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Family.

THE LAST SAD TRIBUTE.

Cardinal Taschereau's Funeral at the Ancient Capital.

An Impressive Ceremonial at Which Leading Dignitaries of the Church and Prominent Citizens Assist—His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, Present—Mgr. Labrecque Delivers the Funeral Oration—An Eloquent Panegyric of the Dead Prelate.

QUEBEC, April 19.

The mortal remains of the dead Cardinal, which had lain in state in the Archbishopal Palace from the time of his death on the evening of the 12th, until about 3 p.m. yesterday, were viewed by thousands of people irrespective of creed or class or race. The mortuary chamber in his Eminence's private chapel presented a sombre and awe-inspiring spectacle. As a symbol of his Cardinal's rank, it was draped in red, the dais being of rich Cardinal silk with gold-trimmed fringe, and at the angles eight golden scones were suspended. To each of the valences of the canopy were affixed exquisite streamers bearing appropriate inscriptions for the mournful occasion, such as "He trusted in the Lord," "He has been cherished by God, and beloved by his people," "The law of the Lord was in his heart," and an immense number of others wrought in Latin phraseology. The ceiling of the dais, fretted with gold, had his Eminence's escutcheon and coat of arms, and these were repeated on the central part of the floor, set in a rich crown of palms. The shield was painted in oils on a yellow and gold ground, and towards the sides of the apartment stretched strips of red blazoned draperies. Around the mortuary hall ran a lambrquin worked in gold and crowned with a gilt garland.

The mural draperies bore superb bands and banners, on which were inscribed prayers for the deceased, and Scriptural quotations recalling the sacred character and virtues of the dead Prince of the Church. Upon an ornamental table at the foot of the bed rested the Missal, and the red hat of the Cardinalate was placed on a silver salver. On either side of the body, placed at the head, on the right, stands the Crucifix, and on the left a statue of the Blessed Virgin. In silver gilt chandeliers six large wax candles, painted with the Arms of His Eminence, were kept constantly aglow. On each side of the bed the Cardinal's arms, on four square bannerets of black velvet, were displayed, and the same held up by four little boys in their turn. The pastoral cross at his feet was placed in the Archbishopal robes with mitre, ring and pallium, as worn by an Archbishop when he celebrates Grand Pontifical High Mass, and the Crozier was in its appropriate place. A portiere in the left lateral drapery admitted to the Sanctuary, which was draped in black and purple. On the Altar drapeau was the inscription in Latin: "I truly am thine exceeding great reward." On the walls of the ante-chapel was a vast number of gold lettered Latin inscriptions relating to the eminent deceased. Over the main entrance to the Palace, over the front walls, on a ground work of black, in white letters are these inscriptions: "Perante Beneficentem," "Elezarus Alexander Cardinalis Taschereau, Pater Exi Principis Pastor Egregius Homo Dei, Alma Miles Christi Jesu, In Memoria Aeterna Erit Justus."

Police officers regulated the crowds of visitors who poured in at the front entrance, from 3 a.m. until 9 p.m., to view the features, still in death, of the beloved Cardinal, who always acted as a very father and friend to his devoted people. Entrance was by one door and exit by another. Near the corpse stood two members of the Garde Independante Champlain as a guard of honor, holding drawn swords in their hands, and so intense was the strain of the statue like position that they had to be relieved by fresh relays every half-hour.

Then, grouped around the precious remains, holy nuns fitted to and fro and gathered from the visiting multitudes rosaries, scapulars, relics, etc., to be touched to the face and hands of the dead Cardinal and returned again to the devout people. It was an edifying sight to see the faith and veneration of the present throngs that passed in and out, taking a farewell look at the cold remains of the cherished Cardinal whose gentle form and features were so well-known for over half a century in Quebec, and whose consecrated hands were so often raised to bless, not only those of his own race and creed, but those of every nationality.

monument to after generations telling of the love and respect of the citizens of Quebec and district for the humane and tender-hearted spiritual father who sympathized with them in their trials of sorrow and rejoiced with them in their hours of gladness.

From an hour or two after the announcement of the Cardinal's death until he was laid in the tomb messages of condolence from both sides of the Atlantic came pouring into the Palace. The Pope sent expression of profound sorrow for the Cardinal's demise, and wished blessings to his successor and his clergy. Cardinal Richard, of Paris, wired "Condolences, prières." Cardinal Vaughan, of Westminster, cabled "Sincere sympathy; best wishes." Messages of tender nature came from His Excellency the Governor General; from Archbishops Walsh, Toronto; O'Brien, Halifax; Bruchesi, Montreal; and from the Roman Cardinals; Don Marcello, Rome; Archbishop Langevin; Bishops Blais, of Rimouski; Macdonnell, of Alexandria; Labrecque, Chicoutimi; Very Rev. Rector Turgeon, Jesuits' College, Montreal; Rev. Father Filiatrault, S.J., Montreal; Fr. Colomban, Superior of the Franciscans, Montreal; His Excellency Mgr. Martinelli, Papal delegate, wired regrets at inability to attend the funeral. Prompt condolences came also from the Bishops of Sherbrooke, Pembroke, Chatham, Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe; Archbishop Feehan, Chicago, and from Mr. Hanoaux, French Minister of Foreign Affairs. Lieutenant Governor Jette and his wife and daughter called personally at the Palace to offer condolence and sympathies. But it is nearly impossible to record all the sympathetic messages of sorrow that have arrived at the Archbishopal residence since Wednesday last. His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, who was elevated at the same time as the lamented deceased, and who made the outward and return voyages with him, telegraphed his deep sorrow and intention of assisting at the burial. On his way His Eminence halted at St. Patrick's, in Montreal, where he preached on Sunday to an immense congregation of delighted Irish Catholics. He left the city on Monday forenoon and reached Quebec about 2 p.m.

His Worship Hon. Mr. Parent, through Mr. Chouinard, City Clerk, conveyed to His Grace Archbishop Bégin the regrets of the citizens of Quebec, as a whole, without distinction of nationality or creed. The Consuls of the foreign nations, in the city, offered united condolence, and under the presidency of Hon. Judge Routhier, St. Jean Baptiste Society did the same. At all the services in St. Patrick's on Sunday last the Very Rev. Rector Rossbach and the Redemptorist Fathers testified to their own clerical and personal grief in losing a kind and generous episcopal head, as well as a tender spiritual father and friend. The very mention of the deceased's name brought up grateful feelings in the hearts of the Irish congregation at large, for many of them still live who remember, as all of their descendants know of, the great services the late Cardinal gave the poor desolate and plague-stricken immigrants who were perishing on the quarantine station at Grosse Ile, in the awful year of '47. This circumstance was in the minds of the Rev. Father Rector Rossbach, Fathers Maloney, Woods, Bonis and Gutherlet, when they made feeling references to the noble dead Cardinal, at all the Masses and at Solemn Vespers in the evening. How St. Patrick's various societies testified their devotion is noted on another page.

Shortly after 3 o'clock p.m. the sad funeral cortege left the Palace, and immediately the church bells, including those of the Anglican Cathedral, gave out their mournful requiem sounds, which echoed again and again, proclaiming on both shores, of the St. Lawrence that all that was mortal of a good and great Prince of the Catholic Church was being conveyed to its last resting place in the tomb. The route lay through Port Dauphin, Du Fort, Ronde-de-Chaînes, St. Louis, Du Parloir, Donacone, des Jardines and Buade streets, to the Basilica.

This, in brief, was the order of the procession: A detachment of the municipal police; same of the Provincial police and of the jail guards; the Independent Garde de Champlain, pupils of the Quebec Seminary; the Verger; the Cross and acolytes; Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishops and Bishops and their assistants; the Clergy; the bears, drawn by six horses; the insignia; the members of the family; representative of the Governor-General; the Lieutenant-Governor; the Speaker of the Senate; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; same of the Courts of Law and Equity; Members of the Privy Council; Military Staff; members of the Senate; Speaker of the House of Commons; Judges of the different Courts; members of the House of Commons; members of the Executive Council; Speakers of the Legislative Council and Assembly; members of the Privy Council not in the Cabinet; Rector and Professors of Laval University; the Bar; the notaries; the Physicians; the Consuls; the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Quebec; the Quebec Board of Trade; the Church Wardens of the several parishes of Quebec; Religious, National and Industrial Societies, etc. The latter met on Dufferin Terrace at 2 o'clock, to get into compact order to join the line of the procession. Captain Ponné, Chief of Police, had charge of all arrangements during the procession, and was ably assisted by Captain Victor Pelletier. Lt. Col. Farley had command of the R.C.A.,

and Active Militia detachments. Lt. Col. Pelletier, D.O.C., and the officers of the R.C.A., and different Volunteer Corps, attended on the staff.

His Worship Mayor Parent's proclamation, inviting all the citizens to drop their usual work and to assist at the imposing ceremony, was well responded to, and the aggregate of the processionists and onlookers was of such proportions as only the obsequies of a Prince of the Church and a nation's most eminent citizen could draw into the streets.

In making my rounds of the route an hour or two before the cortege started, I was struck by the mourning decorations of the Post Office, which had over its main entrance the escutcheons of the dead Cardinal and immense strings of black and purple cloths stretching from the roof down to the lower walls. The uptown offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway showed a well-arranged profusion of mourning emblems, as did also the office premises of the Grand Trunk Railway, Mr. Morgan's business establishment, the Chateau Frontenac, the Court House, Judge Larue's, Mr. L. Taschereau's, the office of Mr. R. M. Stocking, General Passenger Agent, and Vice-Consul of the United States (where also the American flag drooped at half-mast), the Academy of Music, Hon. L. P. Pelletier's the Ursuline Convent; here, by special leave of Archbishop Bégin, the cloistered nuns looked from their windows at the mortal remains of their eminent protector and father on the way to the grave, the Clarendon Hotel, the Quebec Hotel, the Quebec Bank, the business establishments of Mr. P. J. Coté, Messrs. Renfrew & Co., and Mr. J. F. Dobbin.

Since the Cardinal's death the flags on the public buildings, which had been hoisted at half-mast were yesterday heavily draped in mourning. The City Hall was artistically ornamented with various chaste designs in mourning, and the flower beds in the grounds were enclosed and covered with tokens of mourning. The inscriptions on the walls spoke in various tongues, all breathing tenderest regards for the memory and worth of the great departed. One read, "Ever faithful to his God, to his Church and to his people." Another: "The city mourns the loss of a beloved shepherd, the country of a most distinguished son."

In the Basilica itself the drapings of mourning were chiefly in black and purple, interspersed by strips of yellow over the sanctuary. The numerous Latin inscriptions revealed the principal events and sacerdotal virtues in the life of the late Cardinal, and were expressed in vivid and fitting sentences. I noticed one in particular, because it appealed to the feelings of every man and woman of Irish blood and race. The Historic figures, 1847, were set upon it, and this also written, "Greater love hath no man than this that he give his life for his friends." This is the epitome of the chapter in the deceased Cardinal's life that tells of his heroic offer of his services, and, if need be, of his very life, to help in the salvation and rescue of the plague-stricken Irish emigrants who were dying by the score in the fever sheds at Grosse Ile in the fatal year above mentioned. The paintings and pictures of the Stations of the Cross were covered in sable drapery. The pulpit and organ gallery had their trappings of woe, and the venerable temple was made to bespeak intense sorrow for the loss of its venerable chief. A special throne was erected for Cardinal Gibbons, just facing the empty one of his dead brother prince. In it were placed the arms of His Eminence, consisting of the Madonna and Child, on a green ground, a color surely typical of his national origin.

It were well to say a word in detail as to the bodies that made up the solemn funeral procession: In the leader came about 50 policemen under Deputy Chief Walsh, Sgt. Burke being in command of the Provincial force. Then came the band of the Garde Champlain, followed by the members of that body, and after them a host of pupils of the Brothers' Schools; next, the pupils of the Quebec Seminary; then the Verger, the Cross and the Acolytes in front of the Clergy, who, at a rough guess, numbered between four and five hundred. The great Church dignitaries were His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons; Baltimore; Archbishops Bégin, Quebec; St. Boniface; Duhamel, Ottawa; O'Brien, Halifax; Bruchesi, Montreal; Archbishop Walsh, Toronto, was represented by Rev. Father Ryan, Rector of St. Michaels.

The Rt. Rev. Bishops in the procession were Mgrs. Dowling, Hamilton; Lafleche, Three Rivers; R. A. O'Connor, Peterborough; Larocque, Sherbrooke; McDonald, Charlottetown; Moreau, St. Hyacinthe; Swaney, St. Johns, N.B.; Labrecque, Chicoutimi; Harkins, Providence, N.I.; Gravel, Nicolet; Blais, Rimouski; Emard, Valleyfield; Decelles, Drummondville; Vézina, Québec; Racicot, Ottawa; Chalifoux, Sherbrooke; Racicot, Montreal; Renaudet, Three Rivers; the Superior of St. Sulpice, Montreal; besides numerous heads of parishes, Abbots, Monks, Franciscans, etc., etc. The relatives of the deceased were present in full force, representing both the Taschereau and Panets. Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick represented the Federal Government and Hon. C. A. P. Pelletier the Senate. The Judges walked in their official robes, and near them were Sir Hector Langevin, K.C.M.G.; Sir Alexandre Lacoste, Sir Napoleon Casault, Judges Bossé, Blanchet, Andrews and Routhier were amongst those present. The body of Professors of Laval University wore their academic robes and hoods, and were headed by the Very

Rev. Rector, by the Hon. E. J. Flynn, Q.C.L.L.D., ex Premier, and Dr. Simard. The members of the Bar were headed by Dr. Dumas, Q.C., Hon. L. P. Pelletier and Mr. Malouin, Q.C.; the Battalion, Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, acting as representative of the Dominion Government. The Governor General was represented by Major Dennison, A.D.C. His Honor Lieutenant Governor Jette was attended by Major Sheppard, A.D.C. Speaker Tassier, attended by his official assistants in their robes of office, represented the Legislative Assembly. Hon. Messrs. Marchand, Turgeon, Decene, Parent and Stuyven the Local Government; and Hon. Messrs. Arcambault, Turner, Custais and V. W. Larue the Legislative Council.

The Military Staff was in full and strong in its representative capacity. The Quebec Harbor Commissioners' office was closed during the afternoon out of respect to the late Cardinal, and its prominent officers attended the funeral. The consuls of the foreign countries turned out to honor the event. Mayor Parent was at the head of the City Council, which attended in a body, as did also the medical profession. The sheriff, Hon. Mr. Gagnon, and Mr. Bernatchez, jailor, were in official attire. The representative societies of St. Patrick's parish, sanctioned by the Very Rev. Rector Rossbach, showed a hearty desire to do all possible honor to the memory and remains of the venerable Cardinal. Consequently the chief officers and members of the C. M. B. A., the A. O. H., the C. P. L., the C. O. F., St. Patrick's Court, the Literary Institute, T. A. S., the St. Vincent de Paul, and the Irish National Association marched in the procession, with flags draped, and in their united strength made a fine display. St. George's Society was represented by its president Mr. Evans; Mr. John Shaw, superintendent, Mr. J. H. Clint, ex-president, and other members. The Fire Brigade were in line, with their waggons heavily draped. The grand casket containing the sacred remains was drawn on the funeral hearse by six horses, led by three grooms. On arrival at the Basilica it was placed on a catafalque, and Cardinal Gibbons, with Vicer General Racicot, of Montreal, and Very Rev. Rector Rossbach, of Quebec, as deacon and subdeacon, recited the office for the dead.

The body reposed in state all night, and from the dawn Holy Masses were offered at all the Altars of the Basilica and Seminary Chapel for the eternal repose of the deceased's soul. At 10 a.m. the Grand Pontifical Mass of Requiem began. His Grace Archbishop Bégin was the celebrant; the deacon, Rev. Father Filiatrault, Curé of St. Marie Beauce, the novice parish of the late Cardinal; Rev. Father Taschereau, nephew of deceased, was subdeacon, and Very Rev. Father Languis, V.G., assistant priest. It was certainly the most solemn sacred service ever held in a Canadian Catholic Church. His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons occupied the Throne specially erected for him, and the Venerable Archbishops, Bishops, Monsignors, Vicars General, Rectors and learned Clergy were grouped in hundreds around the bier. The vast Sanctuary was not able to hold all who were entitled to seats in it, for numbers of priests had to stand in the body of the church. The grieving relatives of the deceased were grouped in front of the Altar railing, and behind them St. Major Dennison, representing the Governor-General, Lieutenant Governor Jette and his A.D.C.; the Premier Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Senator R. W. Scott, Secretary of State, Hon. R. D. Bédard, and Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Q.C., Solicitor General of Canada, as representing the Federal Government. Rev. Dr. Dunn, Anglican Bishop of Quebec, being in Montreal, was represented by his son and chaplain, Rev. E. A. Dunn; Mrs. and Miss Dunn were also present. So were Sir A. P. Caron, Sir Hector Langevin, Hon. T. C. Casgrain, Senator Landry, Hon. T. Chapais. The judges, members of the Local Government, consuls, the learned professions, the Mayor and City Council, military staffs and representatives of the press, were courteously provided with reserved seats. The congregation was the most brilliant and withal the most solemn ever gathered within the sacred walls of the Basilica. Admission was by ticket only. The Mayor of Montreal missed his train, but he was well represented by Alderman Lareau, Alderman Dufresne and Mr. René Beaudet, secretary. Ald. Lareau wore the Mayor's insignia of office. The musical part of the service was thrilling and grand. Mozart's harmonized Mass was rendered. Rev. T. Paquet leading the choir, and Mr. Gustave Gagnon, the veteran musical master, handling the organ, the choir being composed of the students of the Seminary and the Union Musicale. Some master voices were heard. The solos of Messrs. Lamontagne and J. Desroches were simply magnificent.

This over, the solemn service drew near a close, and nothing remained but the last sad rites of the absolution over the body. This function was first done by Cardinal Gibbons, followed by Archbishops O'Brien, Duhamel, Langevin and Bruchesi, and the mortal remains were ready to descend into the grave, there to await the final summons to resurrection on the last day.

THE FUNERAL ORATION

was delivered by Mgr. Labrecque, Bishop of Chicoutimi, who took his text "Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life." His Lordship first drew a comparison between the scene of mourning that surrounded him and that which he recalled in the same church, when a few years

ago sacred eloquence echoed the universal joy at the glory bestowed upon a Prince of the Church. From his throne the august old man, his forehead encircled with the diadem of the Pontiffs, and his hands filled with favors, scattered the overflowing treasures of his tenderness upon the grateful throngs of people kneeling at his feet. Today, in stead of the throne it is a bier which we see draped before our eyes. The purple is changed into a funeral violet. Instead of a Prince of the Church, our gaze, penetrating the mysterious folds of the winding sheet, search in vain the face where the goodness, holiness, majesty and grace had depicted themselves in the same light. They see only, alas! cold remains. A shroud without life, a body marked with the irreparable seal of death. The fatal angel has passed upon the Church of Quebec. He has struck it in its chief, in its well-loved pastor, and this king of our souls placing the common tribute has been placed at rest to sleep like so many others upon the bed of eternal rest.

The preacher proceeded in glowing language to pay an eloquent tribute to the works and virtues of the deceased, and made the following reference to the late Cardinal as a citizen and to the part taken by him in the matter of religious education: We mourn not only a great Christian, not only a great Bishop, but also a great citizen, faithful until death to his province and to his country. Cardinal Taschereau, walking in the footsteps of his predecessors, professed for Canada a patriotic creed. He loved it; he was proud of it; he had faith in its future and in the destinies that Divine Providence seemed to have specially marked for it on this part of the American continent. Judgment and with a sense of the greatness of the responsibility laid on him, he endeavored to have specially marked for it on this part of the American continent. Judgment and with a sense of the greatness of the responsibility laid on him, he endeavored to have specially marked for it on this part of the American continent. Judgment and with a sense of the greatness of the responsibility laid on him, he endeavored to have specially marked for it on this part of the American continent.

With what regrets, too, did I see the rising tide of Canadian emigration receding each year to the other shores and depositing there in other lands the richest of our work. What could we not show to develop the soil of the inhabited lands of this continent, in founding new parishes, in building up in favoring by all his power the vital cause of civilization. Freed high above party disputes, disputing the ministerial arena, he sought above all the triumph of the great social principles on which rest essentially the happiness of nations. Taking the special conditions of race and religion suited to mixed communities, and without pretending to exact what it is impossible to obtain, except in countries exclusively Catholic, he devised in methods that a religious inspiration should animate our legislation, protecting and safeguarding all our rights, and that a spirit of justice and social equity should pervade over the government of this country. Its history, in fixing his profound, will be not less ostentatious for his righteousness and firmness, associating his name to that of the venerable Archbishop of St. Boniface, lately descended into the tomb. It will also recall with gratitude his courageous accents in favor of religious education. It will say that one of his last acts was that noble veneration made with all his colleagues in the name of what is most holy, of the rights of Catholics trampled under foot by a narrow and blind fanaticism, and this act of courage inspired by the purest patriotism drew increased force in the simultaneous expression of a loyalty which never betrays itself, and holds ever in horror all dangerous or premature political transformations.

He concluded by a flattering reference to Mgr. Bégin, saying that the Cardinal had left him as a second Moses, to be the prudent and enlightened guide of his people, even as the old Saint Mathias, seeing from the end approaching brought down from Heaven a last benediction on his cherished people and confided them full of hope to the hands of another like himself, Judas Maccabeus, his son.

'98 CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

United Irish Societies Held a Meeting at St. Ann's Hall—Formation of '98 Clubs in the Five Irish Parishes.

The preparations for the local celebration of the '98 Centenary were advanced another stage during the week. On Tuesday evening the United Irish Societies held a meeting in St. Ann's parish for the purpose of organizing '98 clubs. A large and enthusiastic gathering assembled in St. Ann's Hall as a result. Addresses were delivered by M. J. F. Quinn, Q.C., M.P.; Rev. Father Strubbe, Mr. E. B. Devlin, B.C.L., and Mr. H. J. Cloran, B.C.L. The result of the meeting was that a large number of parishioners were enrolled in the club, and an energetic committee appointed to continue the work in order to secure the co-operation of all the parishioners. On Thursday evening a similar meeting was held in St. Gabriel's parish with very great success. On Tuesday next the United Irish Societies will visit St. Anthony's parish and organize the third '98 club. It is expected that this meeting will be one of the largest held in the parish since its formation.

CARDINAL GIBBONS

At St. Patrick's Church Last Sunday.

His Eminence Occupied the Pulpit at High Mass.

An Informal Reception Held in the Bishop's Parlor of the Presbytery—Visits to the Establishments of the Seminary of St. Sulpice and Congregation de Notre Dame.

Last Sunday was a memorable day at St. Patrick's Church, owing to the fact that a Prince of the Church, in the person of His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, celebrated Mass in the morning at 7 o'clock, and at High Mass delivered the sermon.

His Eminence was on his way to Quebec, to assist at the obsequies of the late Cardinal Taschereau. He reached Montreal on Saturday evening and was the guest of the Rev. Father Quinlan and the priests of St. Patrick's.

At the early morning exercises hundreds of the parishioners approached the Holy Table, and at the High Mass the Sacred edifice was crowded by the faithful, all anxious to listen to the distinguished dignitary whose name is so familiar to Canadians.

At High Mass Rev. Father McDermott officiated, assisted by Rev. Fathers M. Callaghan and P. Fallon, as deacon and subdeacon respectively.

After the Gospel, His Eminence was escorted to the pulpit by the Rev. Fathers J. A. McCallen, Driscoll and other ecclesiastics, and delivered a sermon on the heritage of Christians. The discourse was marked by a spirit of earnestness which was most impressive.

THE SERMON.

His Eminence selected his text from the Epistle of St. Peter, wherein was pointed out the great dignity which belonged to those who, through baptism, became the children of God. In becoming Christians, they became at the same time children of God, brothers and sisters of Jesus Christ, temples of the Holy Ghost and heirs of the kingdom of Heaven.

"St. Augustine," said His Eminence, "in his great work on the 'City of God,' tells us that the great heroes of antiquity gloried in being the sons of gods, and they endeavored to impress this idea upon their followers, to inspire homage towards themselves and nobler sentiments and more heroic actions. So the conception of being the sons of God, not the sons of false gods, but the sons of the one true and living God, should inspire Christians with lofty sentiments, with noble and virtuous thoughts. When tempted to sin, they should shun the tempter, and say, 'I was born for greater things. I am a son of God; and therefore I will never degrade my exalted dignity and life.'"

"They were the children of God, and it was their privilege to turn to Him as a Father and a friend, to appeal to Him in the language of that most comprehensive and best of all prayers, as 'Our Father which art in Heaven.' Like little children, every hour of the day they might rush to the arms of their Father and petition Him with all the confidence of a child.

"As they were the children of God, so were they also the brothers and sisters of Jesus Christ. 'Jesus,' said St. Paul, 'is not ashamed to call us His brothers.' They knew how Our Lord was treated by His disciples shortly before his crucifixion. They knew how one betrayed and another denied Him; and how they all fled from Him, in the few moments when, humbly speaking, He was most in need of

THEIR AID AND PROTECTION.

Yet when Our Lord arose from the grave, what was the first message which He sent to those disciples? He did not upbraid them for their infidelity or denial, but He sent them this message of love: 'Go,' He said, 'tell my disciples that I ascend to their Father, and my Father, to their God, and to my God.' Such was the love of Christ for His brethren; and He bade them have the same love and affection one for another.

"He came down from heaven to earth that He might lift us up to a place beside Him. He took upon Himself our poor, weak, human nature, that He might make us partakers of the divine nature. Though He was the God of gods, the light of lights, the true God of true Gods, begotten, not made, co-substantial with His Father, yet He was one of our race, flesh of our flesh; that He might infuse into us the spirit of life and immortality. How great was the love of Jesus Christ for us! How should we rejoice in the honor of being called His brothers. He became a slave that

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SHAMROCKS ORGANIZE FOR THE SEASON.

Annual Reports of Directors and Secretary-Treasurer for Past Year.

Some of the Projects for the Coming Season—Monster Gatherings of Athletes Proposed—The New Board of Management.

The annual meeting of the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association was held on Monday evening, at the Young Irishmen's L. & B. Hall.

The attendance was good, and there was a deal of enthusiasm. Mr. Tobias Butler, the president, occupied the chair, and among those present were Messrs. J. B. I. Flynn, John Ahearne, William Duggan, John Hoobin, R. S. Kelly, C. A. Neville, F. O'Rielly, M. J. Polan, John Stinson, Denis Tansey, Jr., E. Mansfield, R. J. Cojke, W. J. Huppuy, William Stafford, William Snow, P. H. Bartley, P. A. Boudreau, L. Z. Boudreau, M. R. Caddy, G. A. Carpenter, J. P. Jackson, W. H. Kearney, W. P. Lunny, P. Mullin, Jr., M. P. McGoldrick, Ed. Quinn, W. J. E. Wall, T. O'Connell, P. Pequam, P. Kenehan, A. Thompson, J. H. McKenna, and many others.

The reports of the directors and secretary-treasurer, which were adopted, were as follows:—

GENTLEMEN:—On behalf of the directors it is my privilege to present to you the following summary of the operations of the Association during the year ending March 31st, 1898, the fifth year of its establishment.

Your directors entered upon the discharge of their duties shortly after the last annual meeting, and were confronted with a new order of administration, owing to the changed conditions of the executive management of the principal affiliated body of the Association—the Shamrock Lacrosse Club.

At the first meeting your directors elected Tobias Butler to the office of President, and William Snow to that of vice-president. They also appointed the following committee: Grounds Committee, William Snow; Purchasing Committee, Ed. Quinn, T. O'Connell and W. P. Lunny.

During last year an arrangement had been entered into with the Victoria band syndicate to hold popular concerts at the grounds on Sunday afternoons, the Association assuming no financial responsibility whatever in connection with the project.

The undertaking proved unsuccessful, and then your directors leased the grounds to the Montreal Baseball Club on a percentage basis, with the result that the sum of \$261.75 was realized.

In this connection your directors have also to say that an understanding was reached some months ago with the Montreal Baseball Club for occupation of the grounds during the approaching season, and a lease for six months, commencing May 1st, 1898, has been signed at rental of \$700 for the term.

Your directors consider a very timely arrangement, as, in addition to obtaining a fixed income, it will be the means of popularizing the grounds as a centre of athletic games.

Your directors have made special efforts to secure a more satisfactory service to the grounds, and, although the Montreal Street Railway has at intervals shown a disposition to provide the required accommodation, much better facilities are necessary, especially in connection with special events.

Some steps should be taken at once to overcome the difficulty by inducing the Montreal Street Railway to act in the matter without further delay.

There is also some cause for anxiety in relation to this matter, as your directors have been informed that the City Surveyor has begun to build a new sewer on St. Denis street. This information was communicated to your directors two days ago. It is, therefore, all the more imperative that this question should receive immediate attention.

An important step taken by your directors during the year was the application for admission to the Quebec Rugby Union. Recognizing that football was a splendid game for the season immediately succeeding lacrosse and that it would be still another means of bringing the members closer together, this step was taken. It would not have been done, however, had there been any reason to expect the cavalier like treatment received. That the union had a right to refuse the application is not questioned, but some slight explanation might have been vouchsafed.

Not a word as to whether the application was not in form, whether it was too late; nothing in fact which would serve as a key to unlock the door of the union. All that was received was a somewhat curt note as follows:—

"Dear Sir,—I beg to advise you that at the annual meeting of the Q. R. U. held on the 4th inst., your application for admission to the Union was not accepted."

This seems all the more strange when it is learned from the press that two other organizations, much younger in athletic, with far less membership, were admitted without question. The meeting was held during the first week of December. We take the following extract from the report of the proceedings published in the Gazette.

Sutherland, Brown, Gleason, O'Brien and Broderick, with Mr. E. H. Brown acting as secretary.

"One of the principal features of the meeting was the admittance of the Point St. Charles, Westmount, and Quebec Football Clubs and the refusal of the application of the Shamrock Athletic Association. Why this was done is best known to the four members who voted against the application, for certainly an association like the Shamrocks should have at least equal facilities for putting a team on the field, as Westmount, Point St. Charles, or Quebec.

However, Dr. Jack, and Messrs. Savage, Poff and Molson voted not to admit the S.A.A., and, as a fourth vote was required, the Shamrocks will have to wait another year before chasing the pigskin in the company of the Quebec Rugby Union.

With McGill out of the senior series the addition of the Shamrocks would have been a source of strength to the Union, on account of the athletic rivalry which always exists between the city clubs."

Thus it was that when football was spoken of as an adjunct to the National Senior Lacrosse League, the new scheme was given the fullest endorsement and support.

With regard to the coming season of football, the outlook of your association is most favorable, and you will be able to put a team in the field, in connection with the Lacrosse League, that will be inferior to none in the Quebec Union.

The Shamrock Hockey Club shows a deficit again this year. It must be remembered, however, that a large portion of this deficit is associated with previous years and the amount expended in connection with the American trip; this, together with the expenditure for new uniforms and other equipment of the team, when deducted, will show that the actual work of this section has been self-sustaining.

There is every reason to hope in the near future that the Hockey Club will redeem itself in regard to the financial losses suffered in the past; there is one phase of the expenditure, and that is the cost of rink accommodation which should be reduced. There is no reason, in the opinion of your directors, why the championship matches should not be played in open rinks, and on Saturday afternoons.

Were this change in the rules made, the resources of the hockey section would be greatly increased.

During the year your directors succeeded in having all the deeds signed in connection with the sales of land on St. Lawrence street and Shamrock avenue. It has been a wearying work to carry out this undertaking.

Your directors have had many proposals under consideration in connection with the consolidation of the debt. In their opinion it is necessary to create a substantial fund to provide for its gradual payment, and to secure a low rate of interest in the interval. Such a proposal has been received. It provides for an insurance fund, the outlay in connection with which, together with the interest on the debt, would only reach a sum of \$150 of additional expenditure, while the liquidation of the debt would be accomplished in twenty years.

The financial obligations of the association may seem onerous just now, but when it is considered that the assets for the purposes of the organization are of a most substantial character, and so situated as to justify warrant the expectation that a large natural increase in value will take place in future, there should, in the opinion of your directors, be no cause for anxiety; on the contrary, an increase of enthusiasm for energetic work is in order to reduce the burthen. The future success of the organization depends upon observance of the strictest economy; upon the practical application of the same business principles in dealing with its affairs as exercised in private enterprises, and upon an unswerving spirit of loyalty to its members.

The association should embrace within its ranks every young Irish Canadian in Montreal. While your directors have in some measure endeavored to take preliminary action in the matter, it is their opinion that a monster gathering of young Irishmen should be held at the grounds during the coming summer, as well as a convention of young men's societies, in order to awaken a just measure of enthusiasm to extend the scope of the association.

Your directors have striven to inaugurate a system of centralization in the management of the affairs of the association and affiliated clubs, which, if faithfully adhered to by subsequent executives, will be productive of great results. The principle of management applied to the senior Shamrocks and the hockey club should be extended, so as to include the Young Shamrock Club as well as any other section which may come into existence.

During the term the following names were added to the life membership list: A. Hinton, James Brown and James McLaughlin.

Your directors desire to acknowledge a donation from Messrs. Caverhill & Kiosock of a substantial travelling trunk for the lacrosse team.

Thirty-six regular and special meetings of the board were held.

C. A. McDonnell, who has occupied the office of secretary-treasurer since 1893, and who had in 1896 and 1897 intimated a desire to retire from the position, has again submitted his resignation, and informed your directors that, owing to the demands of his private affairs, he would be unable to continue in office after the expiration of the year. Your directors accepted the resignation of Mr. McDonnell, and appointed as his successor, Mr. William P. Lunny, an executive officer of the organization of many years' standing.

Your directors were requested to send delegates to a convention of Irish Catholic organizations, convened by the A.O.H., in connection with the celebration of the Centenary of '98, the following directors were appointed:—Tobias Butler, William Stafford, W. P. Lunny, Ed. Quinn and R. S. Kelly.

tion may be seen by the following statement, which was presented at the meeting:—

Table with columns for ASSETS and LIABILITIES. ASSETS: Real estate, comprising land, clubhouse, grand stand, open stands, and other permanent improvements at ground, St. Louis de Mile End, \$42,923.83. Mortgages held on lots sold at St. Louis de Mile End, 2,951.84. Furniture, etc., 743.29. Insurance, unearned portion of premium on 8-year policy, 117.45. Shamrock Hockey Club, 44.57. Emblem buttons on hand, 3.29. Cash on hand, 18.25. Total: \$46,990.33. LIABILITIES: Thomas Kinsella, mortgage claim on real estate at St. Louis de Mile End and interest, \$17,733.26. St. Denis Boulevard Co., mortgage held against lots at said entrance, 470.25. Bills payable, outstanding (current), 4,901.16. Open accounts, loans and deposited account, 4,914.24. Total: \$28,079.95. Net capital, April 1, 1898, \$18,910.38.

Mr. Tobias Butler, during the course of the meeting, urged upon the members the necessity of electing members to the directorate who would exercise the greatest economy in the management of the affairs of the association. He also dwelt upon the work of the past year and the prospects for the future.

Mr. R. J. Cooke made a spirited speech, calling upon the members to make a determined effort to extend the scope of the organization and to increase the membership.

Speeches were also delivered by Messrs. William Snow, J. B. I. Flynn, W. J. Huppuy, M. P. McGoldrick, John P. Jackson, Denis Tansey, Jr., P. H. Bartley and others.

The election of directors was then proceeded with, and the following was the result: W. J. E. Wall, W. Snow, W. H. Kearney, G. A. Carpenter and R. J. Carroll.

Mr. Tobias Butler, last year's president, Mr. R. J. Cooke, ex-president of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, Mr. P. H. Bartley, director for the past five years, and others were nominated for the directorate, but retired in order to give an opportunity to other members to enter upon an official career.

These gentlemen, together with Ed. Quinn, W. Stafford, T. O'Connell, J. P. Jackson, A. Thompson and H. E. Trihey, representing the Senior Shamrocks, will constitute the board of management for the year.

Suggestions in regard to the extension of the membership, reduction of debt, and expenditure, the creation of several honorary officers, such as presidents and vice-presidents, were made. There was also some talk of holding two monster athletic meetings during the summer; one of which was to be purely local and the other to take in the leading athletes throughout Canada and the United States.

LOYOLA COLLEGE.

The Archbishop of Montreal Confers His Blessing.

His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi paid his first visit to Loyola College on the 13th inst., and conferred his blessing upon that institution. He was accompanied by his secretary, Dr. Luke Callaghan. After the blessing of the house a reception was tendered His Grace, and an address of welcome presented by the teachers and pupils.

To the address His Grace responded in encouraging terms. He expressed his pleasure at visiting Loyola for the first time, and was somewhat surprised at the extent of the welcome received. Referring to the work of the college he felt complimented to see the success which they had met.

The present site, in preference to one farther removed from the centre of the city, had, he thought, filled a long-felt want for the English Catholics of the city. He also spoke encouragingly of the large attendance, and the evident loyalty of the Loyolans.

The address was a marvel of beautiful illumination, the work of Edwin Cox & Co.

The musical selections sung were composed especially for the occasion. Besides the college staff and pupils there were present the Rev. Father Filiator, Superior of the Jesuits in Canada; Father O'Meara, of St. Gabriel's Parish; Father O'Donnell, St. Mary's; Father Donnelly, of St. Anthony's; Father Kennan, rector of the Immaculate Conception; and Father Lacante, rector of Sault au Recollet. Following the reception His Grace and assembled guests were entertained at dinner.

CANADA AND WAR.

Trades That Will Suffer if Hostilities Break Out.

[St. John Globe.] So interwoven are the commercial interests of the United States and Canada, especially the Maritime Provinces, and more particularly St. John, that what affects the trade of one country must naturally be felt in the other. There seems to be a feeling prevalent here among a number of people that if the United States went to war with Spain it would be beneficial to the port of St. John in the way of trade. This view seems to be based upon the assumption that United States exports and imports would pass through our port.

But those who take time to give the matter a little thought cannot help but see that injury would be the result. Our whole coasting trade would be paralyzed and the great majority of the craft now used in conveying lumber would be forced into idleness. Last year we shipped to American ports lumber, including piling, laths, shingles, etc., valued at \$1,150,706, and to carry the lumber in the vicinity eight hundred trips were made. Besides this trade a great many of the schooners brought back coal, flour, etc., which added to their earning capacity. No matter whether a blockade was in force or not the lumber trade would be in a standstill, for in war times no building operations of any consequence would be entered upon; hence, there would be no demand for lumber. The transportation of Canadian flour for the Maritime Provinces via Boston

would come to an end, and although such goods can be brought by rail the cost would be greater when competition is withdrawn.

Trade in coal is said not to be a breach of neutrality, but it is subject to seizure on the high seas, hence it would not pay our schooners to take even the risk of engaging in the hard coal business if it became remunerative to do so. Coal by rail would make it come very high to the consumer. The larger schooners, too, that engage in the West India and small South American ports would also find their trade very much curtailed in the event of war.

The shipment of hard pine from the Southern States would be practically stopped, while the trade that is now carried on to and from the north side of Cuba and Porto Rico would come to a standstill, and even the potato and lumber trade from the provinces to Havana would be shut off. The large square-rigged Canadian vessels that now find employment between the gulf ports and the River Plate would also meet with a demoralized trade should hostilities commence.

To come right home, however, with only the "war scare" on, matters are becoming serious. Advices from New York are to the effect that the lumber market is very much depressed. The American mills, in whose operations so many of our people depend for their livelihood, will do no cutting until matters become settled. This, with an overstocked English market, makes the situation here anything but encouraging. The plaster trade from Hillsboro will share the same fate as the lumber industry.

CANADIANS AS SOLDIERS.

The Navy and Army Illustrated, published in London, England, has something to say of Canadians as soldiers. The following extract is from an article on "Our Colonial Forces."

"In treating of the forces which exist for the defence of our colonies, it appears only natural and fitting that Canada should receive the first attention. The vast extent of the Dominion—something like three and a half million square miles—is in itself a sufficient pretext for the distinction of priority, and those who have any acquaintance with the characteristics of our Canadian brethren will be prepared to find this distinction justified on other grounds, and this without detriment to the claims which those of other colonies may have upon our consideration. Climatic influences must always have their weight in moulding the temperament and physical qualities of a people; and where, as in Canada, these tend to develop hardihood and independence of character, we should naturally expect to find the material for good soldiers and loyal subjects. The severe winter which prevails in most parts of Canada, and the long distances which frequently have to be traversed for some comparatively trivial purpose, tend to raise the standard of physical endurance, and to promote a corresponding disdain of petty difficulties, which does nothing by being transmitted from one generation to another, though railways and other modern luxuries have no doubt a tendency to discount to some extent these valuable characteristics, which, however, the Canadians possess in a remarkable degree; and those who saw anything of the military contingent which came over last year could not fail to be impressed by their excellent physique and soldierly bearing."

CLERGYMAN AND LAWYER.

A yellow journal amuses its readers with the following story in a recent Sunday issue. A week or two ago a clergyman from Michigan was travelling on a train in company with a local lawyer. The attorney, who is troubled with insomnia, was complaining that he hadn't been able to get any sleep the night before. "In fact," said he, "I can't get an hour's good, comfortable sleep at any time." "Is that so?" said the clergyman, sympathetically. "I don't know what a good, restful sleep is," answered the lawyer. "Well, I'll tell you what to do," said the clergyman, leaning over and speaking confidentially. "If an hour will do you any good, come around next Sunday morning and hear me preach."

"YES OR NO." When a young woman answers "yes" to the importunate wooing of an honorable and ambitious young man, it depends largely upon her health whether she will be a happy or an unhappy wife. A young wife who suffers from weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs that are distinctly feminine is sure to fall of happy wifehood. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription imparts health, strength, vitality and elasticity to the womanly organism. It fits for healthy wifehood and capable motherhood. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain and invigorates and vitalizes. It banishes the nausea and complaints of the expectant period and makes the little one's arrival easy and almost painless. It insures baby's health and a beautiful supply of nourishment. Thousands of homes that for years had only needed the added tie of a baby to make them happy now resound with the laughter of happy, healthy childhood, as a result of the use of this remedy. Over 90,000 women have testified to its marvelous results in writing.

This wonderful medicine is the discovery of an eminent and skillful specialist, Dr. R. V. Pierce, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the great Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. By writing to Dr. Pierce, sitting women can secure the free advice of a specialist who has treated more women than any other physician in the world, and avoid the disgusting examinations and local treatment insisted upon by obscure doctors. The "Favorite Prescription" is sold by all good medicine dealers.

Send thirty-one one-cent stamps, to cover cost of customs and mailing only, for a paper-covered copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Cloth binding fifty stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I have never tasted liquor since taking your cure in the autumn of '96. All appetite for drink has gone and I simply don't want it. My health is every way better and I have now money in my pocket." Another man from Barrie, Ont., writes: "You ask me how I am since taking your cure in July, 1897. I am all right; never think of taking a drink. Am happy and so is my wife, and now doing well, thanks to your cure."

Another man writes from Quebec: "I took your treatment last July (1897), and have never tasted liquor since. I was never what one might call a drunkard, but I rarely went to bed sober. Whiskey was getting the better of me, and I beseech the day I heard of your cure and took it. Good luck to you." A lady writes from London, Ont.: "You ask me how my husband is getting on. I am more than glad to be able to say that he has never touched intoxicants since he took the Dixon Cure, nearly two years ago, and this in the face of his having taken a treatment in Ottawa and one in Toronto, which simply sobered him up for a few weeks, speaks volumes for the permanency of your cure. We are a happy family now."

A prominent physician writes:—"For years I had been in the habit of taking from 15 to 20 grains of morphine and from 2 to 3 bottles of whiskey every 24 hours. You ask how I am now after taking your cure in August, 1897. I am delighted to say that from a few hours after commencing your cure I had no desire for liquor and by the tenth day I had ceased using the drug and had no desire for either. Life is a pleasure to me now, and my wife is proud of me. My practice, which was totally ruined through my liquor and drug habit, is gradually and steadily coming back, and I can see far greater possibilities in my profession now than I ever did before. I will be glad to be of use to you in any way; in fact, I feel, and my wife joins in saying it, that I can never repay you for what you have done for me." A man from Montreal writes:—"You ask me for a statement as to how I am getting along now and how I was previously to taking your cure. When I came to you in May, 1897, I was on the verge of D.T.; had been discharged by my employers a few weeks before for drunkenness and consequent inattention to business. I was literally in the gutter, and was penniless."

As you are aware Rev. Mr.—went security for the payment to you for my treatment, a kindness which I shall never forget. I began taking your cure on the 13th May, 1897, and on the morning of the 14th, I had no desire for liquor. I took the treatment faithfully for three weeks and felt better every day. I gained 32 pounds during the three weeks and I was hungry nearly all the time I was awake. I slept soundly and restfully every night, getting up in the morning ready for something to eat. At the expiration of three weeks I presented myself to my former employers, who hardly knew me, and asked them to take me back to work. They took me back on trial, but they were doubtful. You will remember that one of the firm enquired of you if I was likely to remain sober. Well, I was now anxious for work, and work was simply fun to me. I went at it so hard and earnestly that I nearly doubled my employers' business in six months, which they appreciated so much that I am now (instead of being in the gutter as I was ten months ago) a full partner in the concern. I shall never forget you." A lady from Toronto says:—"Enclosed you will find draft for cost of your treatment. I am induced to send to you for this through the advice of a lady friend whose husband you cured about fifteen months ago. He was really much worse than my brother is, for he was under the influence nearly all the time, and I know that he is leading a sober life now. My brother has tried more than one treatment here, but they seem to be of only temporary benefit as he tells me the crave returned tenfold worse in a few weeks after taking the medicine. I earnestly trust that your treatment will turn out as well for my brother as it has done for my friend's husband."

A man from Ottawa writes:—"Answering your enquiry, I am more than pleased to say that I have had no return of the desire for either morphine or whiskey, and feel sure that I never will, as it is now ten months since you cured me. The lady with whom I board says that I eat as much as any two of her boarders. I am enjoying better health now than for the past twelve years, thanks to your cure. If I can be of any use to you command me."

Hundreds of similar letters could be quoted, many of them from clergymen, business men, and over a score of them from physicians, scattered through Canada and the United States.

A prominent physician of Montreal who has been written to by a patron, who is a victim of the liquor and morphine habit, asking him if he knows of any reliable method of treatment or cure of these habits, answers as follows:—"My dear Mr.—, in reply to yours of the 16th inst., I have to say: There is probably no disease with which mankind is afflicted which has brought out so many shams and frauds as the liquor and drug habits have. Of all human ills, these troubles seem to have been ordained especially to exercise the ingenuity of quacks in the production of nostrums as manifold as they are worthless. It is therefore actually refreshing to come across a remedy which affords positive assurances of actual cure to the

victim. I refer to the Dixon Cure for the Liquor and Drug Habits, a treatment in which the objectionable hypodermic injections are entirely done away with—it being a very simple vegetable medicine, taken by the victim at home, and one which is perfectly harmless, and can only produce good after effects. I, a hard drinker and opium user for over twenty years with this new cure. In three days he had no desire for liquor, and in a little over two weeks he discontinued the use of morphine entirely, although he averaged 25 grains every 24 hours. The immediate effects of this medicine were normal appetite for food, sound sleep and clear brain, all of which were absent before he commenced treatment. I certainly advise all those who are addicted to liquor or drugs to write to the Dixon Cure Company, 40 Park Avenue, Montreal, and get their circular, which is sent free to all applicants. Their telephone number is 3083."

OPENING OF THE MAILS

At the Dixon Cure Co.'s Offices, 40 Park Avenue, Montreal.

True to the promise given in the columns of The Gazette of April last, a reporter proceeds to give a few extracts from letters which he perused when present at the opening of The Dixon Cure Co.'s mails.

The reporter not being allowed to see the names of the writers, extracts from several of the letters are all that can be given. All of the letters (excepting those which were simply orders for treatments) were in the same strain as those quoted, showing clearly that The Dixon Cure Co. are doing all they claim.

One man writes from Winnipeg: "I have never tasted liquor since taking your cure in the autumn of '96. All appetite for drink has gone and I simply don't want it. My health is every way better and I have now money in my pocket." Another man from Barrie, Ont., writes: "You ask me how I am since taking your cure in July, 1897. I am all right; never think of taking a drink. Am happy and so is my wife, and now doing well, thanks to your cure."

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THE SOCIETY OF ARTS OF CANADA.

1666 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Distributions every Wednesday. Value of prizes ranging from \$2.00 to \$2,000. Tickets 10 cents.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS' ADVERTISEMENT.

DRY GOODS ONLY. OUR SPECIAL SALE.

Spring and Summer Dress Goods IS NOW ON.

Here we give a few examples of Reductions on goods many which we have made specially for the sale.

(1) A beautiful line of New Plain Cheviot, All-Wool, very effective coloring. If these goods had arrived earlier would have been marketed at a clearing at \$4 per yard.

(2) An assorted lot of All-Wool and Silk Lanes, Mixtures, in Checks and Fines, a regular \$1.00 line for \$8.

(3) An exquisite range of Fancy Silk, with a Material in Moire Effects, soft colors, new shades, also in handsome two-tone effects, a regular \$1.75 line for \$1.20.

(4) Another handsome and desirable line of Spring Dress Goods in Fancy Silk and Wool, New Traveler's Effect, in self and two-tone effects, a \$1.60 line for \$1.15.

(5) Sweaters in Colored Grounds, pretty color combinations; a regular \$1.25 for \$1.00.

(6) Fancy Silk and Wool Checked Goods, a regular \$1.50 line for \$1.05.

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In order to make room for a lot of the

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STENWAY & SONS, N.Y., No. 2 Upright, mahogany case.

HAZELTON BROS.,

REV. FATHER HAROLD,

Apostle of Catholicism in the Antipodes. Saw Men Scourged Almost to the Death For Being Patriots, and He Left Behind a Growing Colony With the True Faith Firmly Planted in It.

In the Centennial celebrations of 1898 there are likely to be some names forgotten among the phalanx of heroes whose life blood bore testimony to their patriotism and their faith a hundred years ago. The priest, the man of God, the shepherd, is seldom if ever heard of, though among their holy orders were men who won a martyr's crown if ever crown was won. Chased like beasts of the field, driven from hedge to hedge, and panting like the hunted stag, these noble men shed and suffered. Their hiding was not that of the coward, afraid of physical hurt; it was the martyrdom of the pastor that came of the Saviour's charge. 'Feed my Sheep.' How many saintly men were crushed under the iron heel of intolerance and unscrupulous bigotry will never be known. Hundreds of souls were sent to their reward amid the ribald jeers of a brutal soldiery and others pined away in hedges and caves, the hiding place of the sogaarth aroon being only known to the few faithful peasants who were powerless to raise a helping hand. Others there were who were transported as felons and suffered all the indignities that could be heaped upon them on board the disgustingly filthy ships whose burden of trade was the carrying of human beings to Botany Bay. What these men suffered, the horror of the thing will never be known, for we only have records left of a few instances out of the many.

Among those priestly 'felons' one of the most notable was Father James Harold, the pastor of the parish of Saggart, County Dublin, then called Rathwale. The current number of the Irish Roseary contains a very interesting article on 'THE CONVICT PRIESTS OF '98.'

First place being given to Father Harold. The priest was not 'rebel' like Father John Murphy or Father Phillip Roche. On the contrary, he preached peace and resignation to the last hour. But he was, nevertheless, marked out for vengeance. One Sunday morning he was seized at the very altar and led away to jail, whence, several months later, he was transferred to a convict ship off the coast of Cork, and taken to Botany Bay. General Holt, in his 'Memories,' gives a terrible picture of the sufferings of the unhappy exiles of that period on board the horrible floating dungeons. The brave Wicklow leader voyaged with Father Harold. He describes the 'Minerva' as 'a floating duncheon of disgusting filth,' under a 'cruel and unfeeling monster, in the shape of a man who commanded it.' He adds that 'many of the poor wretches on board had been eight months on the water without a change of clothes, in a state of inexplicable torment, and covered with vermin,' and he concludes 'It would have been much better, and much more humane, to have ordered us to have been shot on the strand, than to doom us to linger out such a wretched existence of miseries.'

Fishmen in plenty were in Australia when Father Harold landed at Sydney on January 15th, 1800. He soon devoted himself to missionary work among his poor countrymen. Terrible was his task, because, evil as were the ways of the authorities at home, the degraded brutes who held irresponsible control over the convict settlement were nearer to the rank of fiends. Holt gives a perfectly appalling description of the flogging of a poor fellow named Fitzgerald, in the course of which he writes: 'The unfortunate man had his arms extended around a tree, his two wrists tied with cords, and his breast pressed closely against the tree, so that flinching from the blows was out of the question, as it was impossible for him to stir. Father Harold was ordered to put his hands against the tree by the hands of the prisoner, and two men were appointed to flog, one being the hangman from Sydney. They stood on each side of Fitzgerald, and I never saw two treacherers in a barn move their flails with more regularity than those two mankillers, unmoved by pity, and rather enjoying their horrible employment than otherwise. The first blow made the blood spurt out from Fitzgerald's shoulders. I have witnessed many horrible scenes, but this was the most appalling sight I had ever seen.'

Amongst such sights the good priest lived and labored for years. He and his friends were finally released, and they came homewards, but they left behind an enduring monument of their zeal and devotion. The Catholic Church flourished in Australia, and is flourishing today. Father Harold lived in Ireland to a good old age, beloved and respected by all.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Harbor Commissioners and Mr. Sharkey. DEAR SIR.—The English-speaking Catholics are to be congratulated in having an organization such as the St. Patrick's League to look after their interests. The stand taken by the League in the case of Mr. M. Sharkey and Mr. D. O'Brien is the proper one; an injustice has been done to two of our people and the matter should be made right. It was a pleasure to see the hearty manner in which our representatives, Hon. Dr. Gerner, Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, M.P., Hon. James McShane, Mr. J. H. Semple and ex-Aid. Cunningham supported the League at the interview with the Harbor Commissioners. In reading over your excellent report of this interview I was somewhat sur-

prised at the views expressed by some of the Commissioners after the delegation had left the room. In speaking of Mr. Sharkey, Mr. Torrance is quoted as saying: 'No more work for him; nobody put in his place.'

This goes to show, Mr. Editor, that there is a mistake somewhere, as the fact remains that there is some one in his (Mr. Sharkey's) place and he is out. I understand that Mr. Sharkey has been in the employ of the Harbor Commissioners for over thirty years, and in 1890 was promoted by that honorable body to the position of Superintendent of harbor dredging. In the latter part of '96 he was notified that his engagement would expire in January, '97. In the month of February, '97, arrangements were made for the continuance of their works; all of their old officials were retained; no changes were made, except in one case, and this one was in Mr. Sharkey's. He was informed that he would have to be content with the charge of one dredge as an engineer, thus depriving him of his rank as superintendent, but his salary was to remain the same. Before accepting this degradation in rank, Mr. Sharkey asked for a hearing; this he did not get. He went to work as engineer. It is all very well to say there is no one in his place. There is some one in his place, performing his duties as superintendent. It is very easy to see the injustice done to Mr. Sharkey. Why did the Commissioners remove him from the position of superintendent and replace him by a man who was only about two years in the service and had had no previous experience? Why did his final dismissal follow the sinking of Dredge No. 6? Why was the sinking of that dredge, when first reported on, attributed to an error of judgment on the part of Mr. Sharkey? And why, when Mr. Sharkey asked for an investigation, was that charge withdrawn without any investigation being held?

It looks to me, and to a good many others, that Mr. Sharkey's removal from the position of superintendent was totally unwarranted. His ability the Commissioners recognize and praise his faithful services. It looks as if the change of position was made with a view of making his removal easy. There are other reasons that I have heard of, and for some of which I can vouch, which plainly show that Mr. Sharkey has not been fairly dealt with. Mr. Sharkey is held in esteem by his fellow-citizens, and has at all times shown himself worthy of that esteem. He has been a faithful servant of the Harbor Commission of Montreal, and the gentlemen who compose that honorable body should see that justice is done him.

Montreal, 18th April, 1898. READER.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16, 1898. How quickly changes all around us, and how different the very color of the sunshine according to the inward light that glows and pales as hope or fear ministers to it? Is this indeed the same land it was when the old year passed into the new? And what kind of a summer do we really look on to from these first spring days of brightness? The thought of the seashore is cooling enough now for any rise in the thermometer, and the hills—the further off the better—are most inviting to most women. For women do not like war when it comes to the 'real thing.' They can endure war, but they cannot enjoy it, as some men certainly do. Even Atlantic City, the 'dearest spot on earth' (in two senses of the word at least)—to the majority of Philadelphians, is agitated at the prospect of a season of empty cottages. The usual Easter flitting from here there has taken place, and with a universality that suggests a last, long farewell for the year, but no one is prepared to go down for the summer. So it is all along the Jersey coast, for there is a long chain of small resorts 'within walking distance,' as one may say, the whole length of it. Most of them have summer chapels, and the Catholics have a monopoly of several whole towns or settlements, notably Sea Isle City, where Miss Eleanor C. Donnelly and her sisters have the coziest and most hospitable cottages. It has a little upper balcony overlooking the ocean where our own poet takes her rest of mind and day. And the fairest hours of dawn and day. And I must confess to a feeling of attraction to that little balcony, for I cannot but trace its sheltering peace and its gift of beauty through many of her lines. The shining sea stretches boundlessly before it and the moonlight on the waves at Sea Isle is certainly clearer and finer than at other places along the shore. But, although Spain is not within a reasonable distance across those waves, the terror of her carries their chill into many hearts, and no one talks of going to Sea Isle this year. How thankful I am for the hope yet left us that all may be at peace here before summer weather!

Side by side with the underlying fear goes on the usual routine, and little by little brings about great results. It seems but a short time since we first heard at Easter time—in 1895—of the Proctory Archbishop Ryan felt to be needed and determined to have. Looking onward to the great sums it demanded even to start it, to erect it and to furnish it, it

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seemed almost hopeless to understand it, but the Archbishop said that when the time came for a work because it was needed, the money would come, too. He was right, for in a few weeks—in May sometime—he will bless it, and in a few more weeks it will be furnished and, no doubt, in a very little time it will be filled. Great has been the thought, the perseverance, the steady, never-flagging labor of those who have stood by the Archbishop in this matter, and great will be the work as it goes on. It stands not far from the city in a most rich and lovely country—so rich indeed, as an agricultural district, that it bore the name, hideous indeed, of 'Fatlands.' Out of courtesy to the Archbishop, and, I hope, out of a love for better things and more musical sounds than those of such gross suggestion in a name, the P. R. has changed the name of the station to 'Proctory.' Let us hasten to forget its predecessor.

Among the other good works in Philadelphia we may now number the formation of the People's Eucharistic League, which has been established during the Lenten season at St. Patrick's Church, on South Twentieth street. Father Turner was then of St. Patrick's and had charge of it, but he has since been transferred to the Cathedral on the occasion of Father Monahan's transfer to St. James' Church, from whence Dr. Garvey went to be in command at the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Overbrook, when Dr. Fitzmaurice was made Bishop of Erie. Behold the circle wide! 'A chain of circumstances' is certainly far reaching, and these are the 'gold chains' by which the great, round world is ever bound about the feet of God, as Tennyson sang. In spite of wars and rumors of wars, they seem to bind the world closer and closer in some things, and I sometimes forget the 'certain fearful looking forward' to which we are all prone, in wonder and admiration at the good which comes before me and cannot be doubted. We have saints and we have sinners now—a days that must balance the scales of justice, after all, but there must be some tremendous vacillations before they tremble to an exact adjustment. Comparative evil makes but a poor showing at the close of the century.

Does it ever strike anyone of the many readers of the many books of the day that the convent stories—I mean the stories of convent schools—are showing up to us an exceedingly silly type of school girl, a very mean type, and a very inferior type as compared with non-Catholic girls of the same shadowy character? For myself, I do not believe in them. No such girls were ever visible to the naked eye, therefore they are not studies of the realistic school. They are utterly and unmistakably disgraceful as studies of any kind, and I think the school girls of the day ought to protest against such libels. If the girls have not sense and discernment enough to reject such portrayals, then will the stories do them harm. There will be just that weight of brain upon which will work the spirit of emulation, and the pranks and tricks—neither amusing, witty, nor probable—that may disturb the good Sisters as the result, will cause no end of trouble. Then, too, these books and the favorable criticisms, so often given them in false kindness, are spreading abroad a spirit that is not favorable to convent schools—rather, distinctly unfavorable to these splendid and earnest institutions. The Sisters depicted are, of course, the wishy-washy saints so often affected by those who have little experience in spirituality or its study. They are 'amiable fools,' but they are not in anything the practical, cultured, clear-headed executives, either in authority or 'behind the throne,' in convent schools. All these comments—in which I am of the same mind with the speakers—have floated to me from many sources, and there is a turn in the tide of many distinctly expressed opinions. If there should be either new troubles or death of pupils anywhere, righteous punishment should fall upon the heads of those writers who 'try to be funny' and to amuse by lowering the standard of 'our young readers.' For the young, at least, let us have ideals. Rather impossible perfection than impossible wickedness, especially the 'wickedness' of school girls.

It has always been a mystery to me why the stories of boarding school life are written as they are. I remember that I longed to go to school—being anything but a model young person—because I expected all sorts of high jinks there from the boarding school fiction I had read. I was disappointed. In the two large and fashionable schools that came under my personal observation I never met with any girl, from the north, south, east or west, who was not good rather than bad. In both schools there was a high sense of honor, there was a spirit of refinement, there was a majority whose approbation was desired by the minority, and who would never have yielded it to any such 'carrying on' as are (falsely I am sure), credited to the convent pupils. Life at the schools, as I know thoroughly, would have been rendered impossible to such girls by the silent, gentle, yet marked avoidance of such 'madcaps.' Nor have I ever even heard of anything of a similar nature at a good non-Catholic school. I am very sure, therefore,—as I am convinced the convent schools are equal to the best in other respects, so they must be in order and discipline. It is a shame to give them such a character for silly revolts, showing the inefficient rule.

SARA TRAINER SMITH.

CANADA, Province of Quebec, District of Montreal—Superior Court—No. 1618—Dame Eva Gertrude Mann, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of John Augustine Mann, of the same place, Plaintiff; vs. the said said Augustine Mann, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this cause. CHARLES A. DUQUES, Attorney for Plaintiff. 35-5 Montreal, 12th March, 1898.

MONTREAL CITY & DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK. The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at its office, St. James Street, on TUESDAY, 3rd MAY next, at 1 o'clock P.M., for the reception of the Annual Reports and Statements and the election of Directors. By order of the Board, H. Y. BARBEAU, Manager. Montreal, April 1st, 1898.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—REAL SUPERIOR COURT, No. 1629. Dame Mary Ann Jackson, of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to property of Thomas H. Love, of the same place, Plaintiff, and duly authorized, has taken action in separation as to property against her said husband. Montreal, 15 March, 1898. G. GEORFFRION, DORTON & ALLAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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Society Meetings.

Young Men's Societies. Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association. Organized April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875. Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 10 Davis street, first Wednesday of every month at 8 o'clock, P.M. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, JAS. J. McLEAN; Secretary, M. J. POWER; all communications to be addressed to the Hall. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: W. J. Hinchey, D. Gallery, Jas. McEabon.

St. Ann's Young Men's Society. Organized 1883. Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2:30 P.M. Spiritual Adviser, REV. E. S. FERRELL, C.S.S.R.; President, JOHN WHITTY; Secretary, D. J. O'NEILL; Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casry.

Ancient Order of Hibernians. DIVISION No. 2. Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church, corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at 8 P.M. President, ANDREW DUNN; Recording Secretary, THOS. N. SMITH, 63 Richmond street; to whom all communications should be addressed. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: A. Dunn, M. Lynch and E. Connaughton.

A.O.H.—Division No. 3. Meets the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at Hibernia Hall, No. 242 Notre Dame St. Officers: E. Wall, President; P. Carroll, Vice-President; John Hughes, Fin. Secretary; Wm. Rawley, Recording Secretary; W. P. Stanton, Pres.; Marshal, John Kennedy; T. Ervine, Chairman of Standing Committee. Hall is open every evening (except regular meeting nights) for members of the Order and their friends, where they will find Irish and other leading newspapers on file.

A.O.H.—Division No. 4. President, H. T. Kearney, No. 32 Deloraine avenue; Vice-President, J. P. O'Hara; Recording Secretary, P. J. Finn, 15 Kent street; Financial Secretary, P. J. Tomlin; Treasurer, John Traynor; Recording Secretary, D. Matheson, St. Paul; White, Marshal, F. Guehan; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, T. J. Donovan, J. P. O'Hara, F. Guehan; Chairman Standing Committee, John Guehan, 4 St. Paul street. Meetings every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, at 1113 Notre Dame street.

C. M. B. A. of Canada. C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 74. Organized March 11, 1888. Branch 74 meets in the basement of St. Gabriel's new Church, corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. Applicants for membership, or any one desiring of information regard the Branch, may communicate with the following officers: President, C. M. B. A. of Canada, P. R. Spiritual Adviser, Centre street. C. W. DeLoach, President, 14 Fire Street. M. J. McLean, Financial Secretary, 57 Fort St. Wm. Cullen, Treasurer, Burgundy street. JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary, 101 Rossel street.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 26. Organized 17th November, 1883. Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of the month, at 8 P.M. Applicants for membership or any one desiring of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers: MARTIN EAGAN, President, 377 Cadieux St. J. B. FEELY, Treasurer, 719 Sherbrooke St. G. A. GARDNER, Fin. Sec., 511 St. Lawrence St. JAS. J. COSTIGAN, Recording Secretary, 327 St. Urbain St.

Catholic Benevolent Legion. Shamrock Council, No. 320, C.B.L. Meets in St. Ann's Young Men's Hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at 8 P.M. M. SHEA, President; T. W. LESAGE, Secretary, 117 Berri Street.

Catholic Order of Foresters. St. Gabriel's Court, 185. Meets every alternate Monday, commencing Jan. 31, in St. Gabriel's Hall, cor. Centre and Laprairie streets. M. P. McGOOLDRICK, Chief Ranger. M. J. HEALEY, Rec. Sec'y, 8 Laprairie St.

St. Lawrence Court, 263, C.O.F. Meets in the Engineers' Hall, 6621 Craig street, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at 8 P.M. M. J. Flanagan, Chief Ranger; Thos. W. Maguire, Recording Secretary, 116 St. Andrew street, to whom all communications should be addressed.

St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, C.O.F. Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at 8 P.M. Chief Ranger, JAMES F. FOSBERG; Recording Secretary, ALEX. PATRICKSON, 95 Bleury street.

Total Abstinence Societies. ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. ESTABLISHED 1841. The hall is open to the members and their friends every Tuesday evening. The society meets for religious instruction in St. Patrick's Church, the second Sunday of each month at 4 P.M. The regular monthly meeting is held on the second Tuesday of each month, at 8 P.M. in their hall, 12 St. Alexander St. REV. J. A. McALLEN, S.S., Rev. President; JOHN WALSH, 1st Vice-President; W. P. DOYLE, Secretary; 25 St. Martin street; Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. John Walsh, J. H. Feoloy and William Rawley.

St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society. ESTABLISHED 1863. Rev. Director, REV. FATHER ELYNN; President, JOHN KILLEFEATHER; Secretary, JAS. BRADY, 200 Manufacturers Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 8:30 P.M. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Killefeather, T. Rogers and Andrew Gullon.

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

If the English speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests...

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1905.

CARDINALS AT ST. PATRICK'S.

The Irish Catholics of Montreal have a lively appreciation of the honor conferred upon them by Cardinal Gibbons in taking up his residence at St. Patrick's Presbytery...

The popular American Cardinal is considerably older than he looks. Judged by his appearance, he would be taken to be not more than 45 or 50 years of age...

There is something touching in the contrast between the objects of the visits of the two Cardinals who have been the guests of the priests of St. Patrick's...

THE WAR CLOUD.

The all absorbing topic of the hour is the crisis now upon Spain and the United States. The friends of peace all over the world stand in dismay at the frightful probabilities of the next few hours...

been the appreciations published in the Message of the President of the United States. Speaking in all disinterestedness, it appears to us that the document deserves the highest commendations.

Perhaps the fact that the chief of the United States executive has some knowledge of military matters, and is not totally ignorant of the horrors of war, may have had an influence upon him...

Both houses, the Senate and House, are bent upon war, and the President must bow to the inevitable. All kinds of opinion have been put forth as to the justification of the United States in its attitude towards Spain...

So many complications may arise, that, whilst all will know when the first blow is struck, it will task the most far-sighted to even surmise when the end shall come.

As to the justification of the summary manner of acting towards Spain, we venture no opinion. The Spanish side of the case it is not easy for us to reach...

HOME IS THE BOY'S BEST CLUB

A contributor to the Messenger of the Sacred Heart advocates the formation of boys' clubs. What good object such clubs would attain we confess our inability to see.

The idea of the Messenger writer is that boys' clubs would tend to keep their members from becoming 'party men' when they grow up. 'Boys,' he said, 'are happily unprepared for party struggle. Collectively, they live, so to speak, in a state of scramble...

But freedom from party spirit might be purchased at too great a cost, and its acquirement might easily involve the loss of much more important virtues. Besides, it is by no means probable that boys' clubs, no matter how well or how wisely directed, would not send any recruits to the 'party' armies.

whatever. There may be some truth in it, and if there is, to whom must the blame be properly attached? It is not largely to fault finders who prefer to hold themselves aloof and criticize these clubs rather than join them and take a leading part in their management.

AN INCOMPETENT CRITIC.

Readers of THE TRUE WITNESS will remember a recent article of ours commenting upon a discussion which has been going on for some time in our Catholic contemporary the Providence Visitor...

As might have been expected from the extracts which we published in the article referred to, 'Spes' not only justifies the opinion that we originally formed of him, but, like everybody who has a bad case, he soon drops argument altogether and takes up the weapon of abuse instead.

'I feel,' he says, 'a hesitancy in asking for any more space in your columns, but must plead for a further allowance to answer the hypercriticisms of the Montreal True Witness. The editor waxes wrath over my use of the term 'illiterate faith'...

The admission that his expression 'illiterate faith' was incorrect is enough for us. 'I do not need to be told by the TRUE WITNESS,' he says, 'that the faith of Newman and Manning was as simple as that of the most illiterate Catholics...

'Spes' goes on to state—

But the lay members of the Catholic Church are not Newman's by any means. What Newman did for himself cannot be done for them; they need extraneous assistance, perhaps not in Montreal, but they certainly do in New England, and it was New England, alone I had in view when I wrote the former communication.

'Spes' should be a little more explicit. Who are the persons whom he means by 'us' and on whose part is the 'absurdity' of 'throwing the entire burden on the Sacraments and disciplinary canons'?

However, continues our friend 'Spes'—

Cardinal Newman himself has stated so concisely what I meant that I shall quote him. He says: 'Great numbers of men pass through life with neither doubt nor, on the other hand, certitude. Such is the state of mind of multitudes of good Catholics, perhaps the majority, who live and die in a simple, full and firm belief in all that the Church teaches—but who have but little intellectual training and as being far removed from discontentment have never had the temptation to doubt and never the opportunity to be certain.

If 'Spes' were not troubled with chronic confusion of thought he would perceive that this quotation tells strongly against himself—that what he absolutely and sneeringly called 'illiterate faith' of the immigrants who planted the church in New England was and is, in Cardinal Newman's opinion, 'the highest quality of religious faith.'

The other statements of 'Spes' are quite as easily answered. He says: 'Because in contrasting two rectors, I said that one was a scold and the other a pleasing speaker, this very wise and cunning editor finds out my secret and with a gratified flourish of his blue pencil writes me down a Protestant or infidel, he doesn't seem to know which. I don't care, evidently, he says, for the 'steering Catholic doctrine of the old priest.' I never said the 'old priest' preached 'sterling Catholic doctrine'—I said, plainly

enough, that he didn't preach any, or very little; that he was a scold, pure and simple. I called the other a pleasing speaker. Why should this word 'pleasing' be peculiarly Protestant? Are those who feel a pleasure or satisfaction in hearing the Gospel message fitly delivered by its accredited messengers to be accounted as Protestants and no better than the stay-at-homes at the other end of the parish?'

This word 'fitly' places the religious position of 'Spes' in its true light. Good and loyal Catholics go to Mass on Sunday, not because the officiating priest is a 'pleasing preacher who, in their opinion, delivers the "Gospel message fitly," but because it is their duty to go. 'Spes' will go to Mass on Sunday only if the officiating priest is a "pleasing" preacher who, in his opinion, delivers that message "fitly." He alone in that congregation is to be the judge of the fitness of its delivery.

We accused 'Spes' of sneering at Butler's Catechism. The sneer, he now says, is in our imagination. 'I said it at the teachers who years ago taught Butler's Catechism in the Sunday Schools might just as well have been using the Summa of St. Thomas. They neither understood it themselves nor were they understood.'

In the course of over half a column of abuse 'Spes' pauses for a little while to dogmatize on the Catholic press. 'There is really nothing left to the Catholic Editor but the editorial columns,' we are confidently assured, since 'the great dailies monopolize all news.'

CARDINAL GIBBONS AT ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

Continued from First Page.

we might enjoy the glorious liberty of children of God. He became poor that he might be rich.

'Behold,' said St. Paul, 'the charity of Christ, that being rich, He became poor for our sakes, that by His poverty we might be rich.'

'Here, then, was the dignity which we enjoyed as members of the Christian family. Might he not say to them to-day in the inspired words of the Prince of the Apostles, 'Ye are a chosen generation, an holy nation; a purchased people; a royal priesthood.'

THEY WERE A CHOSEN GENERATION; chosen from thousands and tens of thousands that knew not God. They were a holy nation; for what people were like the Christian people; their God so high unto them; as our God was unto us.

'Though they are outside the sanctuary; though they were not clothed in sacerdotal garments, yet they were called priests. In that sense of the word, they were created so by Almighty God in their baptism, that they might offer up to Him, every day, from the altar of their hearts, in the sanctuary of their homes, the pleasing offering of prayer and thanksgiving and appreciation to their Heavenly Father.

'Where there was so much dignity and so grand a privilege, there must be a corresponding obligation. If God was their Father and they were the brothers and sisters of Christ, should they not remember

THE HONOR DUE TO GOD. Never by thought or word or deed should they bring the blush of shame to the cheek of their Elder Brother. They should try to imitate Him. 'To live as Christ did was the aim of the Christian life. They should imitate Him by a spirit of virtue and charity, a spirit of magnanimity towards one another. See the charity of Christ manifested towards His apostles, sending them this message of love: 'Go, tell My brethren that I ascend to their Father and My Father, to their God and My God.'

'Was it thus we treated our enemies? Had we that spirit of charity and forgiveness towards others that Christ had for His apostles? Ah, how tenuous was our memory of real or fancied injuries; how forgetful we were of the favors received from our fellow-men.'

CARDINAL'S RECEPTION.

The informal reception held by Cardinal Gibbons after the service was largely attended. Among those who paid their respects were Sir William Kingston, ex Judge Marcus Doherty, Mr. Justice C. J. Doherty, Mr. Justice Curran, Hon. Dr. Guerin, Mr. W. E. Doran, ex-Ald. Connaughton, Mr. P. McCrory, Mr. M. Burke, Mr. H. Barbeau, and many others.

All the English speaking parish priests in the city dined at St. Patrick's Presbytery in order to meet His Eminence.

In the afternoon Cardinal Gibbons visited Villa Maria Convent, where he was given a hearty welcome. The pupils presented him with an address in which reference was made to his distinguished career and his success as a writer on religious topics.

In reply the Cardinal praised the Sisters for their unselfish work. He dwelt upon the importance of Christian education and its importance in producing true women of the home.

Replying to the address of the theological students at the Montreal College, which was subsequently visited, the Cardinal expressed the pleasure it always afforded him to visit a house of St. Sulpice. He had been educated by Sulpicians, and whatever knowledge or ecclesiastical power he possessed, he could attribute it to them.

The students, as was done at Villa Maria, were given a holiday in honor of the visit.

Cardinal Gibbons dined with Archbishop Bruchési in the evening at the Palace, and participated in the evening Benediction service at St. James Cathedral, in the presence of a large congregation.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

President McKinley's Ultimatum to Spain.

New York, April 20.

The excitement in this city since the announcement made in regard to the action of Congress is indeed intense. Everybody seems to be convinced that war is inevitable. Business is at a standstill. A local journal, commenting upon this phase of the difficulty, says that the notion that war will bring business prosperity has been chilled by reports coming in from all quarters of the cancellation of orders for goods and of the prospective closing of mills.

The Washington correspondent of the Herald writes: The President's ultimatum to Spain is a demand for the evacuation of the island of Cuba.

At an immediate blockade of Cuban and Porto Rican ports has been fully determined upon, and within three days the flying squadron and the North Atlantic squadron will be on the move.

The blockade of Cuban ports is only a preliminary move to what will follow. Upon the navy devolves the work of opening up the pathway for the transportation of the military forces which are to be landed in Cuba for the purpose of driving Spain from the island, and of maintaining peace and order until a stable government can be established.

As far as the navy is concerned, active operations can be commenced within a week. But it takes time to organize and transport one hundred thousand men to the scene of operations. The blockade of Cuban ports is only a preliminary move to what will follow. Upon the navy devolves the work of opening up the pathway for the transportation of the military forces which are to be landed in Cuba for the purpose of driving Spain from the island, and of maintaining peace and order until a stable government can be established.

IRISH CATHOLICS OF BELFAST.

The Spirited Address of His Lordship Bishop McHenry

At the Annual Meeting of the Catholic Association—Some of the Results Achieved by the Organization During the Year.

We take the following report of the proceedings at the annual meeting of the Catholic Association of Belfast from the Irish News. It will prove interesting reading to the Catholics of Montreal, because it shows the good results of unity:

The annual meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Catholic Association of Belfast was held on April 5 in the lecture hall of the Central Catholic Club. His Lordship Most Rev. Dr. Henry presided, and there were also present: Very Rev. R. Crickard, V.F.; Rev. H. Lavery, Adm.; Rev. E. McCartan, P.P.; J. K. O'Neill, Adm.; Rev. A. Macaulay, P.P.; Rev. J. J. Donnelly, Adm.; Rev. H. O'Boyle, Adm.; Rev. J. McIlvenny, Adm.; Rev. K. Storey, Adm.; Rev. D. McDonnell, P.P.; Alderman William McCormick, J. P.; Alderman Jas. Dempsey, Councillor; P. Magee, Jas. Corr, James McEneaney, Messrs. Wm. O'Hare, Joseph Macaulay, J. P., Andrew Maguire, William Downey, Dr. McDonnell, Falls Road; Dr. James O'Shea, Dr. A. G. McKenna, Messrs. William Shields, John D. O'Boyle, P. Lavery, LL.B.; Terence Lavery, Arthur Halpin, J. Kearns, John Lavery, J. McKeown, P. McNamee, P. Hughes, J. Viewy; J. McNally, J. McCannell, J. Toner, Joseph Kennedy, Robert Bonnar, and Felix Lavery.

His Lordship, in opening the proceedings, said—Gentlemen, I am exceedingly pleased to find here this evening a fine meeting of the delegates and representatives of the Central Council of the Catholic Association. I heartily congratulate you all on the honor conferred on you by the Catholic voters of Belfast. I feel certain that the progress made last year by the Catholic Association will be sustained and extended under your guidance during the year of deliberative and executive work which you now enter. It is gratifying to know that you will be aided in your deliberations by the ripening experience of the ten Catholic gentlemen whom we have succeeded in returning as representatives to public boards, on which Catholics were never allowed to sit before, unless by suffrage. (Hear, hear, and applause.) The intelligent and public spirited action of these representatives of ours on the public boards of the city, while demonstrating the wisdom of the electors in choosing them as our representatives, has brought home to the minds of all shrewd observers the folly and wantonness of the puny and futile opposition encountered by the Catholic Association at the last November elections. (Applause.) The fact that our two Catholic representatives on the Water Board had a walk-over proves that

THE OPPOSITION, IF NOT DEAD, IS AT LEAST DYING.

(hear, hear). And Nil de mortuis nisi bonum (hear, hear). I trust that no good Catholics will ever again be induced to form an alliance against us with such dregs of the Orange party as can still be influenced by such appeals to their bigotry as the foolish reference of a Catholic public man to the spiritual authority of the Holy Father 'as foreign domination.' This gentleman, with whose politics I do not quarrel, is the first Catholic, as far as I know, to have the unenviable notoriety of raising the 'No Popery cry' in the streets of Belfast (hear, hear). But whether we are opposed by stray units, professing to belong to the Catholic body, or by the united strength of the old ascendancy party, we are determined to keep a firm grip of the two wards, which were set apart by Act of Parliament for the specific purpose of giving to the Catholics of Belfast a share in the municipal government of the city. I am sorry to observe that, notwithstanding the infusion of new blood into the Belfast City Council,

THE SPIRIT OF BIGOTRY

of a bygone age still haunts the City Hall (hear, hear). This was abundantly made evident by the recent action of the majority of the Corporation in rejecting the moderate claim of the promoters of the Master Hospital to a grant corresponding to the generous gift made with the warmest approval of the eight Catholic representatives to a more favored institution. (Hear, hear.) Unless a proportionate grant be made to the Master Hospital, which will be doing equally similar work to that of the new Victoria Hospital in relief of the sick and suffering of all creeds, I think I may promise, on the part of the Catholic Association, that before long the House of Commons and the fair-minded English people will be again enlightened on the partisan doings of the Belfast Corporation. (Applause.) The pamphlet just issued by the Catholic Association on 'The Claim of the Promoters of the Master Infirmarium Hospital for an Equivalent Grant,' sets forth our claim in a temperate and telling manner, while throwing a lurid light on the curious idea of fair play that predominates

CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Karn-Warren pipe organ so long talked of for the Karn Hall arrived yesterday, and the workmen are busily engaged to day putting it in place. From all accounts it is a masterpiece; it has three manuals. Judging from the actual cost of manufacturing, which is eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00), those who will have the pleasure of performing on this instrument will have plenty of scope to show their ability.

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LAYMAN AND THE WORLD

Was the Subject of a Brilliant Lecture by Henry Austin Adams, M.A.

Delivered Under the Auspices of Branch No. 50 of the C.M.B.A., at KARN HALL—So-Called Liberality in Catholic Circles Severely Criticized—The Duty of Laymen in Furthering All Movements Which Tend to Bring the World to a Clearer Understanding of the Church—A Select Programme of Music.

Mr. Henry Austin Adams, M.A., the well known Catholic lecturer, visited Montreal this week, and on Tuesday evening spoke at Karn Hall, St. Catherine street, having for his subject 'The Layman and the World.' Mr. Adams' lecture was under the auspices of Branch No. 50 of the C.M.B.A. and it was attended by a large and appreciative audience.

Mr. Thomas Styles, the president of the branch, presided, and in a few appropriate remarks introduced the lecturer of the evening.

Mr. Adams' lecture was delivered in that gentleman's usual brilliant manner. The subject was an excellent one and was treated to its fullest advantage. Mr. Adams' lectures are models of oratory and this one was no exception. He has a remarkable command of the English language and it is a great pleasure to listen to him. Mr. Adams was greeted with great applause when he appeared. In opening he told an anecdote which immediately placed the audience in sympathy with the lecturer.

So-called liberality came in for a severe drubbing at the lecturer's hands. According to him, it was a microbe that entered men's brains by some little crevice, and forthwith they were filled with the idea that they were 'broad-minded' and were centuries in advance of the priests, who were 'medieval.' As soon as they had learned what breadth means, the insinuating devil whispered 'narrow,' and the majority of people would rather be called anything but narrow.

Speaking of the layman in the social world, Mr. Adams said that there were many who considered that they would make themselves intolerable if they were to do what the catechism tells them to do. These were the people who were perfectly willing to go to the good old Roman Catholic Heaven, but were very willing to live, the intervening sixty or seventy years in a decidedly non-Catholic manner.

'Up-to-dateness' and the contemptible cynicism of the age were shown to be old affairs, old even when St. Augustine pulverized them to their nothingness. 'The Catholic Church,' said Mr. Adams, 'is founded on simple fundamental truths and remain fixed while others are confused with their scientific findings. If the signs of the times mean anything, we shall live to see creeds crumble and fall away, and you and I will be the only ones who stand safely on the rocks of truth.'

takes, and even tripped up the Holy Ghost. This school, of which Huxley, Tyndall and Herbert Spencer were the leaders, was severely and mercilessly handled by the speaker. He discussed Huxley's life work and showed that in his last book he flatly contradicted his previous teachings. But the scientific school had many converts, men wanted the existence of God scientifically proved. Not one per cent. of the professors of Harvard, Yale, Cornell, or any of the great American institutions, are religious, they are realists and teach their ideas to their students. These are the men who would destroy the poetic beauty of religion and fill the world with educated cynics and degenerates like Max Nordau, feeding in the gutters of sensationalism. Scientific research has not shaken truth, they cannot; truth is absolute. Catholic philosophy is analytical. The scientists are continually dissecting and pulling apart, while the Catholic Church is building up and uniting facts and truths.

'I feel it a grand thing to be a Catholic layman,' said Mr. Adams; 'to defend my faith, to live for it.'

'All that is beautiful and graceful and poetic in life comes from the Roman Catholic Church,' he continued. 'The Magna Charta and all the boasted bulwarks of liberty come from the Roman Catholic Church. I regard the layman as the leader of modern chivalry. It does not matter if he carries a hod or wears overalls, so long as he lives truly to his faith, and honors the sacraments. He is the true gentleman, one of the great aristocracy and he will be one of the aristocracy of heaven. Hold high your Catholicity, it is the aristocracy of God and the only thing worth being called aristocracy.'

The indecision and the uncertainty of those outside the Catholic Church was spoken of. Mr. Adams said that if the old reformers were to visit Montreal now, not one of them would recognize in the teachings of their followers any of the tenets they taught. Their successors have mixed up and separated and there is hardly a trace of the original left.

'The only fixed things are the crosses and spirals and the truths of the Catholic Church,' said Mr. Adams in conclusion. 'It lifts me off my feet when I think that by being known as a Catholic, I am known as one who believes in fixed principles and truths.'

When the applause that followed the closing sentences of the lecturer had subsided, Mr. Justice Curran moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Adams for his brilliant effort. Mr. Henry J. Kavanaugh, Q.C., ably supported the motion and in doing so paid a high tribute to the distinguished orator.

Mr. Frank McCabe, the indefatigable Secretary of Branch No. 50, deserves very great credit for the satisfactory manner in which all the arrangements for the event were carried out.

The following programme of instrumental and vocal selections was very much appreciated:—

Piano Duet, "Marmia," (Bellini), Miss E. V. Rowan, Prof. J. A. Fowler. Chorus, "Erin, the Tear and the Smile" (Moore), Bass Solo, "Calvary," (Rodney), Mr. W. Cowan. Soprano Solo "A Dream of Paradise," (Gray), Miss Nellie McAndrew. Chorus, "The Meeting of the Waters," (Moore). Tenor Solo, "Cavatina from the Opera Faust," (Gounod), Mr. J. J. Rowan. Quartet, "The G-sha," (Jones), Miss McAndrew, Miss Nellie McAndrew, Mr. J. J. Rowan, Mr. G. A. Carpenter. Chorus, "God Save our Native Land," (Sullivan).

Mr. J. I. McCaffrey, Accompanist. Prof. Fowler, Musical Director.

ST. MARY'S PARISH.

Sunday, May 1st, the feast of our Lady of Good Counsel, the patronal feast of our Church, will be celebrated with an eclat that will equal, if not surpass, any such event yet chronicled in the records of the parish, says the Monthly Calendar of St. Mary's parish. On Monday evening, May 2nd, an entertainment befitting the occasion will be held in the hall. We might say here that we are fully aware of the fact that there are many other appeals for help, and especially during this year, when our zealous Pastor, in a noble effort, is endeavoring to raise funds for the decoration of the Church in which we honor God; but "Every blade of grass gets its own drop of dew," and we are confident that amongst us there are many charitable souls that will, with the generosity of their Irish hearts, extend a helping hand in making the Calendar Entertainment one of the most select and successful ever held in St. Mary's. The programme will be varied, so as to interest the most cultivated tastes, and amuse the young and old. The solemnity of the feast will take place Sunday, May 1st, when Solemn High Mass, with appropriate ceremonial, will take place. The choir will render a special Mass, and a full orchestra will be in attendance. In the evening there will be singing of the harmonized hymns; a Sermon by His Grace the Archbishop, and a Solemn Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

SPRING HATS.

Grand assortment of New Spring Hats! All shapes and colors. Furs taken in storage for the summer season.

ARMAND DOIN, 158 1/2 NOTRE DAME STREET, Opposite the Court House.

DIED.

CUNNINGHAM—In this city, on the 20th of April, of pneumonia, Julia, dearly beloved daughter of the late John Cunningham and sister of Mrs. William Ryan, aged 25 years. Funeral took place from her mother's residence on Friday morning, 22nd inst., at 7.45 o'clock, to St. Ann's Church, and thence to Cote des Neiges cemetery, and was attended by a large number of friends and acquaintance. Hart (Crd.) Conn., papers please copy.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

Some Notes of Interest Regarding Its Work.

A Brief Sketch of the New President, Dr. E. J. C. Kennedy—Distinguished Irish-Canadians Who Have Occupied the Presidential Chair.

The Irish National Society of Montreal held its annual meeting a few days ago, and was most fortunate in the selection of its chief officer, as well as in the choice of those who are to aid him in the discharge of his duties as President. E. J. C. Kennedy, Esq., M.D., the gentleman just installed, is a patriotic Irish Canadian, a type of the educated gentleman, and has already won a distinguished place in the medical profession. His many occupations and arduous professional duties have not prevented him from devoting much time to the interests of his fellow countrymen, and he has been zealous in promoting every good enterprise. Although well known in



DR. E. J. C. KENNEDY, PRESIDENT ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

this city, his career will be of interest to the readers of the True Witness, and we give the following brief sketch of his life for their benefit:—

He is a native of Montreal. He received his classical education at the Montreal College. He graduated in medicine in 1878. Immediately afterwards he was appointed house physician to the Longue Pointe Asylum. He resigned in September of the same year and went to France, where he spent a year in Paris under Professors Charcot and Potain. He then went to Germany and entered the University of Berlin, where he spent two years devoting his time to the study of pathology and bacteriology in the laboratories of Professors Koch and Wichow. During his residence in Berlin he was elected vice-president of the American Medical Society, of which Prof. W. Miller, the well known scientist, was president.

In the autumn of 1892 he entered the Royal Saxon Hospital at Dresden as 'interne' assistant to Professor Leopold. He returned to Montreal in the following spring and has since built up a lucrative practice. He is attending physician to the Hotel Dieu and medical examiner for several life insurance companies.

At this time it may be well to say a few words about the St. Patrick's Society, of which Doctor Kennedy has just been elected President. Originally the Association was on the footing of the old Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, open to all Irishmen and their descendants. In the

ST. PATRICK'S LEAGUE.

The Sharkey and O'Brien Matter the Principal Topic.

Mr. Farrell to be Interviewed in Relation to the Matter—The Delegates Determined to Secure Justice for the Dismissed Men.

St. Patrick's League held its regular monthly meeting on Wednesday evening, at the Hibernia Hall, Notre Dame street. Mr. Tierney, representing St. Gakriel's T. A. & B. Society, was called to the chair in accordance with the custom in vogue since the organization of the League, that a chairman should be selected at each meeting.

The principal business which came up for consideration was the report of the delegation appointed to interview the Harbor Commissioners in relation to the dismissal of Messrs. Sharkey and O'Brien. Mr. J. J. Ryan, on behalf of the committee, gave an outline of the result of the conference with the commissioners, which was substantially the same as the

early days such eminent citizens as Benjamin Holmes, William Workman, Sir Francis Hincks, Sydney Bellingham, occupied the presidential chair. By a change which very many Irish Catholics deeply regretted the Association was reorganized in 1856, and made an exclusively Catholic Association, whilst our Protestant brethren formed themselves into the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society. The best of good feeling has always existed, and still prevails, between the two organizations. The preamble of St. Patrick's Society gives its aims and objects:

- 1. To promote Harmony and Good-will amongst Irishmen; to foster National Feeling and Love of Fatherland.
2. To render assistance when necessary to persons of Irish birth or descent, in the District of Montreal, and especially to Emigrants.
3. To ensure the due celebration of the Festival Day of the Patron Saint of Ireland.
4. To represent, when circumstances require, the Irish interest in the City of Montreal and elsewhere, where the interference of this Society may be deemed proper.
The society, organized upon these lines, has rendered very many important services to the people it represents. To the Irish immigrant especially has it been of great assistance; and many names of good earnest workers would find a place of honor in the history of

IRISH CATHOLICS OF BELFAST.

Continued from Fourth Page.

in the minds of the majority of the members of the City Council. (Hear, hear.) It is not for the Catholic Association to see that

FAIR PLAY IS GIVEN TO CATHOLICS in this and other matters to which I need not refer this evening. Indeed, I have already occupied your attention too long. (No, no.) I wish, however, to add that I believe it will be for the well-being of the Association if I nominate as the three vice-presidents of the Association the same three capable, respected and trustworthy gentlemen who assisted me in presiding over your meetings last year—Mr. Henry Lavery, Dr. Dempsey and Alderman McCormick. (Applause.) You will now be good enough to elect a secretary and treasurer, as we will then proceed to whatever other business is to be transacted. I cannot, however, conclude without availing myself of this opportunity of thanking from my heart

THE GOOD, WARM HEARTED CATHOLIC PEOPLE.

of Belfast for their whole-hearted devotion and loyalty to the policy of the Catholic Association. (Loud applause.) In the successful development of that policy I foresee the speedy decedence of bigotry in our midst, the gradual improvement of the lot of our hard-worked population and the springing up of more friendly relations among all creeds and classes in Belfast. (Loud applause.)

Election of Officers.

Mr. P. J. Magee was re-elected secretary, and Mr. Frank Kerr, treasurer, of the Association.

The following sub-committee was elected:—Most Rev. Dr. Henry, Rev. H. Lavery, Alderman J. Tohill, Alderman Rev. L. O'Boyle, Alderman Rev. J. K. O'Neill, Alderman Alderman William McCormick, Alderman James Dempsey, Councillors Charles McLorinan, J. P., J. J. McDonnell, J. P.; P. J. Magee, P. R. O'Connell, M.D., J.P.; James Corr, James McEntee; Messrs. Joseph Macaulay, J.P.; Andrew Maguire, Dr. Dempsey, Messrs. Wm. Downey, Wm. O'Hare, Michael Sheils, John McKenna, John Lavery, Terence Lavery, J. D. O'Boyle, P. McKeown, Patrick Lavery, L.L.B.; P. Hughes, James Campbell, Chas. L. Nash, J.P.; James Hurlon, Dr. McKenna and Dr. Moore.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

The following were appointed a committee to consider and report upon the Local Government Bill: Alderman Wm. McCormick, Alderman Dempsey, Rev. H. Lavery, Dr. Dempsey, Messrs. Peter Macaulay, L.L.D.; Joseph Macaulay, J.P.; Patrick Lavery, L.L.B.; Frank Kerr and P. J. Magee. At the close of the proceedings, Alderman McCormick having been called to the chair, Alderman Dempsey moved that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Lord Bishop for his dignified conduct in the chair that evening, and for the great assistance he had given to the Association during the past year. Councillor Conn said that it afforded him great pleasure to record the vote of thanks to his Lordship.

Most Rev. Dr. HENRY, in reply, said:—Gentlemen, I must thank you, indeed, very sincerely, for proposing this vote of thanks to me on the present occasion. It is, I am sure, an occasion, as Mr. McCormick has stated, for proposing such a vote. It is, therefore, on that account more complimentary to me. I thank you all very sincerely. As I stated on a former occasion, I am convinced that ubi nullus est gubernator populus corrumpitur—where there is no leader the people will fall to the ground. (Applause.) There must be some one individual who will take an interest in the people. The Church has placed the Bishop of the diocese in charge of their spiritual interests, but just as man is made up of soul and body, his spiritual interests are very much bound up with his material interests. It is therefore our duty as Bishops to look after the material interests of our people, in order to secure their spiritual interests more efficiently. We are concerned to see that they will be properly educated, and that they will get proper training for the different positions in life they may be called on to occupy for the Church, the State, and commercial pursuits; and where there is no one to look after the people there can be no union, and the great point which I wish to secure in Belfast is union among Catholics. (Applause.) I am as tolerant as any man can be when I see an effort made for unity. There is no desire on my part as Bishop to be in any way domineering over the laity—quite the contrary. It is my earnest desire to see all combined together, should

report which appeared in our last issue. No communication had been received by the secretary of the League from the commissioners in regard to having arrived at any decision. Considerable discussion ensued, and the members present were unanimous in declaring that an injustice had been done to Messrs. Sharkey and O'Brien, and they would strive by every fair means to have it remedied. It was stated that as Mr. Farrell was appointed by the Government as the representative of the Irish Catholics (a course that has been followed for years by all political parties), that the committee should insist upon that gentleman looking after their interests with the same view and determination as his predecessors, to see that Irish Catholics are obtaining their rights. The committee will interview Mr. Farrell in a few days, when an understanding will be arrived at. Thanks were tendered to the committee and the gentlemen that accompanied them on their delegation. This matter will now be reported by the delegates of the League to their respective societies.

Well Made and Makes Well

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared by experienced pharmacists of today, who have brought to the production of this great medicine the best results of medical research. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a modern medicine, containing just those vegetable ingredients which were seemingly intended by Nature herself for the alleviation of human ills. It purifies and enriches the blood, tones the stomach and digestive organs and creates an appetite; it absolutely cures all scrofula eruptions, boils, pimples, sores, salt rheum, and every form of skin disease; cures liver complaint, kidney troubles, strengthens and builds up the nervous system. It entirely overcomes that tired feeling, giving strength and energy in place of weakness and languor. It wards off malaria, typhoid fever, and by purifying the blood it keeps the whole system healthy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the best in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills and Sick Headaches. 26c.

der to shoulder, against the common enemy of religion and material progress amongst the Catholics, and it is my earnest wish to promote that in every way I possibly can, and hence it grieves me very much to find during last year that there were to be found in this City of Belfast men who, as I stated this evening, did not hesitate to join an alliance with our bitterest enemies in order to thwart the Bishop and those faithful followers of his in their efforts for the amelioration of the people. (Applause.) We never can succeed if such principles are publicly espoused, and it should be our duty as a Catholic Association to be tolerant and try and bring those people to the right way of thinking, if indeed there remain any sincerely and honestly opposed to our views. I am at all times pleased to meet the Catholic people of Belfast. Why should I not? I don't believe, take them all in all, there is such a people to be found throughout the whole of Ireland, or in the whole world. (Applause.) They are generous in their souls, with their subscriptions, they have the faith strong, and they are a people well worthy working for. I do not grade any time or trouble I have given to ameliorate their condition.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

men. The two arms of the service must cooperate when the final stroke is made. The immediate work of the navy will therefore be to destroy any Spanish ships that may interfere with the purpose of blockading Cuban ports, and to add these ports and cut off supplies to the Spanish troops until such time as an army shall have arrived.

Thus it will be seen that it is now a question as to when the first shot will be fired and how long the war will last. Everybody has ceased to believe that there is any possibility of preventing immediate hostilities. The opinion of the last authorities is that it will be a comparatively easy matter for the United States to take possession of Cuba and Porto Rico. A prolonged sea fight in Cuban waters is not anticipated.

Some of the authorities express the opinion that one engagement will end the whole matter, assuming, as some do, that some arrangement for mediation resulting in the independence of Cuba will then be arrived at. But this view is not shared greatly by military and naval men acquainted with the Spaniards. When the final plunge is taken no one can tell how long the struggle will last.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday a resolution was proposed and unanimously adopted which set forth that as war with Spain seemed about to break out, and as it was the duty of all able-bodied Americans to respond to any call to arms which the President might issue, the Municipal Assembly recommended to the heads of the various departments of the city government that leave of absence with full salary should be granted to all employees who should go to the front. The question of the legality of such an arrangement was freely discussed, and it is not likely that it will be carried out.

Star Concert Company IN AN EVENING OF READINGS, SONGS AND SOLOS, KARN HALL, Tuesday Evening, May 2nd. Prices from Tuesday morning, April 29th, at Box Office.

Our Men's \$3 Boots In Black, Tan and Chocolate. Are GOODYEAR Sewed and made in the latest Styles.

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Infants' Pretty Shoes, IN COLORED LEATHER, SOFT SOLES, at RONAYNE'S Chabollez Square.

IN WOMAN'S WORLD.

NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

There are many ways of being a humanitarian, some of them are mythical, some sentimental, some reasonable, and but few practical. In the development of the present day product, club-life and its fads play an important role. There are projects on foot by the score for clubs for children, clubs for young men, clubs for young women, clubs for married men, clubs for married women, clubs for spinsters, and clubs for old bachelors; in fact, so strongly has this craze for organization in the form of clubs seized the minds of a certain class, and its votaries are numerous, that the ordinary quiet seeker after domestic peace and the lover of true home-life is now in a state of wonder as to what is to become of 'home, sweet home.'

Sometime ago an undertaking was launched by an American woman, having for its aim the solution of the 'Servant girl problem,' as so many people delight to call it. This reformer who has since passed away to her reward, says her biographer, although primarily a writer and lecturer on cooking, had the domestic servant problem nearest her heart. For years she had thought about the matter and made plans to help in its solution. She felt that the first step toward a higher standard for servants was in giving them more interest in one another, more community of interest, and in making them less wanderers. Clubs where the girls would manage things themselves and could inaugurate such work as they chose, under the advice and help of women of experience and position, Miss Carson believed, would give more esprit de corps.

Beyond these clubs for girls in service her plan branched out in what she called a 'Home and Farm School.' These two ideas will soon be put into practice by some of Miss Carson's friends. The school plan, if successful, may broaden out into something more elaborate. Rooms for the meetings of the first class have been offered in the Industrial Building, at Lexington avenue and Forty-third street, and there a number of girls will be brought together and helped to organize.

The necessity for such a club was well explained the other day by a woman who is much interested in the plan. 'To begin with,' she said, 'these girls who are "living out," as they call it, are many of them strangers to New York. They come here with barely a friend, and in the changing of places have no one to take an interest in them and no one to advise them. Even their letters from home often fail to reach them. The mistress is too selfish or too careless to re-mail the letter left at the house by the postman, or, in some cases, the girl has left no address. I know of many cases of such loss of letters. One girl did not hear for several months of the death of her mother, and another, to whom a small legacy had been left, did not receive the information for a long time, merely because she had changed her place and the new address had been mislaid.'

Then, too, many women of the employer class are thoroughly unreasonable. If a girl leaves, even under ample provocation, against her wishes, the mistress will refuse to give her any recommendation. These troubles we propose to remedy. We will receive and take charge of at the club any letters for any member. The club address may be a permanent address, year in and year out, for the girls who belong. References will be kept on file, and when a member has lived some months with a lady, even though she is not intending to leave the place, she will ask for a reference, which can be kept at the club, ready in case of future disagreements. Thus the record of a member will be ready for any employer to see, and justice must be done the girls.'

If the first club proves a success, others in different parts of the city will be organized. As to the school, the plans are many and interesting. An old family house at Mott Haven, which has recently been unoccupied, has been offered for the use of the school, and it may not be many weeks before it is in full operation. Miss Carson's idea was that many girls would gladly learn to be more thorough in their work if they had the opportunity. Her belief was that a girl should begin her domestic service as a general houseworker, and during her first year of work she would easily find what branch of the housework was best suited to her taste and abilities. Then, this point settled, she could improve the first unoccupied period to go to the Home and Farm School and make a study of her chosen branch, at the close of which course, with a certificate of ability, she could take a place of higher grade of service.

Classes in cooking, laundry work, waiting and chamber work will be special features to attract pupils, and for the nurse maids there will be an elementary kindergarten class and simple instruction in sick nursing. Competent instructors are being chosen for each of these branches. All of these advantages, and the pleasant home life which the promoters of the plan hope to insure under a competent matron, will make the school an attractive place, where girls who are out of work, or factory and shop girls who want to try domestic service, may spend a few weeks at small expense. The charge for board and tuition will merely cover the actual cost, and as the work will be co-operative the expenses should be reduced to a minimum.

My plan is not to take in every one indiscriminately, but to have girls who are known through our clubs and other ways. If the clubs and the school are a success, we hope to encourage the founding of similar ones in other cities, so that throughout the country, eventually, there shall be a system by which girls are known and where they will never be entirely among strangers. Such a sisterhood among the women in domestic service was Miss Carson's idea of the ultimate solution of the problem.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

The question of training young girls for the responsibilities of house-keeping has been a theme for writers beyond enumeration. It is all ways a timely subject, and we now give another extract from an article published in an exchange. The writer says:—

Girls make a big blunder if they do not learn to take care of a home. It is a grievous social and moral wrong when they are brought up helpless as regards domestic life. How often we see mothers engaged in housewifely duties like a slave in order that the daughter may enjoy every luxury and do nothing; indeed, many hardly let their girls soil their hands. No woman ought to marry who cannot look well to the ways of a household. In case she may not herself be required to work, she ought to be able to see whether the work is done in a proper manner. A woman is out of her element unless she is acquainted to a certain extent with the science of bake-ology, boil-ology, stitch-ology, make-ology and mend-ology. There never was a greater blunder than to substitute good looks for good qualities. What a husband needs is frugality, industry, and system. Every girl ought to be brought up to have regular domestic duties. Idleness should be forbidden her. The only dignified life is a useful one.

Grease spots may be removed from any delicate color with French chalk, which is sold by all druggists. Scrape this on the spots and rub it in somewhat; then allow it to remain for twenty-four hours, brush off lightly, and if the grease has not entirely disappeared repeat the rubbing in of the chalk.

Baby's bottle is a very important article in the household, and any suggestions in connection with it and the comfort of its owner, especially when the latter is inclined to indulge in a midnight draught, are always timely. A writer says that if the bottle is provided with a knitted cover the contents will be kept at nearly the same heat while the baby is taking its meal. It is best knitted on four needles, but may be done on two and sewed up afterwards. Set up a sufficient number of stitches, according to the size of the bottle, to slip over it easily. The number must be a multiple of three. Knit once around plain; for the second round put the thread before the needle, slip one stitch, knit two together, repeat until the round is finished, and continue knitting until the cover is a little longer than the bottle. Bind it off, gather the bottom to a point, and run a string in the top by which it may be fastened around the neck of the bottle.

Every home, says an authority on the question of household economy, has its meagre days in each week, when plain, toothsome dishes and a few of them content the house. If these alternate with liberal meals the taste is satisfied, health kept and just economy rules. Women are apt to economize too much on the table. What is eaten, they say, makes no show at the end of the year, while furnishings and good clothes have something to say for themselves. What is saved in good eating is too apt to be found in the doctor's pocket.

Twenty-three years and not a dish so much as scorched. That is a record of a happy home and a husband greatly blessed. Some people would say it was the cook—the cook, in this case, says it is the cooking utensils. And they are the very same with which the very same cook went to housekeeping so long ago.

Mme. Gaston Blay is the cook, a French home cook. She has been teaching a number of young people, and people not so young—young men and maidens, older men and older women—the mysteries of the French cuisine this winter. A short time ago there was a special demonstration at the house of Mrs. Milan H. Hulbert and with an interesting audience of amateur chefs and cordon bleus Mme. Blay prepared four special dishes, with enough of each to go around. They were served on plates, too, in regulation fashion, and not with a taste apiece to every one who brought a spoon, after the fashion of similar demonstrations.

The regulation cooking utensils were used—copper, with a composition lining. Mme. Blay is the authority for the statement that excepting solid silver there is nothing which preserves the delicate flavor of a delicate dish like copper. And it wears—no use an old expression—like iron. It is of this material that the cooking utensils with which Mme. Blay has done her own private cooking are made, and nothing ever scorched in them. Anything once started will simmer a way indefinitely until there is nothing left of it, but as long as a drop remains it is a good drop, without a suspicion of a burned taste.

In the beginning the copper utensils are expensive, but not so in the end, for they outlast scores of more common utensils. Once in five or six years it is necessary to have them relined or plated with the composition on the inside. This, however, is comparatively inexpensive, costing from 30 to 60 cents a dish. The copper utensils have another hygienic advantage not usually considered, for they encourage the use of the health giving woodfire. They are easily kept clean, but the brilliancy of the copper can best be maintained by a gentle rub with damp wood ashes, hence the fire.

The copper with its shining silvered lining has a peculiar beauty of its own, which is the delight of the cook, amateur and professional. The handles of the pots and skillets are as a rule black, but one amateur chef has had his own particular copper ware and penates nickel-plated as to handles, giving a result in which he takes as great satisfaction as in other works of art.

WHIMS OF FASHION.

The fashions as presented to view in the streets in this midseason between winter and summer, says an American writer, are a kaleidoscopic mixture of colors, materials and modes in every possible gradation. Apparently everything on the list is worn, with a few specialties at the head. Radical differences between this and last season's modes are really very slight, being chiefly confined to the skirts, and the whole fabric of fashion is so elastic that it is a simple process to renovate the old gowns up to date.

The modes of making and trimming the bodice are very nearly on the old lines; the sleeves are simply a little smaller, and while the skirt has acquired a reputation for shifting methods of construction, the simple gored skirt with five or seven gores and less fullness is still very popular. Of course, a skirt trimming of some sort is almost a necessity, but it is an easy matter to supply this with rows of ribbon gathered or sewn on plain ruches of chiffon, net or silk, and milliner's folds or stitched bands of silk or satin. Skirts ruffled to

sun-blazed down day after day, and the eye seeks relief from all things and colors suggestive of heat. A white and geranium red foulard on a cool summer afternoon, or worn on the gray seabeach, is, however, attractive enough on a youthful form. On a Paris model in red satin, foulard-patterned, with a straggling design in valley lilies and anemone blossoms, the loose-fronted bodice opens over a full blouse vest of tuckd lisse, with alternating clusters of the narrowest black velvet ribbon in rows of three between the tuckings. A touch of black velvet at the throat, waist, and the wrists, with pleated lace frills beyond, completes a very stylish gown. The skirt is trimmed with flounces of the foulard.

Blue, in every conceivable shade, and used on every material, seems to be the particular color fad in foreign fashions. It is blue everywhere, in gowns, hats, and parasols, and if you can succeed in combining harmoniously several shades in one costume you have the very latest fancy.

In addition to the gingham ties fair throats will be ornamented this season with handsome satin puff scarfs, the ends left to hang spreading and free, or folded neatly and flatly into the Lady Babbie pattern. This last lets fall its satin ends from neck to waist line, is made up on a frame and sold complete and ready for adjustment, with a pretty pearl pin settled in its folds. Summing up the full complement of summer neckwear mention must be

that girls are regarded as marriageable at 16 or 17, and men not till after 21. Forty-three out of every hundred spinners that marry are between 20 and 25, 22 are between 25 and 30, and the remainder, 17, are between 30 and 40. But while women marry earlier than men they are also stricken from the eligible list at an earlier age. The number of women who marry under 25 is twice as great as the number of men who marry under that age; but after the age of 45 three times as many men as women marry for the first time. Widows remarry at an average age of 39 and widowers at 41.

The following table for 1,000 marriages is compiled from the last census report:

Husb's.	Wives.	Age.
9	179	Under 21 yrs. of age
292	484	Between 21 and 25 yrs.
348	226	Between 25 and 30 yrs.
172	81	Between 30 and 35 yrs.
58	43	Between 35 and 40 yrs.
44	20	Between 40 and 45 yrs.
25	8	Between 45 and 50 yrs.
12	3	Between 50 and 55 yrs.
6	1	Between 55 and 60 yrs.

Of the remaining 9 men and 5 women the marriages will be between 60 and 80 years. It will be noted that after the age of 30, in both sexes, the desire as well as the opportunity for marriage falls off rapidly. It is estimated that in any of our older settled States the number of marriageable but unmarried women between the ages of 16 and 45 is about 30 per cent. of the women living between those ages. If this estimate be correct the number of unmarried but marriageable women now living in New York city is about 165,000, while the number of unmarried men between the ages of 21 and 50 is 172,000.

Every woman living in this country who is between the ages of 15 and 45 has four chances to one of getting married; 25 out of every 100 must go through life husbandless. In the United States at this time the number of spinsters between the ages of 45 and 60 outnumber the bachelors of the same age as 6 to 1. A brief survey of any community in the Northern or Southern States will demonstrate the truth of this statement. The civil war is responsible for this state of affairs. Of the nearly 600,000 soldiers who died on both sides 90 per cent. were young unmarried men. Had there been no war a large majority of these men would have been married.—N. Y. Sun.

WHEN WOMAN SHOULD SAY NO.

The New York Ledger thus discourses:—

She should refuse him when she knows his habits to be intemperate, for there can be no happier fate than marriage with a drunkard. She should refuse him when there is any hereditary disease in the family, such as consumption or insanity, which would in all probability show itself and cause infinite misery in after years. She should refuse him when she sees he is in the habit of associating with bad companions, who may lead him into a gambling, drinking and card playing life. She should refuse him when she knows him to be that despicable thing—a male flirt; she should reflect that as he has treated other girls so he may treat herself, and no woman cares to lay herself open to such treatment. She should refuse him when she feels she has no love to give him, and not marry, as many girls do, for a home; no marriage can be truly happy without love to sweeten the bonds. She should refuse him when he is proposing 'to her for her money or from pique.' A girl can generally distinguish real love from feigned, and even if she cares for him, should not accept him when she knows her love is not returned. She should accept when she really cares for him, and knows him to be a steady, faithful man, who will make her happy, and not cause her heart-breaks, which, perhaps, one of her more brilliant lovers might have done.

ARE YOU JUST MARRIED.

Try to be satisfied to commence on a small scale.
Try to avoid the too common mistake of making an effort to begin where "the parents ended."
Try not to look at richer homes and covet their costly furniture.
Try going a step further, and visit the homes of the poor when secret dissatisfaction is liable to spring up.
Try buying all that is necessary to work with skillfully, while adorning the house at first with simply what will render it comfortable.
Try being perfectly independent from the first, and shun debt in all its forms.

AN EVERY DAY AFFAIR.—Mrs. Brown.

—If we have war with Spain I think I shall offer my services as a hospital nurse. Brown—You could never stand it. The butcherery and bloodshed would make you sick. Mrs. Brown—Oh, I am used to that sort of thing. Haven't I watched you shave yourself every morning for the last ten years?—New York Journal.

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Either Lock-Stitch or Chain-Stitch.

Each the best of its kind. See the Latest Model.

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We started the manufacture of sheet metal building material, and this long experience enables us to offer intending builders all that is desired in Steel Roofing, Steel Siding, Steel Ceilings, Etc.

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the benefit of our long experience. Any of our big catalogues and up-to-date information on these goods on receipt of a post card.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

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Black Dress Goods Dept.

We are showing a beautiful assortment of BLACK DRESS GOODS, consisting in part, as follows:

- BLACK SILK GRENADINE—Plain and Broche, pure silk. The finest quality. Will not crush.
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- PLAIN NET GRENADINE—All Wool. Will not crush. \$1.75 line, for \$1.00 per yard.
- NEW FIGURED MOHAIR LUSTRE—From 25c per yard.
- NEW PLAID MOHAIR LUSTRE—From 25c per yard.
- NEW ALL WOOL BENGALINE OR POPLINS—One of the leading Novelty for Tailor-Made Costumes. Prices, from 65c per yard.

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A WARNING TO BUTTER MAKERS.

TORONTO, April 18.—Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, has issued a circular warning the butter producers of Ontario that the increasing use of a preservative in the making of butter for export to Great Britain from certain countries, particularly Australia, has excited so much attention in the Old Country, that the exclusion of butter in which the preservative material may be found is being proposed. The Minister points out that the use of any material but common salt is dangerous to the dairying interest of Canada.

WHO BUILT THE PYRAMIDS?

Hard to tell in some instances. But we know who are the great Nerve Builders. They are Scott & Bowne. Their Scott's Emulsion feeds and strengthens brain and nerves.

A HINT TO MEDICAL MEN.

Doctors who are in the habit of using long words when visiting patients may take a hint from the following story.
An old woman whose husband was not very well sent for a doctor.
The doctor came and saw the old man.

When he was departing he said to the old woman:
'I will send him some medicine, which must be taken in a recumbent position.'

After he had gone the old woman sat down, greatly puzzled.
'A recumbent position—a recumbent position!' she kept repeating. 'I haven't got one.'

At last she thought, 'I will go and see if Nurse Town has got one to lend me.'

Accordingly she went and said to the old nurse:
'Have you got a recumbent position you can lend me to take some medicine in?'

'The nurse, who was equally as ignorant as the old woman, replied:
'I had one, but to tell you the truth, I have lost it.'—Saturday Night.

The languor so common at this season is due to impoverished blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures it by enriching the blood.

The attention of our readers is directed to our advertisers, who are representative business men. Please tell them you saw their advertisement in The True Witness.



A PRETTY AND SEASONABLE COSTUME.

the waist add diversity to the new gowns; yet they are more than a year old in fashion's calendar and not very becoming to the average woman.

The prettiest ruffled skirts are the grenadine ruffled with lace and chiffons, and the organdies, which are very quaint, decked out in ruffles more effectively arranged by separating them two or three inches. The skirt, with one wide circular flounce set into the apron shaped upper part, is already so common that, according to all previous rulings of fashion, it must have a downfall.

The prevailing style of bodice in thin gores is the plain back with a little fullness at the belt, a medium blouse front and the guimpe neck of white chiffon or lawn tucked and trimmed with lace insertion. The sleeves may be of white, too, if you like. A frill of lace, embroidered batiste, or ruches of the muslin finish the shoulders.

Skirts are cut in various ways, with six or seven gores, with the gored front and circular sides, and the deep circular flounce, which certainly cannot be recommended for the gowns that are to be laundered, unless the material is piqué, heavy linen, or duck, which are very smart made up in this way and trimmed with braid or bands of the same goods in some contrasting color. A short jacket with wide revers is the usual accompaniment to this sort of skirt; but other gowns are made with the blouse waist, with a basque frill, if you like, and a guimpe neck of tucked lawn.

The jackets are worn with a fancy vest of colored silk or lawn, finely tucked and striped with lace insertion, or shirt waists; but it is the neckgear which stamps the costume as modish, quite as much as the cut. Stocks with four-in-hand ties or sailor knots made of the same material as the waist are especially good style, while other fashionable stocks are of white piqué, with a colored silk four-in-hand or narrow tie, which forms a small bow. There are black, white and colored silk ties with knotted fringes on the ends, and soft ties of net chiffon and Liberty gauze will be very much worn with the cotton and linen gowns. Added to the long list of strictly feminine neckgear, which seems sufficient for all needs, is the entire assortment of men's neckwear so irresistibly fascinating to women that they are good customers in this department.

Red and white foulards are likewise shown among popular summer styles. Red is a trying color indeed when the

of the brocaded silk Teck and Ascot ties and of the big showy Princess of Wales. This last is built of gay bengaline or soft faille puffed on a frame, with or without a high throat stock. It is sold in white and the palest tints, else in vividly Roman striped taffets. Neckties, in common with gowns, hats, sashes, gloves, sunshades and under petticoats, are reflecting the all-pervading tint of of the season, which is blue. The spring skies are repeated every where on the streets and in the shop windows, and not to wear blue of some tone is to be one season behind the times. Azure and flag blue are the two favorite knots of this color.

Innumerable fine tucks with silk picot are one of the many elaborations in dress trimming. Groups of narrow tucks adorn the skirt of an ecru nun's veiling, and each one is finished with a silk picot of the same color.

A new ornament for the hair is a large single artificial flower mounted on a wire with a tuft of colored tulle at the base. One damask rose has a rosette finish of red tulle.

Among the novelties in French shirt-waists are those made of batiste with hand embroidery in white outlined with narrow beading and bordered with a tiny frill of real Valenciennes.

Yellow vies with blue for prominence in millinery. Yellow flowers, yellow tulle, chiffon and yellow straw are brilliantly conspicuous, besides all the warm tints of burnt orange.

MARRIAGE STATISTICS.

Some Interesting Figures Showing the Ages at Which Men and Women Wed—The Unmarried and Their Chances Based Upon Recent Census Reports.

That the average woman, say in New York or in any of our cities, will marry at the age of 25-45 years can be demonstrated, as can the fact that of 100 who reach this age 21 will never marry. More widowers than widows remarry. The rule seems to be that one widower in three and one widow in four try wedlock a second time. Of 100 marriages about 13 of the men will be widowers and 11 of the women will be widows.

Out of every 100 weddings 19 minors will marry, and all the minors but one will be a spinster in her teens. Men marry at 20 1/2 years and women at 25 1/2 on the average. This might prove that bachelors are more cautious than spinsters, but it is no doubt due to the fact

OUR ENGLISH BUDGET.

The Shamrock Incident Again Before the House of Commons.

A Beautiful Custom for Palm Sunday at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington.

Mr. Goschen's Lame Excuse for the Punishment Inflicted upon Seaman Pilkington—Bible Lectures at Hyde Park—An Appeal for the Sufferers in the South and West of Ireland—Mr. Morley and the Local Government Bill—That Famous Surnames Bill—Mr. Gladstone's Condition.

LONDON, April 13.

THERE was a somewhat unusual function in Hyde Park last Sunday when an open-air lecture was delivered by Mr. Morris, who chose for his subject the 'Catholic Church and the Bible.' The lecture was attended by a tremendous crowd, which was not only respectful in its hearing, but enthusiastic in its applause.

'Father Fitz' may sound somewhat flippant to ears that do not know the familiar and loving relations which exist between Father Fitzpatrick and his congregation at St. Joseph's, Bemhill Row.

The Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, was the scene of a very impressive ceremony on Palm Sunday, when His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan blessed the palms. All the male members of the congregation received a leaf after kneeling and kissing the episcopal ring.

Gloria, laus et honor tibi sit, Rex Christe, Redemptor. Cui perire decus prompsit, Hosanna plium, the party outside taking up the strain, kneeling the while.

At a recent session of the House of Commons, Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien requested that some definite information be given in regard to the punishment meted out to gunner seaman Pilkington of H.M.S. Retribution.

Mr. Goschen's reply was worthy of the system in vogue in dealing with Irish matters generally. Here is what he said:— I have ascertained the following facts: Three men, one of whom was Pilkington, were wearing the shamrock in their caps, and they were individually ordered by the officer of the watch to take it out.

YOU NEED Hood's Sarsaparilla if your blood is impure, your appetite gone, your health impaired. Nothing builds up health like HOOD'S.

to the second class for conduct. The captain ordered his clerk to make out his warrant in pencil and bring it to him for his signature. He further considered it, and reduced the sentence to seven days' cells, retaining Pilkington in the first class for conduct.

Mr. W. Redmond again in a milder form took up the question and asked whether, in view of the existing strong feeling in the matter, the Admiralty could not see their way to make some arrangement with regard to wearing of the shamrock such as the army authorities have very wisely done.

The British Medical Journal, in referring to the condition of Mr. Gladstone's health, says it is undoubtedly grave, and we have authority to state that though there is no immediate cause for anxiety, the future is looked forward to with great apprehension.

News of the sufferings of the people in the South and West of Ireland is of more than ordinary interest just now, which will probably be seen in a more definite way from the following letter:— 98, Campbell Road, Bow, E.

Dear Sir,—The daily papers teem with instances of the terrible nature of the distress which at present prevails in the South and West of Ireland. Hundreds of families are slowly dying of starvation, and there is nothing to stand between them and death, except the kindly charity of their friends here and across the sea.

A wave of pity for these unfortunate people has swept over the United Kingdom, and tokens of practical sympathy in the way of subscriptions and other assistance have been displayed. It is thought that the East End of London should do something in this direction, and a committee has been formed for the purpose of organizing a concert to be held at the Bow and Bromley Institute at an early date, in aid of the people in the distressed districts.

At present the committee consists of representative professional and business men, without regard to religious or political considerations, all uniting in the common cause of charity.

The meetings will take place at the Bromley Vestry Hall, Bow Road E, each Monday at 8.30 p.m., until the arrangements for the concert have been completed.

Parliament has been considering a short measure entitled the 'Irish Surnames Bill,' and the discussion it provoked has caused a goodly share of amusement amongst honorable members, sallies of wit and satire being frequent, the whole proceedings being characterized by a degree of humour, usually foreign to the serious nature of the Westminster salons.

1. When any person of Irish birth or extraction desires to use the prefix O, or Mac, before his surname, it shall be lawful for him to do so, on making known in writing such intention:— (a) in Great Britain, to the Secretary of State for the Home Department; and (b) in Ireland, to the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant; and in either case an acknowledgment shall be given that the document has been received.

2. Proof that such intention was duly communicated to the said Secretary of State, or to the Chief Secretary for Ireland, shall be held to satisfy the revising barristers, registrars, and all others whomsoever, that O, or Mac, is a legal portion of the surname of the person desiring its use.

3. All ancient statutes prohibiting the use of O, or Mac, before Irish surnames are hereby repealed.

On motion of the Attorney General for Ireland, the first clause was struck out, their being no statute or any principle of common law to prevent any one from taking the prefix O or Mac. On motion of the Attorney General the second clause was also struck out, and clause No. 3 was omitted and the words inserted, 'So

much of any Statute as prohibits the use of O or Mac before any surname is hereby repealed.' Mr. Macaleese, the father of the bill, could hardly have recognized it when it came from the hands of the Committee, and expressed much indignation at the jocular manner in which the Attorney General had treated what he, Mr. Macaleese, considered to be a serious matter, accusing him of 'chiming in' in harmony with the small pressmen of Ireland who had made jibes and jeers at him and his little bill.

Those who took part in the discussion seem to have overlooked the fact that a case recently occurred, and may occur, where a will in which the testator had placed a 'Mac' before his name, contrary to his usual way of signing it, was the cause of much litigation and resulted in a verdict that it was null and void. Even Mr. Macaleese seems to have omitted a reference to this circumstance, which is a strong argument for the passage of his bill.

In the course of an address recently delivered by Mr. John Morley before the National Liberal Federation, at Leicester, he referred to the fact that 'the particular chapter in the relations of the Liberal party to Ireland, which opened in 1886 might be approaching its last page.' He said if the Local Government Bill was a good bill, there was no reason why it should be regulated.

THE EXPERIENCE OF MISS FLORA FERGUSON, OF SYDNEY, N.S. FOR FIVE YEARS SHE WAS AN ALMOST HELP-LESS INVALID—USED MANY MEDICINES WITHOUT BENEFIT—DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS RESTORE HER HEALTH.

GAINED 39 POUNDS.

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(From the Sydney, N.S., Reporter.)

Many of our Cape Breton readers, especially those residing in Sydney and vicinity, will remember the subject of this article, and also knew Miss Ferguson when residing at her home on Hardwood Hill, just on the borders of the town. From 1890 to 1895 sickness preyed upon Miss Ferguson, and from a bright and healthy girl she became an invalid, completely given up to weakness and dependency.

The Rev. Paul M. Ponziglione, S. J., celebrated his golden jubilee as a priest of the Society of Jesus on Annunciation Day. In February, 1889, he celebrated his golden jubilee as a member of the Society. Rev. Father Paul was born in February 1818, in the City of Chirasco, the Truculum or fashionable summer resort of the upper class of Turin, in Piedmont, Italy.

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BOYS' AND YOUTHS'

Handsomeness and Chocolate Boots and Shoes

RONAYNE'S,

Chaboillez Square

COTE DES NEIGES CEMETERY.

La Fabrique de Notre Dame takes this opportunity of informing parties interested that the removal of bodies from the vaults will take place as soon as the ground is ready, and all such should be removed not later than May 1st.

A. DEBORD, Secretary.

ECHOES FROM ROME.

ROME, April 11.

The principal topic of conversation here just now is the intervention of the Holy Father in the Hispano-American question. It is generally thought that the telegraph agencies have attempted to distort the real meaning of the good offices which the Pope had in mind, and which all made for the preservation of peace. The intention of His Holiness was such as became the Vicar of Christ, and whether war comes or not the world knows that the Holy Father and the whole influence of the Church was averse to bloodshed.

The "Dogmatic Teaching of the Catholics" was the title of a lecture delivered before the Catholic Truth Society by Mr. Campbell. The theme may seem a somewhat old one to be interesting to a Roman audience, but for all that the audience was a large one, and what is better still, it was in a great measure comprised of non-Catholics.

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There's more than merely less price to be seen in the selection of Linens. Besides being lower in price, The Big Store's Linens are better in quality than most ordinary stores deal in.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS. The most comprehensive stock in the Big Store; rich in the traditions of all that belongs to the established Linen Store of Canada.

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FINE FRONTING LINEN. Made specially for Canada's Linen Store. 36 in. wide, medium, 42c yard.

INTERLINING LINEN. 36 inches wide, good quality. Butchers' Linen, extra quality, 17c. Fine Round Yarn, special price, 17c.

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DAIRY PRODUCE.

Cheese took another move to-day and some large transactions which have been under negotiations for several days were finally put through.

Much comment has recently arisen on a paragraph which appeared in the Osservatore Romano regarding why His Holiness the Pope is never seen in the streets of Rome or anywhere else except St. Peter's, the Sistine chapel, or the Vatican gardens.

Our subscribers are particularly requested to note the advertisements in The True Witness, and when making purchases, mention the paper