so.

"Why, my dear," said the Good Housekeeper, "housekeepers are born and not made. No woman with a nice idea of housekeeping would think of spreading her table with unlaundered linen, with all the creases and wrinkles that came with it from the shop. I expect some day to find unhemmed napkins on that girl's dinner table," and the Good Housekeeper shivered at the thought.

As for myself, I quite agree with the Good Housekeeper, that, like poets "housekeepers are born and not made," but isn't the same thing true of home-makers? and there is something of a difference between the two. Now, there may have been unlaundered linen on the little bride's table, and just a speck of dust on the polished floor, but I really did not notice these things the day I visited her. I was so charmed with the cordial manner of the little bride, her ease in conversation and sincere interest in her guests. So charmed was I with it all that I quite made up my mind that the little bride was just one of those women born to be the happy wife of a happy husband, and to make his home one of those delightful places to which his friends would love to come. But the Good Housekeeper has filled me with doubt and fears regarding the future of the little bride's pretty home, for, of course, niceness and daintiness are so essential to a ing to find some reasonable excuse have reached :---

The little bride told the maid to take from the linen closet one of the Cheese is rarely consumed in large small cloths with hemstitched bordquantities. It contains from 4 to 5 er, and these chanced to be the very ones that had not been laundered; that when she found the luncheon table spread with this she did not scold and insist upon its being removed, but rather smiled pleasantly and never let her husband guess that all was not just as it should be about that luncheon table. Men, you know, are slow to note such details and it is the woman that is a born homemaker who will wait till the men folk are all out of the house before correcting the mistakes of servants or fretting about housekeeping

> Every woman ought to understand and be mistress of all the nice little details of housekeeping, but specklessness and spotlessness are not all there is about homemaking. In the best kept, the brightest and happiest homes there is order without worry.

I know you have heard the story of the economical housekeeper who, when cleaning up her closets in Sprintime, called the children and gave them all the medicine left in the bottles, because, she said, she hated to see things go to waste. I cannot say that this is a true story, but it ed mass of lime and other inorganic | illustrates a point, and that is there is such a thing possible as overdoing economy in household matters.

> Comforts are not extravagances. The woman who pays \$75 for a vase, when her dishes are nearly all cracked, may be extravagant, but the woman who pays \$50 for dishes to replace the cracked ones and \$5 for a pretty vase to hold a bunch of roses in the centre of her table, is not extravagant.

> Matters relating to household economy are too much and too freely discussed. The woman who is naturally a homemaker makes all of her little plans and carries them out without worrying the other members of her family about them. She has learned from observation that it is possible to cut down here and there the housekeeping expenses, but she does not say at each mealtime that so much cake or pie must be eaten in future. She simply leaves cake and pie from the menu just as often as it pleases her to do so, and substitutes, if she pleases, apple sauce. Now, apple sauce is good, but one does not enjoy it half so much if one knows

MRS. J. H. WOOD.

She Was Sick 18 Years, and at Last Was Confined to Her Bed-Doctors Could Do Nothing to Help Her-She Tells How She Got Well and Strong Again.

Here is a short story written by a woman. It is a truthful story, and is addressed to other women. Between the lines you can read many words that are not written. You can imagine the prolonged suffering that was endured for eighteen years. You can under-stand how happy, how thankful, how joyous the writer must feel now that perfect health is restored to her.

Mrs. J. H. Wood, of St. Paul, Minn., writes as follows: "I strongly believe in Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. I was sick eighteen years with womb trouble, caused by the birth of a child, at which time there was great loss of blood. I tried several doctors; sometimes they helped me a little. Last winter the doctors failed to help me any more. I had to go to bed; I could not stand the least exposure to cold weather. In the least exposure to cold weather. In February, I wrote a description of my case to the specialist of the Franco-American Chemical Co., who answered me at length, and gave me full advice free of charge. I strictly followed his advice, and today I am perfectly well. disorders, melancholy, the Llues, gen-

(Signed.) Mrs. J. H. Wood, 174 Thomas St., St. Paul, Minn.

er than some other things. There are

a few secrets that every housewife

must keep- even from "her lord and

master," and one of the most im-

portant of all these is just how she

manages her small economies. A man

does not want to in household amt-

The woman who is a success-

ful homemaker knows by instinct-

for the successful home maker, you

bear alone, and she would hardly

share them is she could. She rather

little worries, and it is her delight

to keep others smiling when she does

not feel a bit like herself. It is a sort

of consciousness of victory, don't you

The old fashioned woman may have

been a very good housekeeper, but the

modern woman is an excellent home-

maker. She is so bright and cheerful.

and she is learning to be a bit of a

philosopher in household matters --

UNION OF CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

An esteemed contemporary very

wisely advocates a union of Catholic

beneficial societies. There are many

valid reasons for favoring such a

movement. To begin with, the numb-

er of these societies has grown so

large that the burden of expense con-

nected with the offices and mainten-

ance of same is becoming exceedingly

heavy; and, again, it is a well-known

fact that oftentimes the selfsame peo-

ple belong to several of these organi-

zations and a great reduction of ex-

pense could be made by consolidation.

Not only this, but one great national

benevolent Catholic society would be

a most potential factor for good in

this country, and would assuredly be

very beneficial in results. The numer-

ical and financial strength of such a

society would give it a power and

prestige and standing that can never

be obtained by any number of small

associations. It would certainly be a

great task to hammonize all the con-

flicting differences that would pres-

ent themselves before such a union

could become a reality, but we have

strong, intelligent, clear-minded men

at the head of our Catholic organiza-

tions who should be equal to this or

any other reasonable matter. This

should be food for thought for mem-

bers of the C. K. of A., C. M. B. A.,

and L. of A., Catholic Foresters, C.

B. L., Y. M. I., and various other Ca-

tholic societies .-- Catholic Journal,

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with a weak stroke. Scott's Emulsion

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less passion, and the surest symptom

We mean your heart.

of a sordid and sickly mind.

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ful sleep. They whet up the appetite, and thus cause the patient to gain in flesh and strength. There is no disorder of girl, wife, mother or grand-mother that these Red Pills will not

Mrs. Wood wrote our celebrated French specialist for advice, and it was given free. All women should do that. No local physician has such a wice experience as our specialist, and for that reason cannot give such valuable advice. At our dispensary, 274 St. Denis street, Montreal, women can come for personal treatment and consultation if they prefer.

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derre's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women. They are always sold in boxes containing fifty Red Pills for 50 cents, or six boxes for \$2.50—never by the dozen or by the hundred or in 25-cent boxes. There are many imitations. Be-ware of them. If you value your life, if you want to regain your strength, health and beauty, like Mrs. Wood, ask advice, and today I am perfectly well. My husband is a shoemaker, and is very grateful for what Dr. Coderre's Red Pills and the specialists have done for me. Today I am strong and healthy, have a good complexion, and, of course, am very happy."

(Signed.) Mrs. J. H. Wood, I the specialists have done to the specialists have done can very happy."

(Signed.) Mrs. J. H. Wood, I the specialists have done to the specialists have done can very happy."

(Signed.) Mrs. J. H. Wood, I the specialists have done to t itrouble" there are a dozen other things that go with it. There are leucorrhœa, nervousness, loss of appetite, headache, backache, sideache, cold hands and feet, loss of flesh, bad complexion, stomach cure a case here and there, and fail in other cases. They cure all women. They go straight to the seat of diseas. They reach the distinctly feminine organs. They heal ulcerations and inflammation, thus stopping leucorrhœa, thus stopping leucorrhœa. They restore tone to the organs and thus soothe the nerves and induce rest-medical Dept., Montreal, Canada,

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St. Ann's Young Men's Society.

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Ancient Order of Hibernians.

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mouth. The regular meetings for the transaction
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PROLIFIC INVENTORS.

It will undoubtedly surprise many people who are inclined to underrate the importance of patents, to may be perfectly willing to reckon to learn of the great number of patents a cent in business matters, but he taken out by some of the brainiest and richest men in the world.

During the past twenty-five years, ters. He prefers to leave that to the the United States Government has granted 25 inventors more than 100 patents each, the whole number being 4,594, and the average 195. Thos. A. Edison heads the list with 711. Next in order Elihu Thompsor, with 394; Francis W. Richards, 315; Edknow, is born, not made-that there ward Weston, 274; Charles H. Schrivare certain burdens that she must ener, 248; Charles J. Vanderpoole, 204; and George Westinghouse, 217 The inventors of Canada are beginning to realize that the U.S. offer a takes pride in hiding from all eyes her vast field for the development of mo-

ney-making nventions. The following Canadians who have recently been granted U. S. patents are kindly reported by Marion & Marion, Patent Solicitors, New York Life Building, Montreal.

617,717-Geo. R. Chicholm, Samt St. Marie, Mich., child: en'n carriage.

618,121-Thos. J. McBrobs, Brun'ey, Mich., car couplings. 619,511—Samuel W. Butterfield Three Rivers, P.Q., wood saw ing machine. 620,582--Richard C. Goff, Charlotte

town, P.E.L. ice crepers. 620,738-Wm. V. Chisholm, Ashdale, N. S., wrenches. 620,750-Joseph A. Dion, Montreal.

P. Q., cooking utensils. 621,835-Wm. MacDonald, Halif.ex. N.S., duplicate design display-621,830--J. R. Lavigueur, Montreal,

P. Q., Door stop and catch combined. 622,812-Adelard Lapierre, Montreal, P. Q., sleeping bags.

623,580-Paul H. Trethewey, Muskoka Falls, Ont., guards for freight cars. 623,684—Aurele Noel, Father Point

P.Q., oar lock. 623,956-Treffle Guilbault, Montreal, P. Q., bedstead. 623.978—Abram Broodsky, Montreal,

P. Q., process for treating plaster paris moulds. 621,944-L. C. Benson, Eagle Bend, Minn., door chains. 625,047-Alexander Marengo, Mont-

real, P. Q., Cigar making ma-625,330.—Onesime Galarneau, Mont-

real, P. Q., Ice creepers.

When they put a man in jail, he cannot follow his natural inclinations. He cannot eat what he wants to-he is limited to a very frugal diet. Is it not equally—true of a dyspeptic? For all of the real enjoyment he gets out of life, he might as well be in jail. He cannot eat what he likes, or enough. He suffers much, gets little sympathy. At first, perhaps a little heaviness in the stomach, a little sourness, windy belchings and heartburn; headaches and billiousness and a foul taste in mouth in the morning. Chronic constipation is almost inevitable, and means that the body is holding poisonous, impure matter that should be gotten rid of. The poison is being absorbed into the blood and the whole body. Impurity in the blood may lead to almost any disease. Constipation is the start of all. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation, cure it so it stays cured. No other remedy in the world will do that.

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PRACTICAL PLUMBER, GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTER. RUTLAND LINING, FITS ANY STOVE, CHEAP, Orders promptly attended to. :-; Moderate

charges. :-; A trial solicited.

ESTABLISHED 1864. C. O'BRIEN House, Sign and Decorative Painter. PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANGE+ } hitewashing and Tinting. All orders prompting attended to. Terms moderate

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MONTREAL

J. P. CONROY

228 Centre Street, Practical Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter, BLEOTRIC and MECHANICAL BELLE BtoTelephone. 8552

Mildness is often the disguise of weakness, and complaisance of cowardice or servility.

Dr. Adams' Toothache Gum is sold by all druggists; 10 cts.

Abottle.

NOTICE is horeby given that Albertine Brabant, wife of Edward Kiernan, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce, from her husband, Edward Kiernan, of the said City of Montreal, on the ground of cruelty, a fullery, and desertion.

Dated at the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, this ninth day of March, 1899.

WM. E. MOUNT, Solicitor for Applicant.

(Latewith Paddon & Nicholson)

fits issue on May 30th, says '-

We deeply regret having to chronicle to-day the demise of the Rev. M. P. O'Driscoll, of Witless Bay, which yesterday at 10 a.m. He has been ailing for some years past and it was to seek relief from his constant suffering that, in 1893, he visited the specialists failed to locate his discase. In 1897, he crossed to Ireland and Scotland, but the decision of the sequently he had to return home un-50th year.

years he labored zealously as Curate Cove and the other at Mobile— were attended the funeral in a body.

The Daily News, St. John's Nild., in | creeted through his untiring energy, the work being performed gratuitously by his parishioners who loved and revered him. He laso had the church at Witless Bay extensively repaired sad event, not unexpectedly, occurred long since. We can say without hesitation that the district in which he worked so laboriously, in conjunction with Father Roach, and which includes the above named settlements United States, where the most noted with several other minor ones, is one of the most thriving in the island.

The Charlottetown Herald in its home physicians wasthe same as that 'last issue refers to the death of Mr. of those of the United States, con- John Andrew McDonald, which took place after a somewhat protracted illcured. But his spirit was not dulled ness, on May 26th, as follows: He by the dark cloud of despair that was the only son of the late Hon. stood out before him, and he lived on, John Small McDonald, who was the content to suffer with perfect Christi- first Catholic elected to represent a an resignation for his dear Saviour's constituency in our island Legislasake, until yesterday, when the call ture. Deceased was most warm-heartof death released him from this ed, courteous and generous, and in wearisome life-the greater part of the vigor of his manhood is said to which to him had been but a time of have been one of the most handsome pain and suffering. He was in his of gentlemen. From 1862 to 1864 he served in the Northern Army in the Born in Mobile, South Shore, and United States Civil War. He for a educated at All Hallow's College, Ire- time carried on business in Summerland, the Rev. M. P. O'Driscoll re- side. He was postmaster General at turned here in 1874, and was ordain- Charolottetown, at the time this ed priest at the Presentation Convent. Province entered Confederation, and Cathedral Square, by the late Right for some years previously. Subse-Rev. Dr. Power. For nearly three quently, he was inspector of Inland Revenue, from 1874 to 1882, when to Rev. R. O'Donnell, P.P., at St. he retired on a pension. Of late years Mary's and Salmonier (these two set- he lived quietly with his sisters and tlements were one parish then) when bis mother, until her death a few he was transferred to Witless Bay to years ago. His funeral took place on act as Curate to the celebrated Dean Sunday afternoon and was largely at-Cleary, and where he labored ever tended. The funeral cortege proceeded since with his brother-Priest, the from his late residence, to St. Dun-Rev. N. Roach. He was very zealous stan's Cathedral, thence to the Caand energetic always, as his 'work | tholic Cemetery on St. Peter's Road. which lives after him" goes to prove. The Caledonian club of which he had Two churches — the one at Toad's | been a member for a great many years

Notes From American Centres.

Continued From First Page

atic Association; Congressman John J. Fitzgerald, Leo Lyceum: John F. Dorman, Catholic Club, of Brooklyn: Walter T. McGill, St. Francis de Sales Young Men's Catholic Society; Thomas A. Murphy, Assumption Young Men's Association: Michael Duggan, Mount Carmel Lyceum."

The Milwaukee "Citizen" informs us of a work undertaken by the Jesuit Fathers in that locality; and it is one of the highest importance, but involving an immense amount of labor. It is the taking of the parish census. The report says that: "House to house visits will be made with a view to determining the number of families and individual members in the parish. Regular blanks have been prepared providing for the tabulation of such following statement: information as the number of children, those attending parochial and public schools, ages, occupation of the University last October a request parents, membership in sodalities and I was made by the trustees that the societies, pew holders, whether the Most Rev. Archbishop Keane be asked Easter duty has been made and full to devote a year or more of his time information regarding the religious to help in the completion of the enstatus of families."

The 100th anniversary of the foun- University might be fully endowed. dation of the famous Visitation Con- Archbishop Keane, with that disintervent, at Georgetown, D. C., was a grand celebration. Cardinal Gibbons, devotion to the University from the Mgr. Martinelli, and hundreds of the clergy took part in the ceremonies. This convent has been attended by the permission were obtained from the elite of Catholics and Protestants, Pope. His Eminence Cardinal Gibfrom all over the continent. It was founded, we might say, in 1792, when three sisters who fled from the "Reign of Terror" in France found their way for the purpose of co-operating with to Georgetown, and there set up their the right reverend rector and the home. They were: Marie de la Mar- Board of Trustees towards the comche, abbess of the Order of St. Clare; Celeste la Blonde de la Rochefoucald and Marie St. Luc. Not fewer than sary permission, and will arrive in 300 graduates of this venerable insti- the United States toward the latter tution, which is said to be the oldest and most famous college for women in the United States, were present, among them Miss Harriet Lane Johnson, who was the mistress of the White House during the Buchanan administration; Mrs. Gen. Sheridan, Mrs. Russell Harrison, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Fred Grant. Mme. Bonaparte, Harriet Monroe, the daughter of Gen. Sherman, Mrs. Sartoris, Mrs. Adelbert Ames, daughter of Gen. Butler : Mrs. W. F. Tucker and the daughters of Justice McKenna. Among the famous graduates of the institution now dead are Mrs. Gen. Sherman, Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas, Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, and other women of national reputation.

Recently we referred to a priest who narrowly escaped death at the altar, while saying Mass, when fire burst out amongst the ornaments and nearly overcame the celebrant. Here is a his life-even at the altar. A York, still more remarkable case of danger Pennsylvania, despatch says : in the pulpit; it is that of the Rev. H. H. Baldwin, an aged preacher, at Fountain, Oklahama. The report Francis Kain, of Mount St. Mary's, says: 'For a week he had been con-Md., during the celebration of Low ducting a revival, and the little Mass in St. Patrick's Church, this church was crowded. He gave out city, early to-day. The shot was in-

the hymns and led in prayer, and then went to the Bible and gave out his text. Then the storm broke. He appealed to the congregation to lead better lives and to feel a spiritual calm after a life of sin, the roughness and turbulence of which he compared with the violence of the storm raging

Just then a crash of thunder came. while a brilliant tlash almost blinded those in the front pews. When they recovered from the confusion the minister lay on the floor dead."

In connection with the mission on which Archbishop Keane is coming to America, and on account of the many told that there would be absolutely baseless surmises in that regard, the no danger. Rev. Mgr. Conaty has given out the

"At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Catholic University held at dowments of the University, so that the park again, and she was so perwith the beginning of the century the sistent that I let her take Marion estedness which had characterized his beginning, generously agreed to whatever the trustees requested, provided bons was authorized to petition His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. to grant the leave of absence to Archbishop Keane pletion of the endowment funds. Archbishop Keane has received the necespart of September, when he will begin his work in conjunction with the rector and the trustees.

"The University was never in better financial and educational condition than at present. The many endowments promised during the current year give great hope to the rector and trustees that the work of completing the endowments will meet with hear- at the other, and he delivered it in ty co-operation on the part of all friends of the University. It is the earnest desire of the rector that with the new century it may be possible to show to the Holy Father that the University so dear to him is in a condition to do still greater work in the cause of Catholic higher education for the clergy and laity of the United States."

This time it is neither fire, nor lightning, but a shot aimed by a madman that places a priest in peril of

"Frank Minnich, a demented man, fired a shot from a revolver at Rev.

tended for Rev. Father Hooman, of this city, whom Minnich threatened to kill. Father Kain was visiting in this city and Minnich mistook him for his intended victim. When Mary Fagan, the housekeeper of the parish house, opened the back door of the church to ascertain the cause of the shooting, the demented man fired a shot at her. Neither shot took ef-

Certainly no grander tribute could be paid to a Bishop than to state that he has devoted every cent he ever owned to a great and necessary work, that he has built his own monument by constant labor and unceasing sacrifice. This is what Bishop Mullen, of Erie, Pa., has done; he has paid off a debt of over \$90,000 on his Cathedral, and done so single-handed. It is worth living and laboring to deserve and receive a tribute as the fol-

lowing: "When the Right. Rev. Tobias Mulen, of Erie, Penn., passes away, says an Erie exchange, it will not be entirely necessary to erect any monument in the minds and hearts of the people of Northwestern Pensylvania that will endure forever, and if there was nothing else but his great love ly priced, \$1.20. for his people exhibited, as it has been for more than half a generation, that alone would be sufficient to insure a warm and tender remembrance in the hearts of all the people of Erie during all the years to come. But beautiful as this imperishable monument, enshrined with the hearts of the people, may be, there is another monument which stands to the Bishop's credit in the magnificent structure known as St. Peter's Cathedral, and located at the corner of Tenth and Sassafras streets. Of all the structures in Erie or in that section of the country the Cathedral is the building of all buildings. With most men such a structure would have represented a life's work of itself, but not so with Bishop Mullen. as this beautiful and imposing Cathedraf has been erected in addition to upon the shoulders of this venerable tion bands. Special, 76 cents. Christian worker.

The now famous abduction case of crown, full flare frills, wide ties; the baby, Marion Clark, of New York, and of which so much was said in Canadian papers, on account of it being stated that the child was in a convent in Three Rivers, proves to be only a fair sample of the danger incurred by parents in trusting their children entirely to strangers. The statement sworn to by the girl "Belle Anderson" who stole the child should be read by every parent and taken as a warning. We give the story just as she told it

"I aided in the abduction of Marion Clark, the infant child of Arthur W. Clark, of the city, county, and State of New York. In this abduction 1 was prompted by Mark Beauregard and his wife, Jennie. I was told by them that I would get half of any ransom paid for the return of the child. I was poor, tired of hard work, and wanted money. I was

"The Beauregards schooled me in the way to abduct the child. We had determined to take the first child that would command a ransom. The plan was suggested last spring by Mr. Beauregard; I hesitated, but they persuaded me to act.

"On Saturday, before we abducted Marion, I met Mrs. Beauregard in Central Park. I would not let her take the child then, I so pitied its mother. On Sunday, I met Mrs. Beauregard in from the baby-carriage. We went to Brooklyn by the South Ferry. That afternoon Mrs. Beauregard took the letter to the Clarks she herself had written, and gave it to a boy in New York to deliver to the Clarks. I knew Mrs. Beauregard wrote the let-

"On Monday, when the abduction became public, the Beauregards and Marion and I, Mrs. Beauregard carrying the baby, went to Sloatsburg. I stayed there until Friday, and then went to the Beauregards' flat. Yesterday Mr. Beauregard came to see me, gave me ten dollars, and told me to leave the city. I then went to my aunt's house at White Oak Ridge. don't know why I did this, except I was ill and needed money."

A PLAIN-SPOKEN PREACHER.

The following comment is made on Father Gavin as a preacher:— "I have heard some plain spoken preachers in my time, but never one so daring as this eloquent Irishman. He had a message to a congregation at one end of the social structure with reference to a company of poor children vocation, no beating about the bush,

The S. CARSLEY CO., Limites LADIES!

Noire Dame Street.

Montreal's Greatest Store.

JUNE 10. 1899



All orders received by mail receive prompt and careful attention. The Mail Order Department of The Big Store is in a complete state of readiness for the biggest mail order business in Canada. The store's service to mail-order customers has been improved and facilities increased to make it as nearly perfect as it is possible to do. Out-of-town cus tomers should not hesitate to us our mail order system; it has been planned and perfected for their convenience, and the frequent use of it mears a great saving to you annually. If you have not received a copy of our new summer catalogue, just published, drop us a post-card with your name and address; we'll send you one by return

SUMMER GINGHAM SHIRT WAISTS. A BARGAIN IN HAND LOOM LIN-

Ladies' Fine Gingham Shirt Waists, exquisite, ideal garments as fine and filmy as their name indicates, in delitrimmed lace yoke; white collar and handled. cuffs. They'll likely all be sold before the day is out Special, \$1.15.

Black Sateen Shirt Waists, handsomely tucked fronts, yoke back and self cuffs, white linen collar. Special-

SUMMER HOUSE GOWNS.

These Summer House Gowns were made with the view to coolness and comfort on Holidays; moderately priced, of course.

Ladies' Dainty Summer House Gowns, in fancy scroll pattern, pique cloth: beautifully made with found voke of plain material, straight collar, with fancy point, pretty epadiettes, sleeves finished with points and piped, fitted waist, skirt cut full. in dainty shades of brown, red and blue. Specially priced, \$2.85.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

CHILD'S SUNBONNETS.

Pretty Little Sunbonnets for the little ones, at very little prices. Children's Real Sunbonnets, made of

fine muslin, with deep fan-shaped all the other work that has fallen frill; gathered crown; trimmed inser-Sweetheart Bonnets, for little tots, 12-CENT RUSSIA CRASH, 9 CENTS,

price, \$1.60.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

This is Linen News that will interest most Housekeepers, and no woncate shades of pink, blue, green and der. Such Linen Value is only possimauve. Made with pouch front and ble where unlimited quantities can be

> 1,500 Pieces of Good, Reliable, Pure Handloom Linens will fill the great Bargain Table in the Linen Store tomorrow; they come in 3% yard pieces and are admirably adapted for Household Uses. This is an annual Linen Offer, and in keeping with the Big Store's best bargain performance. In the ordinary way the price would be 90 cents the piece. But what think you of 45 cents the piece?

> > SUMMER SKIRT SALE.

Only half the truth has been told about this Great Summer Skirt Sale; the fact is that the prices of these skirts are the same as what the makers sell them at to the trade, and then they're the quintessence of Summer Comfort.

Ladies' White 'Duck Skirts, well made and good width. Special, 69

Ladies' Linen Crash outing skirts, trimmed colored folds. Special, 75

cents. Ladies' White Pique Skirts, full width and deep hem, \$1.20. Ladies' Linen Crash Skirts, cut new flounce style. Special, \$1.60.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

168 Pieces Good Heavy Russia Crash, 16 inches wide. Regular 12 yard. colors, pink, blue and white. Special cents a yard value. Special, 9 cents a yard.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Write for the New Summer Catalogue just published The S. CARSLEY CO. Limited.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St.

184 to 194 S . James St., Montreal.

no trimming of phrases to suit delicate cars-no signs of fear lest persons of influence and wealth should be offended by lack of the refinement which calls a spade an agricultural implement."-Irish News, Belfast.

MISPLACED KINDNESS.

Spending five dollars on flowers for a friend's coffin and not one cent for masses for his soul is like smiling at a man caught in a burning building and not rushing to his rescue.

SAYS A CRANKY BACHELOR.

Trying to quell a woman's wrath is a good deal like sitting down on a bunch of fire-crackers to prevent their going off.

LOST

Thursday afternoon, between Notre Dame Street and Laval Ave., by passenger on Windsor and St. Lawrence car, a purse containing one tendedlar bill, some small silver, a silver cross, merals, and ticket for Somerser, Que Finder please leave at TRUE WITNESS Office, 253 St. James Street, and be rewarded.

A NEW STORE **UPTOWN**

Has lately been opened by Messrs. Renaud, King and Patterson, with a full stock of fine Furniture, Bedding, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, etc. The store will be in charge of Mr S R Parsons, who will be pleased to see all his old friends and customers. Call in and see special display of Country Furniture.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,

652 Craig Street. Branch, 2442 St. Catherine Street.

CARPETS

ummmmmmmm

Our immence openings of New De igns has and is attracting the attention of conneisseurs and we are often complimented by the frankness of purchasers sating a CAFFET HOUSE FOR CARPETS. No doubt the thoughtful, careful buyer has studied out the ploblem and knows that the Carpet Specialist is surrounced with adv. nieges in purchasing and handling is such quantities as enables him to discount largely all smallours.

Our showing for June are the largest and most varied on record and we are desirous of making June a record month.

THOMAS LIGGET'S

straight terms. There was no equi- 1884 NOTRE DAME STRUKT. 2446 ST. CATHERINE STREET, MONTREAL. 175 to 179 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

NEW ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

STRAW and







We have a neat assortment of Straw Hats for Men, Boys and Ladies in the new styles for this season's wear at all prices from 25c to \$2.50 each. We invite intending purchasers to call in and see our stock. Also New Soft Felt Hats in latest holiday and tourist styles—Light Grays, Neutrals, Drabs

and Browns. 2299 St. Catherine street Lowest Prices in Montreal, as we buy direct from Manufacturers in large quantitles for cash, as cheap as any wholesale house can buy them.

Allan S, 665 Craig street.

For \$1.00

We are selling a nice Kid Laced Shoe, in color or black, that others say is worth \$1.50.

Just arrived, a fine sess tment of Men's. and Ladies' American Shoes, all newest

E. MANSFIELD,

124 St. Lawrence Street,

Cor. Lagauchetiere Street.

& CO.

Summer Dress Goods AT SPECIAL PRICES.

Finest All-Wool French Challies, assorted colors and patterns. Regular 40c. goods, to be sold at 25c per yard.

50 pieces colored all wool Dress Serges, Black and all colors, worth 30c, choice for 19c per yard.

200 pieces New Fancy Plaid Dress Goods, the latest colorings and new designs, prices from 15c yard.

New Shepherd's Plaid Dress Goods. in Black and White, Navy Blue and White, and Brown and White. All prices from 15c per yard.

Colored All-Wool Henriettes, extra fine quality, assorted colors, cheap at 50c. Choice of all the colors at 39c per yard, New Colored, All-Wool Satin Ama-

zone Cloth. This is the Finest make of Ladies' Cloths. Choicest goods for costumes. Three special lines at 55c, 75c, and \$1.10 per yard.

New Fast Dye Navy Blue Seaside Serges, all warranted Fast Colors. Prices from 40c per yard. New Colored All-Wool Dress Poplins;

nothing more stylish, nothing wears better. All the latest colors to select from, at 55c, 65c, 75c, and \$1.00 per

COUNTRY ORDERS Carefully Filled Samples sent by Mail. ************************

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

2343 St. Catherine Street. Corner of Metcalfe Street.

TERMS Cash. TELEPHONE Up 933.

GRAND TRUNK SALYSTY BEL-AIR RACES.

15 DAYS' RACING JUNE 8 to 24. Except 11 and 18.

4 SPECIAL TRAINS

Direct from Bonaventure Station to Be!-Air Ruce Track, GOING:—Leave Montreal 12.30 P M. 1.20 P M. 1.55 P M. Last Train at 2.15 P M. RETURNING:—Leave Race Track, Bel-Air, immediately after close of last race. Train for employees 30 minutes after close of races.

Time-About Twenty minutes in each direc-RETURN FARE . . 50c. Commutation Tickets not valid on Special

City Ticket Offices. 137 St. James Street and Bonavesture Station.

JAMES A.

A GLOVE SPECIAL. special purchase of exceptional

value, consisting of over (80 dozen) Ladies' Kid Gloves, assorted styles and makes, worth from \$1.50 upwards. Colors are Black, White, Tan, etc. We have decided to offer this line at \$1.00 per pair.

SPECIALS IN SILKS.

Japan Silks, were 35c; for 25c yard. Plaid Silks, were \$1.00; for 65c card.

Fancy Silks, were 80c; for 69c yard. Shot Taffeta Silks, 80c; for 60c vard. Swiss Damask Silks, \$1.25; for 95c vard.

Striped Foulard Taffeta, 55c; for 45c yard. Checked Silks, \$1.00 line; for 75c

yard. LADIES' DAINTY NECKWEAR. Ladies' White P. K. Stock Collar,

with white or colored P.K. Bow attached, 25c each. LADIES' PARASOLS.

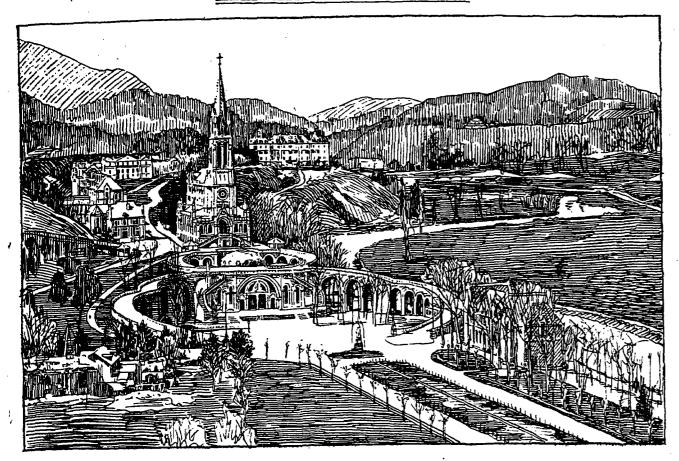
Large variety, \$1.40 up.

WASH FABRIC SPECIALS. 22c Fancy Muslins for 9c yard. 40c Ginghams for 20c yard.

18c Crepons for 9c yard. 40c Muslins for 15c yard. 25c Curled Ginghams for 9c yard. 20c Ginghams for 1212c yard.

Write for our New Illustrated Cata-Weldon's Mid-Summer Patterns in stock.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS, CORNER ST. CATHERINE And MOUNTAIN STREETS



THE BASILICA CF LOURDES.

We have almost reached the season to," the Church of the Rosary, the come to Lourdes. My financial positillustration of the grand Basilica at Lourdes, we would like to give our O'Haire, who sends his letter from inity of Jesus Christ? 54 Avenue de la Grotte, Lourdes, France, May 9th. 1899.

ened your columns, with great kindof my broken down health, and I pense. thank God that I have lived to see early ages of Christianity. The "Gro- from active duty, and therefore have revelation.

of the great pilgrimages to the world Crypt, and the Grand Basilica, all renowned shrine of Lourdes, in may be considered as one magnificent France. It was only the other day pile, every day attest, by the presthat "La Patrie" announced the de- ence of crowds of pilgrims from all parture, in a short time, of Mr. Jos- parts of the world, the power of the eph Rivet, who is the general organi- | Catholic Church and the burning ferzer in Canada of these grand pilgrim- vor of its children. The processions ages. In so doing our contemporary through the streets, and the carrying treated its readers to an elaborate of the sick to the waters of the Grotarticle, profusely illustrated, on the to, all together form a picturesque subject, and gave several columns of and religoious scene, which eclipses Mr. Rivet's enthusiastic descriptions anything that I have witnessed in any of the shrine and of the scenes that or all the countries I have visited constantly take place there. While the | (and I have seen nearly the whole theme is one of the deepest interest world). I have had the good fortune for all Catholics, and especially for to be here, too, when vast pilgrimagthose in this Province, we do not es came from Alsace, Switzerland. feel that we have the necessary space when the very air vibrated with all ers of the Irish News because of its to reproduce such an elaborate ac- that was holy. Who could describe advocacy of the interests of the Cathcount. But, with the accompanying the grand spectacle of 43,000 French- olic Church. Three years ago I visited weeks ago headed by several bishops, and travelled over nearly all Down readers an account of a first visit to to sing the praises of Our Lady of and Connor, where I was kindly enthat blessed resort of the faithful, Lourdes, and to proclaim with no un-tertained, and especially in Carrickfrom the pen of the Rev. Father Jas. certain sound their belief in the Div-fergus, where I spent with its pastor

"One of the most touching spect- life." tacles in Lourdes is the cave of let- | Although this is somewhat of a This letter is addressed to the Liv-ters in the Grotto into which people special and a personal matter, as far erpool "Irish News" and runs thus :- cast their letters addressed to the as the reverend writer is concerned,

"I shall be glad to render any serness and courtesy, to my correspond- vice I can to any of your readers, has become, since it draws to itself ence. Perhaps this letter may not be but correspondents should be careful men and women from all ends of the altogether unacceptable to your read- to see that their letters are fully post earth, and is visited yearly by crowds ers. Who in the Christian world has paid, as otherwise the expense at this not heard of Lourdes- the sanctuary | end would be great, and if people deof faith and piety and miracles? It is sire a reply on a souvenir they should shrines on earth, and happy the permy first visit. I have come on account enclose me a postal order to cover ex- son whose means will permit of a pil-

"One personal remark. After thirhere splendid open demonstrations of ty-five years of very hard missionary and where daily miracles are performreligion such as would become the work I have been obliged to retire ed that confound science and prove

ion is very low but I am content. Each morning I celebrate Mass in the Basilica, and then go to the Grotto, where, kneeling before the Statues of Our Lady of Lourdes, I crave the intercession of the Holy Virgin for those thousands to whom I formerly for many years ministered in Africa, and for those hundreds of thousands for whom I gave Missions and Retreats in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and elsewhere, and still more for those now departed this life, to whom I often administered the Sacraments. This very morning in the Grotto I begged a blessing from Heaven upon the editor and staff and readmen-all men - who came a few Downpatrick, my father's birthplace, several of the happiest weeks of my

"You have on several occasions op- Holy Virgin asking for some favor. still it will suffice to show what a mighty magnet the shrine of Lourdes that number several hundred thousand It is certainly one of the greatest grimage to a spot consecrated by the actual presence of the Blessed Virgin

Melbourne, Australia, has arrived in was asked. this country on his way home. The "No; we have no trusts in Australland.

made by Americans.

year ago," he said to a reporter, ernment control?" gressive of people, but I find that, in tem. some respects, Australia is ahead of

"I have been particularly interested in industrial questions, and I find cerns. that Australians have been more suc-We have also passed a law establishing a minimum rate of wages in all government works, factories and corporations. This has been in operation only a short time, and it is too early to make statements in regard to the success of this experiment. We have also given the women an opportunity to vote and to run for office; so that now they can vote and be voted for.

"I find many evidences of the wonderful progress made by Americans. and, in fact, Australia has made much of its progress through Americans. All our locomotives, street cars and carriages are purchased in the United States, and many other things that i are not manufactured to any great extent in Australia."

fere with progressive legislation, as fine a church."

Archbishop Carr of the diocese of they are said to do in this country?"

Archbishop expects to sail from San ia. By that, I mean not in the sense Francisco about the middle of June, that you have them here in America. remarks an exchange. Since leaving where there are vast combinations of Australia more than a year ago. His capital. Then, again, the govern-Lordship has visited Rome and many ment has greater control. All the railother European cities, but spent most road systems of the colony are under of his time at his birthplace in Irc- government control, and are run in the interest of the people. By this The Archbishop is a good conversa- means much of the country has been tionalist and a close student of af- opened up, and some of these railfairs, and, after a trip which has tak- roads will not show a profit on the en him almost around the world, he money invested for, perhaps twenty is able to draw some very interesting years. The railroads in some parts of conclusions in regard to the progress the country are, however, good paying properties."

"When I left Australia, about one "Are the street railways under gov-

'with the intention of visiting my "No, they are not. In Melbourne. home in Ireland, after an absence of for instance, the street railway was about twelve years. I thought I built by a private corporation, which could not do better than visit Am- made a lease with the city, and one erica on my way home, with a view of the terms is that in thirty years of studying the institutions of the the entire property reverts to the country as far as possible, particul- municipality. At the expiration of arly in relation to the Catholic that time the municipality will pro-Church. Americans are the most pro- bably conduct the street railroad sys-

> "Melbourne has its own electric system, and the municipality supplies light and power to private con-

"It has been very gratifying to find cessful in securing legislation for the such evidences of the great advances benefit of the working people. For made by the Catholic Church in this instance, we have an eight-hour law, 1 country, I have visited Baltimore. and now all over the colony the rule New York, Philadelphia, Providence, is eight hours for work, eight hours before coming to Boston, and have for sleep, eight hours for recreation, been surprised at the work that is being done by the charitable institutions, the homes for children, the hospitals, the institutions for the blind, and in so many other lines.

When you consider that the great majority of the Irish people came here with little means, many of them being forced to leave home during the forties on account of the famine, the work done has been wonderful. In every city I have visited the churches have been very fine, comparing favorably with those of other countries. We have also some very fine churches in Australia. Just before I came away we dedicated the Cathedral in Melbourne, and it will compare very favorably with any I have yet seen in America. It is larger than the Cath-"Do the corporate interests inter- edral in New York, and I think it as

tween members of Parliament and their newspapers will run dry if the people simply lie down and wait. What the people have got to do is tothrow a bridge across themselves, and pass over this little barrier and show that a whole nation is not to be kept waiting on its road to freedom until a few gentlemen and their newspapers are pleased to move out of the way. HOME MANUFACTURE. - The Dublin County Council has properly led the way in adopting a resolution providing that all supplies required shall as far as possible, be of Irish manufacture, and that all work and contracts shall be given only to those

country is that the members themselves either cannot, or will not, unite without the intervention of the people. There is no use of shuttting our eyes to the fact. They have not

got the nerve to keep the peace in-

their own ranks. If you wanted to-

cross over into the county there you

might as well lie down on the banks

of the Shannon and wait till the riv-

er ran dry to cross over as expect

that this stream of controversies be-

the Dublin District. A VETERAN GONE --- A veteran Nationalist and a prominent figure in local public life in Euniscorthy has passed away in the person of Mr. John Mernagh, D. C., Coolamurry, Davidstown. The deceased's life was an unsullied record of honor and integrity. He was father of the Rev. A.

Mernagh, C.C., Enniscorthy,

who guarantee to employ competent

workings at the standard wages of

BELFAST ELECTION. At Belfast, on May 19th, there was great excitement at the close of the polls over the result of the election for the Aldermanship of Pottinger Ward, The election was fought great bitterness by the two rival candidates, Councillor John McCormick (Independent), and Councillor Dr. Brown, the nominee of the Conservative Association. The result was arrived at amid a scene of wild excitement. Nearly 5,000 votes were polled, and Mr. McCormick was seeturned by a majority of 106 votes. His return was secured by Catholic support.

TRISH LITERATURE, -- Everything promises well for the approaching Oireachtas. The sub-committee arr pushing on the arrangements with great energy. The entries for the varjous competitions have closed, and the compositions of Irish prose, poetry and folk-lore are in the hands of the adjudicators. The object of the Oireachtas is to foster genuine Irish literature--it is, in fact the common festival of Irish-speaking Ireland. As an interesting proof of the wide popularity the movement has secured, the list of competitors this year coutains names from almost every cour ty in Ireland. The Oirrachtas takes place at the Rotunda, Dublin, under the presidency of Cardinal Logue. His Eminence has been already interested in the revival and preservation of the Irish language for many years, having spoken it from his childhood. It is needless to remark he is the first Irish-speaking Cardinal Ireland has possessed, if not the only one in the Sacred College.

IRISH HEROISM .- Francis O'Neill has the rare distinction of having won the Stanhope gold medal of the Royal Humane Society as his reward for the greates act of gallantry during the year 1898. On the 29th of September an explosion occurred in the Annagher Pit, Coalisland, County Tyrone. In the pit were four men, of whom two succeeded in escaping. Three times O'Neill went down the shaft (195 feet deep) to rescue the other two, but was each time driven back by the suffocating atmosphere. On his fourth attempt though his light went out within thirty feet for the surface, he touched bottom, sdized one man, and lifted him into the enadle. In an unconscious condition both men were landed in the fresh air. O'Neill had no sooner recovered than he went down again, and brought up the remaining man, but this poor fellow had succumbed. The Duke of York when presenting the medal, paid a warm tribute of praise to the hero whose courage and selfsacrifice well deserved the highest distinction which the Humane Society could confer. During the centuries of Irish independence the O'Neills were Princes in Tyrone. It was Hugh OjNeill, Prince of Tyrone, who had defeated successive armies under Elizabethan commanders, and went within an ace of delivering Ireland from the disunion of England, Francis O'Neill is only a miner but in his veins courses the noble blood of his

The music teachers of Mount St. Marie Convent have shown their appreciation of the Karn Pianos by selecting four of them for use in their musical review. Fine stock of Chick-

MASONIC MORALS.

"'Journal de l'Ain," of the 15th of for the miseries of life and the woes May last, gives us a very interesting of existence. We must admit that the article, and one that certainly does church offers other remedies and presnot tend to increase public confidence ents another ideal of life. Is it possin the principles of the Continental ible to write, in cold blood, that man Masonic Brotherhood. It is thus the has no other resources against the French organ speaks :--

in France was the cause of all fallings brute level and of devoting his posteroff of our time, we did not, how- ity to crime and insanity? Is it posever, believe that it would go as far sible that men, so-called learned men as to become the advocate of drunk- have worked knowingly to destroy enness. Yet, here is what one of its religion in the heart of the people. leading writers published a few days while possessing nothing better than ago, in the Lyon Republican":--

the field laborer, the man who suf- | than do common murderers and crimfers and plods, of that alcohol which is his mainstay and his pleasure, per- | factors." haps the consoler that helps him to support the social injustices, the burdens of life, the miseries of the existence and the rigors of the domain to which by forced labor he is restricted in order to gain his food, what do you leave him? A sense of suffering, a hatred and envy in regard to others, and a desire to have recourse to violent methods of satisfying his appetite and his passions.

" 'Alcohol allows the one condemned to labor to carry his chains. It is his reward, his life, his happiness. Do en presentation of facts. Freemasonry to ring with false alarms, with not deprive him of that key to a heaven within his reach; a heaven that is not too dear and that has the merit of being terrestrial and real. Even were the spirit of Continental The enemies of alcohol wish to deprive the great mass of men of the small amount of happiness that is within their reach. What can they give in place of it?'

E. LEPELLETIER.

"This Lepelletier is the same who had so audaciously calumniated Brbther Flamidien. And, according to the continefit— the grand aim of the "decoy."

"La Verite," quoting from the him, drunkenness is the only remedy pains of the present moment, but "While we stated that Freemasonry that of degrading himself to the this degradation to offer them in re-"In depriving the city workman, turn? Such men deserve, far more

That Lepelletier is a leading French Mason is perfectly well-known; that he wrote such an abominable letter is he has some kind of belief in the morality of what he has written must be supposed—otherwise he is either a conveys the teachings of the Masonic body is rather doubtful. We are not generally given to jumping at conclusive and condemning even a bitter has sufficient to answer for, and is easy enough to expose, withbut inventing arguments against it. Freemasonry, in accord with the spirit of Mr. Lepelletier's letter, it is any responsibility for the individual

tinguished member. We know that it has been—all over half a century or more, it is a mere

Church by perverting youth, and killing all sense of moral responsibilty in the hearts of men. But this aim was never acknowledged; the very fact of this system being carefully. guarded and masked, has been one of the grandest tributes ever paid by vice to virtue, by error to truth. Not the most frantic and hell-inspired fury of the Carbonari, the Illuminati. or the Secret Conclave would dream of publishing an open plea for intoxication; decidedly this Mr. Lepelletier was never authorized to write such a letter in the name of Freemasonry. Were a Catholic to be insane enough to give them expression, it would be the height of nonsense to attribute his opinions to the Church, merely because he happened to be a member of the Church. We have not such a poor idea of Masonic ability and diplomacy inals to be treated as public male— as to suppose for a moment that this letter could be traced to the Fraternity. But we do believe that the letter in question-like ten thousand similar letters and articles- was purposely written to draw away the a fact that no person can deny; that critical attention of the Catholic world from the real and important move, or subject, or design on the part of the Masonic body. It is an fool or a demon- but that his letter old trick and Mr. Lepelletier may have learned it from the past-grandmaster of dissimilation - Mazzini. Whenever that knight of the dagger had any, deep and terrible project in enemy upon what might be a mistak- hand, he caused the press of Europe threats that were meaningless, with plans of campaign that were imaginary. So it may be with the "Lyon Republican" gentleman. While the opponents of Masonry are busy proving that this letter is highly immoral and highly improbable that the Masonic dangerous, they are entirely oblivious body would admit the same, or accept of the real attacks that are being carried on, by Lepelletier and his associates, against the Catholic Chur:h. expressions of even its most dis- That letter in itself, is beneath coni tempt; but to all who have followed the career of those societies during

- FROM OUR ENCHANGES. RAILWAY EXTENSION .- Follow- in those districts where co-operative ing up the policy of railway develop- dairies have been established. The

Notes of Irish News.

ment inaugurated by his brother for great drawbacks to Irish agricultural the pacification of Ireland, Mr. Ger- industry hitherto have been, after ald Balfour has been on a visit to the landlord rackrent, the high rate of Innishowen Peninsula. On Tuesday, interest charged by the joint stock the 23rd May, at Carndonagh, the banks and the still higher demanded first sod of a new line of railway to by the usurious "gombeen" man. To be laid between that place and Bun- give both institutions their due, howcrana was cut by Lady Betty Balfour. ever, they have had some warranty

THE TRADES CONGRESS .- The Irish Trades Union opened their sixth of crops, their security was not alannual congress on Monday the 22nd of May, in Derry. The attendance of delegates was large, and they were are operated has been in vogue for extended a cordial civic welcome by half a century on the continent, and the Mayor. The President, in an able an practical address, epitomised the events of the year, referring particularly to the altered conditions which terest is allowed on deposits at a have been brought about by the Local Government Act.

its great desire to encourage tourists terms. to visit Ireland received a large party from England composed of members of both Houses of Parliament and their lady friends, two weeks ago. The party was met at Holyhead by Dr. Callaghan, the secretary of the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company, and conducted on board, the mail steamer Ulster. The cross- There is one very significant fact Right Hon, the Lord Mayor.

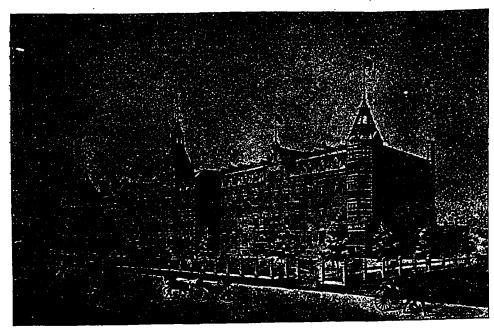
the County Down No. 1 Rural District ing have been thoroughly appreciated time to discuss it. The point for the Building, St. Catherine Street.

for their action. Owing to rack-rents, insecurity of tenure, and uncertainty ways the most reliable. The principle , on which the proposed parish banks has been found to work admirably. Both borrowers and depositors are neighbors in similar walks of life; inmuch higher rate than that allowed by the post office savings or joint stock banks, and loans, which must IRISH TOURISTS. - The Irish in every case be for productive pur-Tourists' Association in keeping with poses will be made upon reasonable

> THE CAUSE OF UNITY. -- At a monster meeting of the men of Clare, Cork, Limerick and Tipperary, held in Limerick two weeks ago, Mr. William O'Brien in referring to the cause of unity said :--

channel trip was made in a little over about this meeting, and that is that two hours and a half. The visitors you have not invited any member of were delighted with the passage, and Parliament of any shade or section. one and all were loud in praise of the step. I don't think such a thing ever magnificent steamer, which is so lux- happened before in my recollection, uriously fitted up as to give one more Well, that is, perhaps, an extreme the idea of a floating palace than a but the circumstances are extreme. ship. Not a member of the party was and I have not a doubt on my mind sea-sick, indeed the danger of mal-de- that you have done the right and the mer is reduced to a minimum on these wise thing. The time has come for fine boats, the equals of which are reminding all whom it may concern are not to be met on any similar that it is "not the members but the journey. On Saturday evening the en- people are the masters of the situatire party and many of the citizens | tion." Your unity committee did all were entertained at a banquet by the that men could do to conciliate these gentlemen, to bring them together, to ; beg and entreat them to listen to LOCAL BANKS .- Parish banks was the voice of the country, and to reone of the important questions under member that they were not sent to consideration at a recent meeting of Parliament to disgrare themselves and disgrace the country with their Council (Mayobridge), and was petty quarrels. I don't care who was strongly advocated by the chairman. in the right or who was in the wrong ering and Karn Pianos always on The advantages which have followed as to the breakdown of this confer- hand. the introduction of co-operative dairy- ence. It would be the merest waste of The D. W. Karn Co., Ltd., Karn Hall,

OUR EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS.



ST. LAURENT COLLEGE.

Among the many fine educational establishments which we can boast of in this Province, that of St. Laurent College holds a foremost rank. This institution was founded by the Fathers of the Holy Cross in 1847, incorporated by an Act of Parliament in 1849, and empowered by affiliation to Laval University to confer degrees in 1880. It is situated about five miles from Montreal and occupies a very fine site with spacious grounds. In 1896 two additions were added, the first, the Museum Building, and the second, the magnificent hall and the fine spiral stairs leading to it. The museum building is divided into three sections; the first contains the Canadian library, which consists of a large number of excellent works; the second the museum, which contains a very large collecof zoology, botany, mineralogy, numismatics, archaeology, objects of art. and miscellaneous objects; and the third the cabinet of physical science and the observatory. This building cost \$12,000. It may not be invidious to mention that the well-known philanthropist Sir Donald Smith (Lord :Strathcona) has generously subscribed one thousand dollars to the erection of this fine building. The building is octagonal in shape, and an octagonal pyramid is now in course of brightness, and ventilation. erection where different species of animals and birds will be arranged according to size. The work reflects great credit on the skill and energy of the Rev. Father Carrier, C.S.C.,

former College Superior, and for many

Churches inside the walls of Rome.

Sunday's feast however, was celebrat-

ed in the Domitilla Catacombs. What

deur to this Feast was that on the

same day fell the 25th anniversary of

the discovery of Domitilla's Cata-

combs, and also the twentieth anni-

versary of the foundation of an in-

fluential society whose object is to

promote the worship, the veneration

Solemn High Mass was sung in the

due to Martyrs.

Rome, May 27th, 1899.

A LETTER FROM ROME.

branches of the natural sciences, and has succeeded in collecting over 80,. 000 objects of all kinds, which he has named and classified and beautiments of the new building, which is by the way, fire proof, being constructed of no other materials than brick, cement, iron and glass. This was a move in the right direction, as an unlooked for conflagration would in one fell hour reduce to ashes the fruits of many years of incessant toil. The spiral stairs is also a fine piece of architectural skill and like the museum building is also fire-proof. This was erected in order to have a separate entrance for visitors who attend the many fine entertainments given by the pupils of the College in the large and well-laid out hall. This hall is fitted with excellent scenery. and is arranged inamphitheatre style, seating nearly 1000 persons.

The class rooms are large, well lighted and well ventilated. The dormitories, five in number, are laid out being remarkable for their space,

The reading room called after its benefactor (The Lowney Reading Room) is neatly arranged with fine furniture, and is well supplied with all the leading Catholic periodicals. Fathers deserve great credit for their The recreation room is well provided

years, Professor of the mathematical with the different games and everynatural and physical sciences. The thing that can add to the enjoyment Rev. Father has for over half a cen- of the pupils is provided for them. tury zealously devoted himself prin- The gymnasium is the finest in Cancipally to the study of the different ada, being built after the most modern now used. This winter the famous acetylene gas was introduced and gives great satisfaction. The building is supplied with water from an artfully arranged in the different apart- esian well, 457 feet deep, being the most interesting contributions to mogreatest kind now in use. The college students number at present 330, of that number 280 are boarders, and 50 half-boarders. The course pursued at St. Laurent affords the advantages of a thorough classical, commercial and religious education.

> Among those who obtained university degrees may be mentioned, W. J. Kelly, D. C. Murphy, John J. Lenchan T. J. Daley, Chas. M. Malone, and R. Callahan. In 1897 Peter M. Heffernan, now at the Montreal Seminary obtained the degree of Bachelor of Letters, while his brother, Rev. T. Heffernan, Professor at the Montreal College, and who is rapidly coming to the front as a distinguished pulpit orator, has the honor of being the first Canadian priest ordained from the dear old St. Laurent college. The present superior, Rev. Father Mc-Garry, C. S. C., is a man of broad views and wide culture; and his success is shown by the large number of pupils attending the Institution. In fact, this year, the number is the largest on record. The Holy Cross

noble work in the cause of education. the tortured remains of some of their

The procession having passed through a part of the Catacombs, reand the prayers which follow the Luany of the Saints are recited.

Last Sunday's celebration closes the list of feasts in the Catacombs for this year. The feasts begin again next November in St. Calixtus' Cemetery with the beautiful feast of St. Cecilia.

If the audiences accorded by His Holiness the Pope can be taken as a criterion of his health, it must be said that Leo enjoys excellent health. During the past week, audiences were granted, not only to Archbishops and Bishops, but also to entire families. Every one knows what proportions a family will take when it finds itself in possession of a private audience incidence was the audience which the Ambassador at the Vatican on Friday May 19th, which was the second day of the Peace Conference at The

F. D. H.

gave a special importance and gran-

old Basilica of Sts. Hereus and Achilles. Long stone stairs, heavily strewn with myrtle leaves led down into this Church which is about fifty or sixty feet below the level of the surrounding Roman Compagna. All around the interior of the Church garlands of myrtle dropped in graceful lines from the moss-covered walls, and entwining themselves around the marble columns, blended most harmoniously with those broken or distinguished pillars of spotless white marble. Fragments of white marble slabs, engraved with red-lettered sepulchral inscriptions were attached to the

A Bishop from Brazil was celebrant at the Mass. The music, which was according to the genuine Gregorian chant, was rendered by the students of the French Seminary. After the Gospel, instead of a sermon, a prelate read a homily which had been given about a thousand years ago in this same Church, by Pope Gregory the Great. The homily is on the two are made, the processionists with feet to reply, and he struck the table Martyrs, whose bodies were, at the the lighted tapers descend into the time, in the Catacombs underneath the long narrow corridors of the Catamain altar of the church discovered twenty-five years ago last Sunday.

lower parts of the walls.

After Mass, a small tablet in the rear end of the Basilica was unveiled to the memory of Mgr. De Merode, who gave about \$200,000 to the work of excavating the Catacombs. When the few speeches that accompanied this ceremony had been delivered, Professor Marucchi gave a Con- history of the early Church such ference in French on the Catacomb of sights recall processions held in the Domitilla. The learned Archaeologist | Catacombs centuries and centuries told how the present edifice had been ago when, as Lacordaire says, 'at amusing:ponstructed over the tombs of Here inight, they carried to the Catacombs

us, Achilles and Petronilla, about the year 393. The first two mentioned Last Sunday Rome colebrated the Saints were slaves, and martyrs of Teast of two martyrs; Saint Hereus the first century. For four or five and Saint Achilles, whose remains centuries, the Basilica was the centre have been deposed in the Catacombs of Christian Worship. Then the of Domitilla, on the Ardeatine Way. Saints' relics having been changed to but were afterwards transferred to a church inside the city, the Basilica and the adjoining Catacombs were consigned to oblivion and there remained until the year 1874. In 1871. a "Pilgrim Guide Book" was found which indicated a Basilica and Caracombs as situated on the Ardeatine Way at about an equal distance from St. Paul's Church and St. Sebastian's Catacombs. The Basilica was dedicated to St. Petronilla and contained the bodies of St. Hereus and Achilles. with the Pope. Another pleasant co-The author of the "Guide" asserts having visited the Catacombs in the Holy Father accorded to the Russian reign of Charlemagne (800) and having copied an inscription relative to the two martyred slaves. Acting upon these indications, Chevalier de Rossi Hague. discovered the Basilica of St. Petronilla. Excavations immediately began and so far have produced admirable results. Nevertheless, Professor Marucchi promises more archaeological revelations for the next feast in Domitilla Catacombs.

> At 5 p. m. on Sunday there was a procession through the Catacombs. A procession through the Catacombs is one of the simplest, but most impressing sights that are seen in Rome. All present assemble in the church or in one of the Catacomb chapels. There a priest vested in surplice and stole and preceded by the Cross and two Acolytes, begins the Litany of the Saints. As soon as the invocations to the Blessed Trinity, The Duke of Wellington sprang to his combs, alternating all the while with the presiding priest in the singing of the Litany, Then Faith and Piety reign once more supreme, in those hallowed Sanctuaries. There is not a word nor sound, save the fervent and oft-repeated "pray for us'j echces through those long avenues and in the now vacant niches. To a reader of the

JUSTIN McCARTHY'S

REMINISCENCES. Continued From Page Two.

We cannot refrain from reproducing two stories told by Mr. McCarthy. His memories go back to the days of the Duke of Wellington and Lord Brougham. The first time the author ever entered the House of Lords. he was in time to hear a noble lord accuse the Duke of not understanding the measure before the House :--

"This drew the illustrious Dake. with indignant gesture. 'My lords,' he said, 'the noble and learned lord has said that I don't understand the Bill. Well, my lords, all I can say is that I read the Bill once, that I read it twice that I read it three times, and if after that I don't understand the Bill, why then, my lords, all I have to say is that I must be a damned stupid fellow.' Then the Duke resumed his seat, and that was the only speech I ever heard him deliver."

The next reminiscence is still more

Association, at the Guildhall, in 1862, Mr. McCarthy made a speech. Then he went in search of lunchoon. and at a refreshment bar saw Lord Brougham, with an empty wineglass in one hand, and some change, evidently insufficient in the other -

"I was inclined to draw back and wait for a more favorable moment before obtruding my modest denand, when Lord Brougham's eyes suddenly turned on me, and he put his glass on the counter, and still holding the change in one hand, he rushed up to me, clutched my arm with that fussiness and fury of gesture which were peculiar to him, and he uttered the words, 'I say, you made a devilish clever speech; I didn't agree with all of it-in fact, some of it was nonsense-but it was a damned clever speech. Who the devil are you ?" "

Mr. McCarthy goes on to say, "I doubt whether any praise ever given to any mortal could have made that mortal more pleased and proud, than Lord Brougham's words made me on that day. It was the inspiration of much of my career, and I have some times thought in reflective moments that, if my audiences now and then got tired of me, they might, if they had only known, have put part of the blame on Lord Brougham."

We would gladly quote pages from these volumes. Certainly they will constitute one of the brightest and dern political and historical literature that our generation is privileged

GERMAN CATHOLICS

At a recent Catholic Congress held an Nivells, in Belgium, Rev. Father Lauscher, a German priest, was invited by the committee to tavor them with a paper on German Catholic social works. He readily assented, and a London paper, which gives an account of the meeting, says'-

"He succeeded in amazing and edifying an audience of over 1,500 persons, not neophytes, on the subject under discussion." We all know the formidable obstacles that have stood in the way of the progress of the Church in Germany for many years past. The infamous "Kulturkampf" was a deliberate effort on the part of the State to destroy the Church. The effort to establish a State Church was in opposition to Rome. Socialism of the most radical kind is rampant throughout the empire. It is only in Catholic districts that its progress has been diminished. In spite of all these obstacles the Church has made es. He says :-

"The awakening of Catholic life in Germany may be traced to the year 1848. The hierarchy trained and fostered a clergy fit to grapple with the practical. Julian Hawthorne, in the dangers and difficulties of the times. The first Catholic congress was held at Mayence, in 1848. The last, that of Crefeld, and the 46th in number, was held in 1898 and was attended by over 7,000 members....

"First and fairest of the fruits resulting from these great congresses is the association known as the Volksverein. Herr Windthorst was the founder To stem and stay the Socialist move was its first object and later to instruct, interest and influence the Catholic working classes in social questions. Directed, controlled by the hierarchy and the Catholic parliamentary leaders, it soon won widespread confidence among the classes it was most eager to reach. In town, village and hamlet were to be found its representative branches. Over 180,000 members are enrolled. With the modest annual subscription of one mark (about twentyfour cents) the association has done wonders. It has its own newspaper organ, of which more than two million copies were circulated last year. In addition to this monthly paper 23,500,000 tracts and leaflets have been distributed since 1891. Further. this association feeds some 250 Catholic newspapers with articles on social questions, articles approved by the central or executive committee."

In 1848, German Catholics were represented by three papers. In 1898, the number had swollen to three hundred. Catholic journalists and journalism are banded together in a society known as that of St. Augustine. This society meets at least three times every year to discuss and decide upon one common programme by which an intimate contact with the Catholic press and the Catholic people | that food. It will make the may be assured and maintained. The very great benefits of such an association can easily be imagined. Reference libraries filled with books of technical and industrial information have been opened. Funds have been founded to enable priests to acquire take to it as naturally as they a special knowledge of national economy at the universities, and the Volksverein is always ready to send At a meeting of the Social Science forth lecturers to any part of the em-

pire, to organize meetings, local counteract socialism wherever and | the contrary." whenever it may assert itself.

There are other associations for promoting the temporal interest of the Catholic people in the organization of which the hierarchy, in union with the Catholic Parliamentary party, exercise a controlling influence. The Arbeiterwohl, for instance, is a union of Catholic employers of labor who, recognizing their obligations and their responsibilities as Christians, consult and labor for the good of their employees, encouraging thrift, economy and sobriety and guarding the men against the insidious schemes and plausible reasoning of the Socialists. The Gesellenvereine is another society, founded by a priest, to provide lodgings for youths and young men, strangers to the places wherein they have found work. There are 750 branches of this society harboring from evil and sin more than 70,000 young men. There is a chaplain attached to each, and the society is said to prove a sure protection for the young men.

Last, but not least, is the Federation of Catholic Teachers. The whole Catholic teaching staff of Germany are incorporated in one association, subdivided according to the importance of districts and towns. Each branch has its monthly conference. The number of teachers enrolled is 15,000. Six hours a week, not including Sunday, are absolutely devoted to religious instruction. The local each week to each school and class. erally accompanies the children to Mass on week days and Sundays.

The remarkable thing in all this splendid work is the unity that exists among Catholics—unity, between the hierarchy and the Central Catholic political organization. It is re-St. Thomas Aquinas: Bona est unio, sed potior est unitas-Union is good, tions of the empire, and that they are Heart Review.

That gymnastics and other physical wonderful progress, and Father exercises are useful, and even necess-Lauscher attributes this improvement ary in many cases, cannot be denied; turns to the place whence it started to the influence of Catholic congress- that an intemperate indulgence in athletics is injurious all will admit; but to lay down a cast-iron rule. either as favorable or unfavorable to physical training, is not just, por Dublin "Nation," condemns, in no measured terms all gymnastic exercises, as absolutely unnecessary (or health, and in so doing he becomes guilty of flying to an extreme, and of exposing himself to a very strong refutation. Amongst other things

he says :-"In fact, gymnasiums often do harm, for two reasons. First, because of the confined air; secondly, because those who attend them do not know what sort of work is best suited for them, and are very apt to overdo the work they undertake, thereby distorting themselves and sapping their vitality, an ounce of which is worth a ton of muscle in the long run. Too much muscle will shorten your life, but vitality is life itself."

"The stomach, the skin, and the lungs are the three essential things in a human being, so long as they are in perfect order the finest professional gymnast can have little to teach you. To keep them in good condition no gymnasium or gymnastic apparatus is required; still less any pepsin pills yourself without altering your busi-

Is the baby too thin? Does he increase too slowly in weight?

Are you in constant fear he will be ill?

Then give him more flesh. Give him more power to resist disease. He certainly needs a fat-forming food.

Scott's Emulsion is just baby plump; increase the weight; bring color to the cheeks, and prosperity to the whole body. Thin children do to their milk.

50c. and \$1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronts.

ness or domestic habits or putting branches-in a word, to check and yourself to any inconvenience. Quite

> All that he sets forth concerning the stomach-as to mastication, choice foods and so on-is equally applicable, whether you be given to gynanastic exercises or not. The same may be said of all his arguments concerning the care of the skin. Washing, regular bathing, rubbing, Turkish baths, and all such like methods of cleanliness are evidently necessary for the preservation of health and for the purification of the external coating of the human body. But that does not prove

that athletic exercises are injurious. Let us quote what he says about the lungs :--

"As regards the lungs, the more fresh outdoor air you can get into them the happier and more comfortable you will be. But it is not enough to go out into the open air; you must learn to breathe when you get there. Most people let year after year go without once drawing a full breath, A quantity of impure air always remains at the bottom of the lungs, like the bilge-water in a ship; and it contaminates the whole system. If you will breathe properly, you may get more benefit from half an hour in your back yard, than another person will get from twelve hours' dawdle at the seaside. It is a very simple matter, breathe slowly, and breathe in as much air as you can possibly get into your lungs. When they will hold no more then emit your breath as deliberately as you took it in. Suppose you are walking at your usual pace clergy gives two hours of Catechism | along the street; draw your breath while you are taking seven steps, emit This is obligatory. The teacher gen- it while you are taking the next seven and so on. It will make you feel queer at first; but keep it up. After practising this every time you go out for a week or two you will be able to breathe in while you are taking eight or ten steps, and laten on even more. Then note the effects. marked by the journal quoted above After walking for a quarter of an that their motto seems to be that of hour at a leisurely pace, on a winter day, you will find yourself warm enough to do without an overcoat. In but unity is better. German Catholics half an hour you will be in a glow are united-there is no discord-and down to the tips of your fingers; in this unity extends to all the associa- an hour you will feel as if your wholebody had been vigorously exercised: a power in the land is being daily And so it has. Take the measurement demonstrated. They ask only justice, of your chest after a year of such equality and fair dealing, but that practice, and you will find it has inthey are determined to have .- Sacred | creased in girth a matter of three inches. And your eyes will be brighter, your skin fresher, and your stomach stronger, your muscles firmer-- because you will have thoroughly aerated and oxyganised your blood. And you will have acquired the habit of not only breathing slowly and deeply while you are out walking or exercising, but of breathing in that manner all the time. And if you are called upon suddenly to escape over a plowed field from a mad ball you will find might in such a case, be tantamount to losing your life as well. I need scarcely say that all the breathing must be done through the nose with the mouth shut. That comes hard at first; but it is well worth while taking a great deal of pains about."

Once more, nothing could be truer, nothing more sage than this advice and this information; but, we repeat, it is no argument against athletic exercises. It stands good for every one, be he a gymnast or an anti-gymnast. What the writer of this long communication wishes to establish, but what he does not say, is that an excess of gymnastics is injurious to the health, while the careful attention to stomach, skin and lungs is conductive to robustness. Quite so, and the care of stomach, skin and lungs, combined with rational athletic exercise is still more invigorating.

EARTHQUAKES.

Advices from the Island of Montserrat, one of the British West Indies report that forty-five earthquakes occurred in a period of five hours on May 17, and that these were followed by frequent isolated shocks. Much damage was done to builfings and or sarsaparilla. You can do it all crops and a few fatalities occurred. The Island of Montserrat, which is one of the Leeward group, is twelve miles in length and eight miles in maximum breadth, having an area of

forty-seven square miles. It is mountainous and much broken, with a volcanic soil, and is well adapted to sugar and coffee culture. It is called the most beautiful and pleasant of the West India Islands.

TORNADO IN ILLINOIS.

A Report from Terra Haute, Ind., says that a freight train on the Chicago and Illinois Railroad near Watseka, Ill., was struck by a tornado while running at a good rate of speed and that the wind carried five cars out of the train and blew out two tracks for a distance of 'sixty feet, together with a good portion of the roadbed. Two cars loaded with barrels and two loaded with heavy lumber were lifted bodily from the fracks and thrown into a ditch, while an empty box-car was hurled clear off the right of way.

-For Boys and Girls.—

CONDUCTED BY T. W.

AGNES WESTMAN'S PRAYER.

city tenement a girl of twenty and a man of forty-five.

There was a deep contrast in both the health and the fortune of the two. She was the mistress of the humble home, and her modest dress was in keeping with her surroundings. Her her uncle, she could with all truth cheektoo displayed the hectic flush of say that she felt better. But it was a consumptive, which was borne out the last time she saw this glimmer of by eyes deep set in dark rings, emaci- hope. That night she went to bed neated features and long bloodless fin- ver to rise again. gers.

ed, darkened with a scowl and irregular in every feature.

The conversation of the moment the room.

As he departed a sigh of relief broke from the young woman's lips. and leave her and hers to themselves a faithful obedience to her wish. she would ask no more.

her mother had died; and from the neighbor who had watched her self-same cause: an overtaxing of her through the night awoke the boy strength to earn an honest living for from his slumbers and brought him her young brother and herself. Her to the sick room. Father Ferris was father's death came when she was again there, the blessed candle was a mere child and her brother an infant. The toil and trouble which in time told fatally on her mother was scious the dying girl called him to now showing its effect on the weakly constitution of the growing girl.

But death was not what she feared most. Her life was not near so dear to her as the soul of this brother. For his sake alone she had struggled along in poverty and sorrow. The uncle who had just left her-her only living relative—had repeated an offer often before made of a rich and, as have aided you." the world sees it, happy home. But the dreadful example of his life and surroundings warned her against risking the soul of a boy, and again she refused.

shops. They were not stylish but there was plenty of money in them, and from his standard of morals it was not for him to meditate on the laboring and studying alternatively. pangs that his bank account must There was no change in his kindly have cost the wives and children of character. The prayers of his sister hundreds of his customers.

the subject. She would not accept his forts that go with making a good aid, for every copper seemed to her coined from the heart's blood of wobrother. She saw the curse that went that he would be welcomed at his with such money when she remember- | rich home, but he never forgot | the ed her good mother's stories of this uncle's early piety; how he was the favorite altar-boy, the obedient child, the devoted brother. She contrasted these qualities with his present god- which he spent the following six less life, devoid of religion and chari- years, tell of his sterling qualities ity. For years he had not entered a yet we will not touch on them, but Church, and had naturally brought rather go on to a portion of his after up his boys in the same careless life life. that he himself led. This last offer of his service had a special depressing effect upon her, for she realized how sick she was and could not but see in home in the richest quarter of the this visit a sad foreboding of her same parish. He was the father of a brother's fate once her protecting family now- a happy houtehold, thand was still in death.

As she sat wrapped in painful thought there was a creaking of the merry laughter of his three children ment of stealthy steps.

Immediately a smile lit up her wasted lips and she turned her eyes to the window as if innocent of her brother's coming. Presently the door children stopped short in their play was gently opened, the vivacious boy and ran towards the door. Joseph hour a dying saint. The next day Faof twelve contemplated her for a moment laughed with deflight at the picture and then rushed | welcomed his words with a happy over to kiss her.

to-night; you are happy," he said then, "God bless you all, little ones" with the joy a brother only could and the old pastor entered the room know who finds a sick sister hope- with the children clustered about ful. "And look at this," he continu- him. ed, displaying three half-dollars. "A whole dollar profit to-day. Fifty cents on my papers and fifty more for carrying satchels to the depot. Think of it! But I have something else to tell you. Father Ferris will call to-morrow.

When I went to make a visit to the Blessed Sacrament in your name this -afternoon I met him, and when I told him how you could not go to case of chance, but now they come to church any more and sent me in your stead he promised to step in to-mor- and I couldn't rest till I came to the row morning, sure. Now, wasn't this president of St. Vincent de Paul So-

On a warm summer afternoon there | a good day for us? Tell me that you sat in the simple apartments of a are feeling better and I'll ask nothing more."

Poor Agnes! To see so much brotherly love and devotion did make her feel better, and though she coughed much that day and was weakened by the excitement of the interview with

Father Ferris, the zealous young He, on the other hand, was the curate, came in the morning and gave picture of health and prosperity. her the consolation of the sacra-Sleek and well fed he sat clad in sty- ments. His genial, fatherly way soon lishly cut clothes, and adorned with made clear to hear that she had still a profusion of jewelry that repeated one friend in the world. Accordingly the vulgarity expressed in his face. she made known to him the danger And it was a vulgar face: low brow- in which her brother stood, and he disclosed to her the wise means the Church had for protecting such boys. From that time she was happy even dent no happiness to this expression, in the severest pains. Soon she told for he had met with a disappoint- her brother of his uncle's visit, warnment. Slowly arising he cast a look ed him of the danger of taking a of scorn on the girl, and, with an home from him and pointed out the oath resolved never to offer her or importance of guarding his faith. her brother aid again, and then left | Though it was hard for the child to think of going among strangers, and he could understand the danger she spoke of in but a vague way, still he If he would only keep this promise loved her too dearly not to promise of days, and since his body was al-

For a month she lingered in suffer-Agnes Westman was dying just as ing when one morning early the kind lighted and the neighbors knelt in prayers about her bedside. Still conher. "Brother," she whispered, "I am leaving you. Promise me once more that you will hold your faith dearer to you than all else in the world-dearer than life."

> "Sister," he answered between his sobbing, "I promise, and you pray, when you are with God, that He and His Blessed Mother aid me as They

Then stooping down he kissed her warmly and quite undone by his grief he left the room, never to see her again in life.

After the funeral Father Ferris ex-Nor did the world think this uncle | pected trouble from the Uncle, | but | ilies just as they were brought up, | ing duty as curl-papers on the | head was a wicked man. True he was a sa- there was none. He kept his resolve Ioon keeper, managing, by the aid of well, though for all he knew the orcash registers, his six corner grog phan boy was without a friend in the world.

In a few days Joseph was one of the Catholic Industrial School boys, were certainly answered, for through Different indeed was Agnes' mind on homesickness and the many discomman of a boy, he was at no time tempted to break his sacred promise. men like herself; of children like her He knew where his uncle was, knew words of his sister.

II.

The records of the Institution in

On a bitter cold night twenty years after Joseph left St. Francis' parish for the Industrial School, he sat at rich in worldly goods, but, more than all, rich in God's grace. Above the rickety stairs outside, and a move- and the roaring of the winds the door bell sounded two quick, strong you know all this and yet forgive strokes that announced their visitor even before he had entered. A look of may hope for it from God." joy passed from face to face. The looked across the table at his wife and said "Father Ferris," while she smile. A servant opened the door, a petition "Jesus Mercy," on his lips, "Good! Sis, you are feeling well hearty laugh rang through the house,

> There was a pleasant greeting followed by a gentle admonition from the head of the house to the good priest for being out in such weather. "Well," amswered the priest. "things aren't the same as when we first knew each other, Joe. I'm the pastor now and know the wants of my people better than when I was curate. Then I fell on an occasional me. I've been in sad homes to-night.

human, God help them."

Joseph took the paper in his hand, Father Ferris sat down beside him his knees. Suddenly, he plunged his and there was an earnest conference hand under the cloak and seized the on the condition and needs of each subject.

"This one," said the priest when they reached the last name." is the prince accepted an abrupt rebuke. worst case of all, "He is sick as well as poor and friendless. He was well off once, too, but made over his property to his two sons to escape a just debt, and was disappointed in them. They have driven him from home, and I think the trouble has affected his mind. He'll tell you about his wicked past, but there is no sign of repentance, nothing but black despair. And he is a born Catholic too?"

self and drummed meditatively on the table for a moment. "I'll go to see i in his diocese imperishable souvenirs him to-night," he said, with such an of his piety and benevolence. air of determination that neither his wife nor the priest interposed an objection. There was little strange in this conduct either, for Joseph Westman was active in charity's cause, and many a night before he had wandered out on his mission work when the rest of the world slept. In half an hour he had seen Father Ferris home and was standing in the attic of a wretched tenement over the wasted form of the sick man. He had guessed rightly; it was a face he already knew-the face of his uncle. Without disclosing his indentity he called a cab and bore the old man to his home. His death was a matter ready beyond human aid Joseph turned with untiring energy to the salvation of his soul.

The process of conversion was slow and discouraging but he never relented in his efforts. In time his kindness began to work good, and finally the old man asked him, how he could be so charitable to a perfect stranger? It was the question Joseph had been looking for.

"Why," he answered," because I am a Christian — a Catholic, 1 understand that what I do for a creature I do for Christ, according to His own words.

"Yes," said the old man, but I do not deserve anything through Him; I have been too bad for that. I believe in Him; Indeed I believe in Him so much that I despair of mercy from Him after the life I have led. You do not know my sins. Added to all my wickedness I have destroyed by my bad example the two souls entrusted to my care. They will bring up famand so the sin will go on for ages. Each succeeding generation must sink me deeper into hell."

"But," answered Joseph, "there is still mercy for you and for them if you will but repent and ask it. You know of Magdalen and of the penitent thief. Had even Judas gone to Christ for consolation rather than to the Jews, his sin would have been forgiven him. You, I fear, are acting his part, while a better lies open to you, Die well yourself and then you can pray for your boys. I had a sister who followed this course in my favor, and I feel the effects of her intercession even to this day."

The old man looked earnestly at him for an instant and taking his hand said :-

"You are an Apostle; God bless you. I have never asked your name. now tell it to me. Is it not Joseph Westman?

"Yes, and you are my uncle, I knew you from the first."

There was a moment of silence and then the old man burst into tears. "My God!"he said,"do you know how I would have left, how I abandoned you after Agnes' death because I thought you were more likely to suffer shipwreck of soul and body when friendless in the world? I hated you because I hated her, and I hated her because she was good. Tell me, do me? Then if I find mercy in you 1

The conquest was won. The despairing wretch became from that ther Ferris came and administered the last Sacrament. For a few days the patient lingered, and then, with the passed gently from life.

This is the story of Agnes Westman's prayer; how it followed her brother through life and reached in its effect even her unworthy uncle. Her cousins too found a change of heart shortly after the old man's death, and are now numbered among the best Catholic families of their native city .- Sacred Heart Union.

The Rosary at the Theatre.

Napoleon I., in the height of his' prosperity, was one night at a theatre in Paris attended by a page, the Prince of Leon.

The eyes of the Emperor roamed absent-mindedly around the theatre and ful employment, no ambition to make Building, St. Catherine Street.

ciety and got some of these relief cas- over the assemblage. Several times the best of themselves, no adequate es under way. You meet to-morrow they were turned on the young prince conception of the reason for their exand I might not see you in time. Who was in a meditative mood and Now, here is a goodly list. Do not was giving but little attention to the ask if they are worthy, they are all passing scene. The emperor noticed that the young man persistently kept his hands under the fur cloak lying on hand of the page, in which was a Rosary. At that time the Rosary was not in very high honor, and the

> "Ah, Augustus, I have caught you," said the emperor to the young man, who was all confusion. "That gives me pleasure. You are above all these frivolities around us. You have a heart; some day you will be a man." Returning him his Rosary, he said:

The witnesses of this little adventure did not dare laugh at the words of the emperor. The page who prayed Joseph repeated the name to him- so, did become a man! He died Cardinal Archbishop of Besancon, and left

Continue, I will not disturb you."

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Two boys were born some years ago As like as like can be: One youngster was the other boy--The other boy was me.

He was a mischief-making lad, Much prone to fights and quarrels While I was quite a diferent youth, Of very lofty morals.

They sent him to the self-same school O day of woe and sadness! And now I find I have to pay

The price of all his badness.

When he plays truant far away, And acts the naughty urchin, Folks come and vow that it was me. And so I get the birchin.'

In vain I plead an alibi; They say, "It is a lie, sir; Do you think that we will not believe

The witness of our eye, sir?"

One day the toothache did attack This aggravating youth; They took me to the dentist and He drew my finest tooth.

I feel a bit perplexed myself About this mystery, Whether I am the other boy, Or whether he is me.—Sel.

The wrong Side of the Head.

A temperance missionary left a few tracts with a young lady one morning. Calling at the same house a few days afterwards, he was rather disconcerted at observing the tracts doof the damsel to whom he had given them. "Well, my girl," he remarked, of see you have used the tracts. I left with you; but "he added in time to turn confusion into merriment. "you have put them on the wrong side of your head."

He Knew a Thing or Two.

"My dear boy," said a father to his only son, you are in bad company. The lads with whom you associate, indulge in bad habits. They drink, smoke, swear, play cards and visit theatres. They are not safe company for you and I beg you to quit their society. "You need not be afraid of me, father," repeated the boy, laughing. "I know a thing or tow. I know how far to go and when to stop." The boy left his father's house, twirling his cane in his fingers, and laughing at "the old man's

notions" about him. A few years later and that lad, grown to manhood, stood at the bar of a court, before a jury which had just brought in a verdict of guilty before him, for a crime in which he had been concerned. Before he was sentenced, he addressed the court, and said among other things: "My downward course began in disobedience to my parents. I thought I knew as much of the world as my father did, and I spurned his advice; but, s soon as I turned my back on home temptations came upon me and hurried me to ruin."

Mark that confession, ye boys who are beginning to be wiser than your parents. Mark it, learn that disobedience is the first step on the road to ruin. Do not forget it but ponder over it well.

Live For Something.

In too many comfortable homes the young ladies have nothing to do after leaving school except to kill time pleasantly and to hunt for a husband. The idea that their life should be useful, that their circumstances impose any duty upon them, that they should be in some way worth their salt, never seems to trouble them. They exist to enjoy themselves-to eat the bread of idleness, to dress their bodies in finery, to sing, to dance, to play the paino, to go down to the theatre, to spend the summer out of town and to flirt. They have no use-

istence, no will to cultivate their high faculties, no thought of making the world better and happier for their existence in it-no desire except to drift along in luxury until they atus's search for a wife. Life with the National Museum at Washingtonthem is a pastime.

They breathe, move and live; pass off the stage, and are heard of no more. Why? They did not a particle of good in the world. Not a line they wrote, not a word they spoke, nor an remembered any more than the in- a show window in New York for a sects of yesterday.

never destroy. Write your name by shine as bright on the earth as the stars in the heavens."

A a CATHOLIC SCULPTOR.

At the spring exhibition of the Art Museum in Cincinnati, one of the most noted pieces of sculpture is by Sarah Cecilia Cotter, sister of Father Cotter, of Ironton, It is a "Head of Christ," beautifully modeled and which received unstinted praise from art critics. The Commercial Tribune in speaking of the exhibition said .-

"There is a 'Head of Christ' in marble, the work of Miss Sarah Cecilia Cotter, which contains the elements of strength and beauty to a remarkable degree. The work was executed by Miss Cotter immediately after her five months' hard study from life. The judges of the piece it is learned accepted it without one word of adverse criticism, which doubtless was very encouraging indeed to the young lady."

Miss Cotter is undoubtedly a young woman who takes her art seriously, and the success she achieved is one not alone to her admitted talent, but to her earnest devotion to her work and her attention to detail. She has had a piece accepted for the Paris exhibit in 1900, by Ramanelli, the great Florentine sculptor, who is now making a monument for the most famous of all sculptors. Donatello, for Pistoga, Italy, M. Ramanelli pronounced Miss Cotter's work marvelous, a fact of which she is justly proud.

Miss Cotter is at present engaged in making a portrait of the late. Bishop Watterson, to be presented by Mr. A. V. D. Watterson, to Mr. Mary's next month at the meeting of the alumni.

Miss Cotter's work as a sculptor. painter and poet, has already been commented upon in these columns and knowledge and appreciation of herwork is not confined to this diocese alone, Miss Eliza Allen Starr, who is a most true and conservative art critic said of Miss Cotter's "Sacred Heart Statue," that "she had produced an ideal representation of our Lord under that most touching aspect of His benignity." Miss Cotter certainly merits further artistic recognition, and her talent and ability insure the success that is sure to come to her .- Catholic Columbian.

Character in the Tongue.

Glossomancie is a new "science" introduced by a Miss Erberg, No. of Paris consisting of reading the character by the form and size of the tongue. The guiding principles are as follows'-If the tongue is long it is an indication of frankness; if it is short, of dissimulation; if it is broad, of expansiveness; if narrow, of concentration. When the tongue is both long and large it implies that the possessor is a great gossip, frank to disagreeableness and thoughtless. If the tongue be long and narrow. Its owner is only half frank, thinking as musch as is uttered but not always uttering all that is thought. If the tongue is short and broad, there is promise of plenty of gossib-sand falsehoods; it talks a great deal. but says little of what is really thought. If short and narrow it indicates deep prudence. This tongue belongs to persons always ready to make trustakes but eager to inspire confidence So, then, not the physician alone is to be guided by the tongue, but before becoming intimate with any one ask him or her to put out his or her tongue, that you may be certain whether they are to be trusfed or

The Congregation of Notre Dame made the purchase this week of three Karn Pianos for use in their Convent. at Richmond, Que.

More Karn Pianos have been sold to the convents this year than pianos of any other make. Beautiful stock of these celebrated instruments always to be seen at the warerooms of The D. W. Karn Co., Ltd., Karn Hall.

COSTLY HATS FOR MEN.

The most expensive hat on record cost \$1,500 in gold, and was presented to General Grant, while in Mexico, become the heroine of Prince Fortun- in 1882. It is now on exhibition in perhaps the finest Mexican sombrero that was ever made.

While William H. Seward was Secretary of State in Lincoln's Cabinet some of his admirers in South Ameriact they did could be recalled; and so | ca sent him a Panama hat, which their memory perished, they were not cost \$1,000. It was on exhibition in year or more. Panama hats used to My dear young readers do not live be sold as high as \$500 each. A New thus. Live for something. Do good, York hatter says that in 1867 he sold and leave behind you a monument of three hats at that price in a single virtue that the storm of time can day, but they are no longer in the market. The most expensive hat he kindness, love and mercy upon the has sold for several years was bought hearts of the thousands you come in by a New York banker last summer tontact with, year by year, and you for \$110. It was the last fine Panama. will never be forgotten. "Good deeds hat in stock. Such hats are still worn by the hidalgos in South America. They are not made in l'anama, but got the name because that city was formerly the greatest market for them. The finest hats come from Guayaquil and Payta, Peru. They are made of the fiber of the pita or pineapple plant, which is as soft and as pliable as silk, and some of them are so fine that they can be folded up and carried in the vest pocket- Chicago Record.

A HOME MADE HAPPY

MRS, TUCKER, OF MIAGARA FALLS, TELLS WMAT DID IT.

Her Daughter Was Afflicted With St. Vitus Dance' and Helpless as an Infant - Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cured Her After Specialists Had Failed.

From the Review, Niagara Falls. It is a horrible feeling to know that

you have lost all command or control of your limbs, and must depend upon your friends to wait upon and serve you the same as an infant. This was the condition of Miss Myrtle Tucker for nearly a year, and the Review. learning that she had been wonderfully benefitted by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, sent a reporter to hear her story. called at the residence of Mr. Edwin Tucker, of the village of Niagara. Falls, Mrs. Tucker received us very cordially on ascertaining the object of our visit. As nearly as possible these are her exact words in speaking of her daughter's case -- "My daughter Myrtle is in her fifteenth year. About a year ago alarming symptoms of St. Vittis' dance made their appearance, but for some time we did not know what was really the matter. She lost the use of her arms, her right arm was completely paralyzed She had to be dressed and undressed being totally unable to help herself. hest local physicians were called in and prescribed for her, but they appeared to be unable to afford relief. We made a trip to Buffalo last January and a specialist was consulted, who recommended that Myrtle be shut up in a dark room for three months, allowing no one to speak to her but the nurse. In fact, the doctor insisted upon her being sent to one of the city hospitals. Arsenic was one of the specifics used; it helped to quiet for a time, but no permanentrelief was obtained. After our return from Buffalo, my son urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Myrtle. He said he was sure it would do her good as it had cured his boy of a similar complaint. I then determined to try them as I was conscious the treatment she was getting was doing her no good. I purchased a box and the effect of the pills was almost marvellous from the very beginning; before the first box was used an improvement was plainly discernible. Five boxes in all have been used and Myrtle is now able to run and enjoy herself in a manner she could not do for months and months back. Two weeks ago she commenced to attend after an absence of nine months. "I want it distinctly understood," said Mrs. Tucker, that the physicians all agreed that my daughter was afflicted with St. Vitus' Dance; that the treatment of the medical attendants did not benefit her and that no other medicine was taken after commencing Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, so there is no doubt her recovery must be attributed to the use of these pills. Her state of health is now most excellent, her appetite is good and I am only too pleased to be able to certify to the above facts in order that others similarly afflicted may be encouraged to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

An impoverished condition of the blood, or a disordered state of the nerves is the fruitful source of most ills that affect mankind, and to any thus affected Dr. Williams' Pink Pills offer a speedy and certain cure. No other remedy has ever met with such great and continued success, which is one of the strongest proofs that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills accomplish all that is claimed for them. They cure locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, diseases depending upon vitiated blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysinclas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, curing all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature. Sold by all dealers or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BANK! OF MONTREA

Eighty-firstAnnual Meeting.

real was held in the Board Room on

There were present, Hon. George A. Drummond, Vice-President, Sir W. C. Macdonald, Hon. James O'Brien, Messrs. R. B. Angus, Hector Mackenzie, F. S. Lyman, Donald Macmaster, Q.C., G. F. C. Smith, J. W. Howard, John Crawford, A. W. Hooper, M. Burke, John Morrison, M. C. Foley, James Wilson, H. Mason, B. A. Boas, W. J. Buchanan, A. T. Paterson, R. Simms, A., F. Taylor, D. Morrice, Capt. W. H. Benyon, W. W. Ogilvie Huntley Drummond, W. J. Learmoent R. Campbell Nelles, Richard White. James Croil, G. C. Dunlop, and F. S. Lyman, Q. C.

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

On the motion of Mr. Hector Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. A. W. Hooper. it was agreed: "That the following gentlemen be appointed to act as scrutineers:-Messrs. F. S. Lyman, Q. C., and W. J. Buchanan, and that Mr. James Aird be secretary of this meeting."

THE REPORT.

The report of the Directors to the shareholders at their eighty-first anual general meeting was read by Mr. E. S. Clouston, General Manager, as

The directors have pleasure in presenting the eighty-first annual report. showing the result of the bank's business of the year ended 30th April. 1899 :---

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th Aprii, 1898 \$ 952,210.07 Profits for the year ended 30th April :1899 after deducting charges of management. and making full provision for all bad and

doubtful debts 1,350,582.65

Dividend 5 p.c. paid 1st Dec. 1898.. ..\$600,000.00 Dividend 5 p. c. payable

-1,200,000.00 Balance of Profit and

199 600,000.00

Loss carried forward..\$1,102,792.72

Since the last annual meeting of B. C., and Fredericton, N. B.

All the offices of the bank, including the Head Oflice, have been inspected during the past year,

STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL

President.

Back of Montreal. Head Office, 5th June, 1899.

The eighty-first annual meeting of | same date last year. I may say that the shareholders of the Bank of Mont- the directors gave their careful consideration to the request made by one of our shareholders at our last Annual Meeting that the Statement should be issued in parallel columns; but they came to the conclusion that it would serve no useful purpose unless accompanied by the explanations which I now propose to give. They have accordingly instructed me to prepare it in the form with which you have been so long familiar, and which is in accordance with the re-

quirements of the Banking Act and

The only important change in our

our own bye-laws.

liabilities is the large increase in deposits, amounting to about \$5,800,-000, which arises from no special deposits, but appears to be a general increase in all classes. The increase in deposits in all the banks for the same period amounts to \$32,000,000, so we appear to have received our fair share of them. The disposition of this addition to our adventitious capital is shown in the increase to our regular business advances in Canada of \$3,~ 500,000, and in the increase in assets readily available held in other countries of \$2,300,000. The Loans and discounts of all the banks have increased during the year \$34,600,000 but of this amount \$9,000,000 is represented by an increase in call loans in Canada, a class of loan not made by this Bank. We have, as you will notice, during the last year taken advantage of the high prices ruling for Bonds in the United States and realized about half our holdings, the proceeds being at present employed in short loans in London, New York, and foreign markets. It is hardly necessary to point out that the statement is a strong one, as we hold assets readily available of over 50 per cent., against our liabilities to the public, and we can draw from foreign sources to meet any large demand without in any way restricting or curtailing our advances in Canada. This reserve carried at low rates, to-\$2,302,792.72 gether with the excessive competition in Banking, will explain why our profits do not show a greater increase for the year, notwithstanding the employment of much more capital. I think, however, that even in that respect the shareholders must be satisfied with the results, which

When business is good and the country prosperous very little need be said, and I believe with respect to the Shareholders branches of the the present condition of affairs in bank have been opened at Greenwood. | Canada there can scarcely be two opinions. There is a feeling of buoyancy and elevation regarding it that appears to be thoroughly justified by actual facts. There is hardly a branch of trade that is not prospering The farmers are receiving good prices for their products, the Government show

have been arived at by very conserva-

tive estimate.

GENERAL STATEMENT, 30th APRIL 1899.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	\$12,000,00
Balance of Profits carried forward	
Unclaimed Dividends	7,102,792.72 2,182.01 600,000.00
Notes of the Rank in circulation S	7,704,97- \$19,704,97-

Deposits not bearing interest 10,927,004.29 Balances due other banks in Canada

51,888,592.78 \$71,593,567.51

Gold and Silver coin current 2,258,707.77 Government Demand Notes 2,716,485.00 Deposit with Dominion Government required by Act of Parliament for security of general bank note circul-280,000.00

ation 🙊 🙉 🙃 🖼 Due by agencies of this Bank and other Banks in Foreign Countries \$11,4
Due by agencies of this Bank\$11,468,371.41

and other Banks in Great Bri-

tain..... 7,837,592.95 Dominion and Provincial Government

Secur-486,939,10 United States Railway Bonds 1,705,028,40 Notes and Cheques of other Banks 1,301,251.48

Current Loans and Discounts (rebate interest reserved) and other Securities and Assets \$42,836,211.76 Debts secured by mortgage or otherwise . . . 58,774.26

Overdue debts not specially secured (loss provided for)

42,939,191.40 \$71,593,567.51

General Manager.

Bank of Montreal, Montreal, 30th April, 1899.

Mr. Clouston said :--

THE GENERAL MANAGER.

Following my usual custom I will now proceed to furnish explanations of the important changes in our gen- ize for this country is beyond comeral statement, as compared with the putation.

increased revenues, the railways increased traffics, stocks of all sorts have appreciated in value, while the future wealth which our mining and forest industries are expected to real-

E. S. CLOUSTON,

The only very unfavorable feature in sight is the excessive increase in which I am afraid is occasioned largely by speculative operations, some of them of dubious value. This condition will probably correct itself, and may occasion individual losses to speculators, but should not affect the general

We are not singular in our present fortunate position, as there appears to be a universal wave of prosperity sweeping over most of the countries of the world, and in England, the United States, and on the continent manufactories are taxed to the utmost capacity to meet the demands of livery of goods entered for consump-

The condition of the United States from its geographical position, must always have a certain influence upon our own, and I am pleased to note that they are enjoying a state of prosperity to which they have been strangens for many years. The balance of trade in favor of the United States, which last year was thought to have been exceptional, and not likely to be repeated, has still further increased. I doubt if the Bank Clearings and the Clearing House Bank deposits have ever before attained such figures. The sales of stocks and bonds on the New York Stock Exchange have been without precedent, and theiron production which is considered by many as the barometer of trade, is on an unheard of scale. To this favorable condition may be added the freedom from financial disturbances, though I regret to say that their financial currency system still leaves much to be desired.

There is only one other point to which I desire to refer, and it is to correct what appears to be a popular error. In the discussions which have taken place in reference to the establishment of a mint in Canada, it seemed to be accepted as a fact by many people that the opposition of the Bankers' Association arose from the supposition that it would interfere with their circulation. The Bankers have no fear on that score, as they know that a safe paper currency such as they issue will not be affected in the slightest degree by the coining of a Canadian gold currency All that it might affect would be the large notes issued by the Government and at present held by the Banks, amounting to about \$14,000,000, which if the Government had to provide funds to retire would cost them \$400,000 a year. You have only to look at our neighbors across the line, who have their own gold currency, to see how much of it is in actual circulation and how little the Banks need fear a mint. The question of the undesirability of a mint has been so thoroughly threshed out that I need say no more from the material point of view. But I have seen statements of a sentimental nature that the minting of Canadian gold coins would assist in adding to the importance of Canada, and it should be considered humiliating to be without a gold coinage of our own. I must say I fail to see why. If there is any humiliation at all it appears to me that it would be much more humiliating to mint a coin which would not circulate in our own country, and which directly it crossed our boundary had to be unminted to give its value in foreign markets. I have no hesitation in saying that I consider the best, most elastic and most economical currency for the Dominion is one on a gold basis, but without a gold coinage, such as we have now.

If there are any further explanations required by shareholders I shall be pleased to give them.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

Hon. George A. Drummond said :-Gentlemen: The statements laid before you and the explanations now given by the General Manager, place you in possession of the information necessary to enable you to grasp the general conduct of your business and estimate the value of your invest-

ment. You will, I am confident, agree with the directors in thinking the results eminently satisfactory, and creditable to the management, more especially as they have been achieved in times of great competition among the banks and in face of a steady decline in the value of money.

At the last annual meeting the evidences then available were noted with satisfaction, and hopes were expressed that they had come to stay, and so far this expectation has been justified. From all sides and with few exceptions, a much improved condition is reported in commercial and financial circles.

The great lumber industry is thriving, the output of deals and lumber for the season having been closely sold up at an average advance in price of 10 to 15 per cent. A comparatively new industry, the manufacture of paper pulp, has opened an apparently unlimited market for a class of timber formerly in little demand. Great mills for the manufacture of this product, and of printing paper from wood, have been established and are developing districts formerly little known.

Metals have advanced in price everywhere, and experts assure us that the call loans of \$9,600,000, most of time is not distant when Canada will supply her own wants in most metals and enlarge her output of all. importance of the iron industry coal production cannot well be aggerated.

The developing of our mining interests goes on with unexemplified rapidity; the opening of the Yukon Territory, and the continued activity in British Columbia have attracted the attention of the world.

The trade of the port is active, and the customs report a very large increase during the past year in the detion as compared with the year before, the figures being, in value \$48.-267,471, for the year ending May 1. 1898, and \$54,280,608 for 1899.

Many lines of home-made cotton goods are reported as now controlling the market against the imported article, and marked activity prevails in many other home industries, though the competition of the United States. in some industries, is very keenly felt and has even been extended to the United Kingdom.

Enormous advances in values have been recorded on the Stock Exchange, and all classes of securities stand on

a very high range of prires. At the last annual meeting reference was made to the American-Spanish War, and the opinion was that it was not likely to affect prejudicially either commercial or financial interests in this country, and happily this anticipation has been verified.

work is so closely indentified withour interests as the maintenance of the peace of the world, and a word may be pardoned on the political unrest which is the serious underlying factor of the present political situation.

Arising from the thirst for territorial expansion, which has seized all civilized peoples, we have had the Fashoda incident, in which an incautious act, almost a rash word, from the French or English side, might have involved this country in war.

In China we have England and Russia in debate, and endless possibilities opened up in the process of partition of that country, in which nearly every European power is engaged. What with ill-defined territories, and the modern contrivances of spheres of influence added, enormously increasing the difficulty of control, it cannot be said that political affairs generally are in a settled condition.

I am no alarmist, but simply present obvious facts as a reason for a in the midst of widely, spread prosperity.

The cordial relations now happily existing between our Mother Country and the United States are matters of sincere congratulation, and nowhere is the friendly political feeling more heartily welcomed and reciprocated than in this country.

Meanwhile it is a matter of satisfaction that the position of the bank is believed to be thoroughly sound and its resources well in hand.

The trade of the port during the past year showed a moderate increase over 1897-447 voyages being made, as against 440 in the previous year. would be a wise policy to increase the AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G.

the whole exports from all ports on the Atlantic side.

tension of the elevator arrangements, and the trade is of growing importments of Agriculture, both Provincial and Dominion.

The passenger trade was not so from Europe have thus been low.

· I will move: "That the report of printed for distribution among the shareholders."

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

THE DISCUSSION.

After some remarks from Mr. John

Mr. John Crawford took exception to the statement made in the general manager's remarks that the farmers were prosperous, and contended that the prices of hay and oats, two of largest crops that farmers produced, The General Manager-The full amwere deplorably low. He congratulat- ount is reserved in every case. ed the Directors on the satisfactory statement they had submitted to the on several previous ones. Now that the Rest had reached \$6,000,000, or 10 per cent. of the capital, he wanted to know whether the Directors intended that the Shareholders should participate in any profits over the regular 10 per cent. dividend or whether No question outside of our own it was the intention of the board to add any such profits to the Profit and Loss Account.

> The Chairman- Mr. Crawford knows very well that the Board goes out of existence to-day, and it would be quite impossible to pledge their successors in regard to any particular policy. In addition to that, I may say the subject has not been considered, and you can obtain nothing but an individual opinion, which will be of no value. If I were to give my own personal opinion, I would say, looking back over the number of years which you have attended the Bank meetings and given the benefit of ydur opinion to the Board, I would say it is based on a conservative policy, You yourself in 1873 advocated the policy of the Reserve being yond 50 per cent.

Mr. Crawford-Excuse me, sir, a misprint.

The Chairman- I thought it would surprise you to hear that. I quite understand that the two are bound up together, and that you spoke at the beginning with reference to 50 per cent. as a Reserve, and the quasipromise which you invoked that when prudent and conservative course, even it reached beyond the 50 per cent. was that we should divide the sur-Mr. John Crawford in 1873 plus. said: "I can concur in all that Mr. Murray has said, with the exception of that portion of his speech in which he refers to the dividends. I hope the policy of the bank will be to restrict, of the Bank of Montreal. o dividends to what they are at at least 50 per cent. Indeed. I hope it will exceed 50 per cent. before any himself and the rest of the staff. attempt is made to increase the dividends." I take that to mean, in the exercise of what I congratulate you lows:—
upon, you would like to see the Re- HON. GEORGE A. DRUMMOND. serve over 50 per cent. Now, careful- A. F. GAULT, ESQ ly noting that I express my opinion, E. B. GREENSHIELDS, ESQ. and nothing more—in no way pledging any member of the late Board of W. W. OGILVIE, ESQ. the future Board- my opinion is, it RIGHT HON. LORD STRATHCONA

The quantity of grain exported was Rest something beyond 50 per cent. 40,000,000 bushels, or 9 per cent. of if able to do so without decreasing

the dividend. Mr. John Crawford did not repudiate the statement that had just been Butter, cheese, meats, eggs and read, but he was very sorry to hear poultry have all benefitted by the ex- the chairman's individual opinion unon the matter to which he referred. There were many of the shareholders of the Bank who were in medium cirance. Much has been done by the in- cumstances, and in the interests of telligent supervision and instructions these he asked the Directors to look afforded by officials of the Departwhether they believed that the existence of the security of the institution consisted in having a Rest of \$12.-000,000, instead of \$6,000,000. Many good as in 1897, and freight rates of the best banks in London were perfectly satisfied with \$6,000,000. Hespoke of the large increase in deposits some \$7,000,000 more than in the the Directors now read be adopted and previous year, and suggested that if by paying 3 per cent. the Bank encouraged more deposits than it could legitimately employ it was worth while for the Directors to consider the question of reducing the interest. It seemed to him a very serious matter. He had, he remarked, on many occasions asked that the amount of reserved interest be specifically stated in the report, because it really was a very indefinite expression to say, 'Amount Reserved''; it might be that a portion of it was reserved: it did not necessarily imply that the whole amount was,

Mr. Crawford then went on to speak in favor of comparative statements, and followed this up by askshareholders; it was an improvement ing whether the Directors had discussed any amendments to the Banking Act, which was to be revised next winter, or were they prepared to accept it as it stood at present.

The Chairman replied that the matter had not yet been discussed by the Directors, but he had no doubt that the forthcoming Board would be pleased to receive any suggestions that the shareholders might desire to

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

VOTES OF THANKS.

Senator O'Brien moved:---

"That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the President, Vice-president and Directors for their attention to the interests of the Bank." This was seconded by Mr. G. F. C.

Smith, and adopted, and was briefly acknowledged by the Chairman. Mr. R. B. Angus moved :--

"That the thanks of the meeting be given to the General Manager, the Inspector, the Managers and other officers of the Bank for their services

during the past year."

The motion having been unanimously concurred in, the General Manager remarked that he had to thank Mr. Angus for the particularly kind way in which he had spoken of himself (Mr. Clouston), and his services. This was appreciated all the more coming from a man who had occupied the same position and knew the difficulties and trials which a General Manager had to encounter. But his efforts would be useless unless backed up by an efficient staff; and he might say that no general manager ever had a staff who worked more cordially with him to assist the interests of the Bank than had the General Manager

Mr. A. Macnider thanked Mr. Ogilpresent, until the Rest amounts to vie and the meeting for the very kind present. Indeed, I hope way in which they had spoken of

The election of Directors was then proceeded with and resulted as fol-

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