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Our Paper.

Should be in the hands of every Catholic Family.

Vol. XLVII. No. 47

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A PRIEST

Rev. Father Strubbe, C.SS.R., Honored by Parishioners of St. Ann's.

Addresses of Congratulation from platform and presented to Rev. Father Strubbe a very prettily illuminated address. It stated how, on the occasion of the Ladies' of the Parish and St. Ann's Young Men's Society--Made the Recipient of a Purse of One Thousand Dollars.

of the Faithful and Generous-Hearted Priest and the Loyal and Devoted Members of the Congregation.

Speeches of Appreciation Made by Mr. Justice Curran, Hon. Dr. Guerin, Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, M.P., and President Whitty, of St. Ann's Young Men's Society.

The Rev Father Strubbe's Eloquent Address in Reply to the Generosity of His Flock.

St. Ann's Young Men's Hall was almost too small to accommodate those who, on Tuesday evening, gathered there to do honor to Rev. rather Strubbe, fifth anniversary of his elevation to the priesthood. Every seat was filled long efforts, he could relieve their difficulties. before the commencement of the proceedings. Scores found that the only way in which they could participate in the demonstration was by occupying standing room, and to such an extent was this the case, that it was indeed difficult to crowd into the room all who desired to be present. It was an expressive tribute of loyalty to, and affection

for, the beloved head of the parish.

The room itself was gay with color and brightness. In front of the platform and in the windows were pots of beautiful begonias, palms, ferns and other follows:flowering and foliage plants; over the platform, in electric incandescent lamps of red, white and green, in the form of a semi-circle, were the heartfelt words: "73. Soggarth aroon. 98." Glow lamps of the same colors had been pronounced over you, by episcopal lips, placed around the ceiling, which was prettily festooned with bunting of the sentence that the ear of the elect can same hues, and to the walls had been can ever drink in, "Tu es sacerdos in affixed a profusion of vari-colored flags. aeternum." The room, in its beauty of color, and filled to overflowing with loving, happy- labored unceasingly in the vineyard of hearted people, indeed presented an in- Christ, your Master, and nearly threespiriting sight. And when, in the fifths of that long period have been conmidst of all, pending the arrival of the secrated to the interests—the temporal chairman and the rev. gentleman in welfare and the spiritual happiness-of ing held, there came the sweet strains have so largely benefited by your unof Prof. P. J. Shea's orchestra, followed tiring exertions in the cause of religion by the singing of a well-balanced male are preparing to express their sense of who also acted so efficiently as accom- which you have been instrumental in panist to the soloists who subsequently drawing down upon them, it is only contributed to the musical portion of meet that we, the children of your episthe programme, a considerable touch of copal care, the members of that society to the gathering.

When Rev. Father Strubbe, accom- tion and of good wishes and lay panied by Mr. John Whitty, President ingly and gratefully at your feet. of St. Ann's Young Men's Society, who Father Lemieux, the new vice-provincial under God, are due all the success and of the Redemptorist Fathers, entered the blessings that have marked the twelve room, the large audience at once rose to years of their association's existence. its feet and greeted him with an out- We have only to look around us and the turgt of hearty applause that was con- evidences of your unflinching zeal and tinued until he had taken his seat on the platform with Rev Father Lemieux every direction before our eyes. You on his yest and Mr. Whitiy who acted have been with us under all circum-extension of the gathering on his stances, like the faithful shepherd who

the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ele-vation to the priesthood, they could not allow the event to pass by without offering their congratulations; and though the initiative of the demonstration belonged to the Young Men's Society, the ladies felt that they would be going back on the record of their sex if they did not have their little say. They naturally turned on such an occasion to take a retrospective view of the past, and whilst their knowledge of his early life was limited, yet, as "the boy is father to the man," in retrospect

they saw, as through a vista, a loving and dutiful son, a sturdy youth who never allowed a difficulty that brain or brawn could overcome to conquer him; and when the time arrived to decide as to his future life, led by the sweet at-traction of the Master's voice, he turned A Demonstration Worthy Alike to the altar. He was advised of the continuous sacrifice of a priest's life; that he must give up himself and all the things the world holds dear; and with an eager heart, he replied, "I will." Then they saw the young Levite before the bishop, whose sacred hands were extended over him, and the holy unction was applied that made him a priest forever. Thus, fully armed, they saw him going forth into God's vineyard to quench the thirst that had never been slacked-a thirst for souls. Some time intervened, and again the voice spoke, saying, "Go forth beyond the seas, into a strange land, among a strange people, not of thy country, and minister to them;" and he obeyed, and left home,

> this soldier of the cross endured! The memories of all he had been to the people of St. Ann's since the first day he came into their midst, the address remarked, crowded in such quick succession, that reference to them must necessarily be brief. He learned the English language with rapidity, and he took hold with activity and zeal of everything that promoted the temporal and spiritual benefits of the parish. It was as if but yesterday that he was heard to say, in strong and earnest tones, when he recoived to organize a society for young men and proper building for it, " If I have to canvass the city from door to door and receive a penny at each, I will accomplish it." He succeeded; and might God's benediction be upon him and his work was the prayer of grateful mothers and sisters of the parish, for he had brought blessings to their hearts. In their joys and sorrows they had always with consoling words and advice, he

kindred and fatherland. Imagine what

Truly, he had been "all things to all men," their own "soggarth aroon." In conclusion, they prayed that he might long be preserved to them in peace of mind and health of body.

The address was signed by Mrs. J Brennan, Mrs. William Brennan and Mary, J. Johnston.

The Chairman, on behalf of St. Ann's Young Men's Society, presented to Rev. Father Strubbe a beautifully illuminated address, in ornate gilt frame. It was as

To Rev. Edward Strubbe, C.S.S.R.: Rev. and Dear Father,-

Five and twenty years ago you were privileged to receive the grandest title that man can enjoy, and to hear the most thrilling, and yet consoling,

For a quarter of a century you have whose honor the demonstration was be- the people of St. Ann's. When all who chorus, under the baton of Prof. Shea, gratitude for unnumbered blessings added pleasure and brightness was given which owes its origin and prosperity to your zeal and unerring direction, should bring our humble tribute of congratulation and of good wishes and lay it lov-

The officers and members of St. Ann's wore his chain of office, and Rev. Young Men's Society feel that to you, Lange St. Ann's cadets, under Capt. knows each one of his flock and can can swho chad already taken up a call it by name; whereby you know

ly the trend of your desires in our re- tion and of grief. 1. gard, and we would gladly anticipate face death without feeling the least refilment of which lies very close to your great, good heart. Being aware of your ing the accomplishment of that one unselfish and wholly disinterested entertime, a practical evidence of our sin-

obstacles and to lead your confiding I spoke to my spiritual director, and followers to temporal success and spirit-ual happiness. On our part, Rev. and Dear Father, we have learned to appre-ciate your kindness and true fatherly attachment; we feel almost instinctive- to you specially because of dissatisfac-

your every wish. There is another par-ticular, one glorious project, the ful-his good heart, which you all know, he replied, "Look here: there are two kinds of soldiers in the Kingdom of hopeful anticipation of one day behold- God: some of them are standing around on the battlefield. I have a the hap- Ann's, and it is a grand day for Father ing the accomplishment of that one who are in the throne of the King and adoring Him every day, praying to Him every prise, we have taken the liberty of day, singing His glories the whole day, commemorating this auspicious occa- and they are always well dressed, no and they are always well dressed, no sion by placing in your hands a slight dust upon their tunies; they are always token of our affection, and, at the same clean and neat. But there are other clean and neat. But there are other soldiers who are standing on the boundaries, constantly repelling the enemy. cere desire to co operate in all your good works. Please to accept this slight tes- and once in a while they are covered timonial in the spirit in which it is with the dust of the battlefield, and they given, and thereby confer another wel- have deep wounds inflicted upon them. comed obligation on the members of Now, which of these two classes of solyour own St. Ann's Young Men's Society. diers is dearest to the Kingdom?" And In repeating the expression of our the thought conseled me, and I said, hearty and loving congratulations, we trust it is proper that we should humbly join in a fervid prayer to God that He all, God loves me and will reward me in may shower down His choicest graces the next life," upon your future, and that when some of Again, my dearly beloved friends, to



FIV. F. STEUEIF, C.SS.R.

us, with many yet unborn, shall meet to be a priest is a burden. It is not easy

Montreal, June 7, 1898.

Men's Society.

JNO. WHITTY, President. D. J. O'NEILL. Secretary.

The "slight token of our affection" purse containing \$1,000.

. Immediately after the presentation of the addresses, Rev. Father Strubbe's little nephew stepped from the audience on to the platform and presented to him a beautiful basket of flowers, after which the rev. gentleman proceeded to address the gathering, his rising being greeted with a long continued outburst of applause. When the ovation had

subsided, he said: Rev. Father Superior, Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen.—I am extremely touched by all the manifestations of your sentiments towards me that you have expressed during this day, the twenty-fifth anniversary of my sacred ordination; but your fillal love, your inborn kindness, seem nothing but jewels in those twenty-five years. This morning and yesterday, and, in fact, for the last few weeks. I have been reviewing in my memory the twenty-five years of my priesthood, and I candidly confess that there is, to me, a serious matter, a very great fear, because, as St. Augustine says, "The priesthood is for heaven: it is a great work, and it is to rebuke, to teach to advise and to set do, is no easy task, and when you have done it for twenty-five years, there is You say in that beautiful Psalm, "Thou art a priest," and immediately after you "and God has not been sorry for say. making you one." Would to God that

this may be true! As I said to-day to the Rev. Father Superior and to my dear brethren, when. three or four years ago, I had the influenza. I was, as the doctor told me who had already taken up a call it by name; whereby you know no the rostrum; and who were always in advance our every requireuniform and looked exceedingly ment.

You cortainly have ever been animated specific as a guard of honor would be a splict of holy, determined on the available and the was trying dies auxiliary stepped on to the will be a splict of overcome all order to offer up a prayer in my behalf.

The product that sunday when the young men marched applicated to overcome all order to offer up a prayer in my behalf.

The product the was trying have been sent into this naries.

The price of the was trying have been sent into this naries.

The price of the was trying have been sent into this naries.

The price of the was trying there is teaching they would be goodness, his kindness, his prudence.

Sunday when the young men marched applicate.

The price of the was trying the production of the was trying the production of the production of the was trying the production of the production of the was trying the production of the production of the was trying the production of the production

celebrate your golden sacerdotal wed- to fulfil all your duties; it is not easy ding you may be as well and as happy to stamp out that which should not as you are to-day. In return, all we exist in a parish: it is not easy ask is the blessing of your continued when you are obliged sometimes to approached him with confidence, and directorship of our young and flourishing speak energetically in order to make i society and a corner of perpetual sanc-; understood when the Kingdom of God C.SS.R., on the occasion of the twenty- had restored hope and courage; he tuary in your generous memory, especi- suffers violence. Therefore, I tell you had never spared himself when, by his ally when you daily ascend the steps candidly, my heart this day is very full of God's altar, whereon, for twenty-five of fear. However, if, on the one hand, years, you have offered up the Ador- I should be really and truly afraid, on the other hand, there should ascend out The members of St. Ann's Young of my soul a prayer of thankgiving to God Almighty. And when I look back upon those twenty-five years, I must exclaim, with the Royal Prophet, "Bless God. O my soul." Indeed, "Bless God. O my soul," for I was privileged to be brought up by a good Christian moreferred to in the above address was a ther, a mother of mothers. (Applause.) this evening and could bring her here in order that she might, at least, once in her lifetime, and perhaps at the latter end of her life, rejoice at the sight of the honor that her son is covered with this evening. "Bless God, O my soul," because it was she who placed first of all in my heart, by her good counsel, her good education, her good example, the seed of my vocation. Bless God, O my soul," because I was called to the priesthood, unworthy though I was. But God never calls the worthy, but, as St. John of Chrysos-tom says. "When He calls them, He makes them worthy." I have been called to that great dignity, the priesthood: that is to say, I have been made another Christ; not mere'v simi lar to Christ, but with a real identity: I have become Christ himself. "Bless

God, O my soul." By God Almighty the choicest part of His flock was given to my care, when He sent me to a college where, after two years. I was elected director, and where, for eight years I worked in forming a great slavery." To preach, to correct, character, the men I am proud to say, to-day being the glory of my native a good example, as a priest is obliged to country. Among them are twenty-seven priests, one bishop, and many others who occupy high positions in parliacertainly many a thing that is not right. ment, and even in the very council of the king. And when I think of them I must exclaim, " Bless God, O my soul,

Then again, my life has been brightened by the confidence I have enjoyed on the part of my Superiors. There was Rev. Father Catulle, whose name will remain forever in the hearts and upon the lips of all those belonging to St Ann's parish. (Applause.) And again, afterwards and, as I knew perfectly I owe gratitude to God for the new well at the time, at the door of my tomb, Superior. He has given me, and who,

self with you, forgetting-1 say it candidly-my own nationality, and trying such a record as his. to merit the title of belonging to yours. plause.) (Loud applause.) At a gathering a few weeks ago, where I had the pleasure of meeting many friends, there was the work side by side with Rev. Father question of Ireland, and I was asked to were two ways of becoming a nobleman they were celebrating that night. Con--by birth and, what was, perhaps, as noble if not nobler, whenly the title piness of being Irish by buck but I will, to acquire the title of trishman, die on the battleffeld of zeal and self-sacrifice in your behalf. (Lond ap-

"Bless God, O my soul," because it has been given to me to take care of the young men of this parish: and for enjoy the magnificent buildings and the that privilege I owe to Almighty God great advantages that it does to-day: more than gratitude. If you could only know, my dearly beloved friends, how much they have consoled me. I may say that for the fourteen years I have been in their midst, they have nevsaid to me, not even once, " No, Fath a we cannot do it." They have a waybeen ready to be advised. If never that a command, I only expressed a desire and it was carried out.

Finally, my dearly beloved brethten, I must thank God with all my hearts for the kindness of yen all—the Children of Mary, who came every fortnight se caserly to listen to the lastruction 1 have the honor and the pleasure of givno them; and there is the consention. they have given me. Then, there is the League of the Sa ted Henry, in which so many zentous ladies are covering themselves to proportion the Object. Sherament, Italian word, and talliante ed for having adowed as a free in be pridst of you.

And now, riv dently belove: have to that I you one the odes noted her moyen have donlow appointing fram of the first was the andy would not have shern so even generolds, i dank ves bank the President of the Vounty Men's Society for aunizina this beautiful (thank allo that worthy sob, Mr., Ben nam, while tarme, " think His Home Judge Christia ecoding here this evening, and my dear friend Mr. M. J. F. Quian, M.P. newed appearsor and my dear to the Hon. Dr. Guerin, and my dear to D u Gallery, the Alderman, all of whom are seated in the audience.

And now, I conclude by giving the self entirely to you, and I will be to do what I have not done, neglected to the past. I will try to be describe of all this bonor and glory you have given me this evening, by doing what St. Papt did, when he said, "I will specified and he so rifleed in order to do cood to come souls, to do good for your temporal and spiritual wolfare." (Land and long optimued appleuse.)

Mr. E. Quinn then sang a soco with fine effect, and a quartette of vocalists, consisting of Messrs, M. Mullarkey, J Penfold, E. Quinn and W. Murphy, acquitted themselves admirably.

Mr. Justice Curran was then asked to

address the gathering. He echoed the sentiments that had been so nobly and so very well expressed in the addresses that had just been read, and said that most of those present remembered the day when Rev. Father Strubbe arrived in their midst. They knew those who accompanied him; the name of the leader was written in letters of gold in the heart of every true Irishman and Irishwoman in St. Ann's parish and in the whole city of Montreal. (Applause.) They knew the efforts that were put forth, the organization that was planned, the admirable zeal and the distinguished ability with which the programme was carried out, and the great results that were achieved by Rev. Father Catulle, aided by a noble band of priests-(renewed applause)-and none more so than Rev. Father Strubbe, whom they were delighted that night to honor. The evidence of that was before the whole city and the whole Dominion. There was, he ventured to say, no parish in which so many good works had been inaugurated, in which religion had made such vast strides, in which every work of charity, in which every effort on the part of education, in which every step upward and onward had made more true, visible progress than in St. Ann's; and the great hope of its future was in the fact that the young men and young women of the parish had been confided to the care of Rev. Father Strubbe. (Applause.) Alluding to the rev. gentleman's reference to his mother. Hon. Judge Curran said that it should be a lesson to every young man and young woman present but more especially to every young man, as it showed that Rev. Father Strubbe, whilst enjoying what he saw around him and what was being done for him, did not, like the noble-hearted man he was, forget her who had stood by him, in his youth. (Applause.) In reading the lives of all great men, those who had achieved a name in the history of their country, it would be found that one and all had been devoted to their mothers. If young Irishmen in that part of the city, which was their stronghold, wished to achieve the position to which they were entitled, they must remember the lessons that their mothers taught them and the sacrifices they made and yet I felt very calm: I had the if he does not surpass Rev. Father for them: and if they were true to

Hon. Dr. Guerin said that it had been

his lot during the past fourteen years to Strubbe, and if ever there was an indespeak upon it. I did so with a good fatigable priest in St. Ann's parish, it heart, and told those present that there was the rev. gentleman whose jubilee tinuing, the speaker remarked: I may eay that this is a grand day for St. Strubbe and for all those who are in sympathy with his toils and labors. He was one of the pioneers who came and laid the foundation, I may say, of the parish of St. Ann's as we have it to-day. Fifteen years ago, when those good Fathers came, the parish did not and if we have these advantages, and if we can claim not only equality with, but superiority to, any other parish in this Dominion, or this city, it is through the energy of the good Fathers who have worked here so long amongst us. wish, in conclusion, to congratulate Father Strubbe, and to say, on your behalf, as well as on behalf of everybody who has the interests of this parish at heart, that our heartfelt may rest that he acts live long amengst us to enjoy the go titude of the faithful of St. Ann's (Loud applause).

Mr. M. J. F. Oman, Q.C., M.P., obrved that when those who had been Usidenis of Montreal looked back upon the paris of St. Ann's and realized the committee in which it was when the Rev. Pather carse to take charm Colit. when they by the magnificent works some whom they thought of the sciencid coloris con had been distritailed, and when they considered that there and alrest them had been asso

A the name of the Father Strubbe. the the free becameter would not have been true to at elf if it had not Jeoller out has the demonstration of that wight, to do noner to the usu and the man who had done so much for St Annas, (Appliouse). He was sure that ne only voiced the sentiments of all present, sentinents which would find expression in the prayers of every member of the andience, when he spoke of the hope that Pather Strubbe would be stored to St. Aun's, an parish priest her many years to come, and that the incords of stone and mortar which prodringed his goodness would be second only to the memory he would leave in the hearts of the people and to the mone that would be found engraven in the heart of every frishman and trishwoman in that parish the name of Rev. Father Strubbe, their pastor and spiritual director. (Prolonged applause.)

Rev. Father Strubbe then passed among many of the audience and received their heartfelt congratulations. lection of sweet airs.

The demonstration was brought to a close with the serving of tea, coffee, etc., by the ladies of the parish, and a half-hour's pleasant social chat.

NOTES ON CATHOLIC NEWS,

When the 2 000 trions of New Jersey were mebilized at Sea Girt a lew weeks ago it was found that 1 800 of them were Cathelica.

Bishop Hesly, of Portland, Me., celebrated the 25th anniversary of his consecration as Bishop on Thursday June 9. High Mosa was celebrated all the releata of the diocese being present, also Bishop Bradley of Manchester, N.H. During the day the venerable Bishop received many congratulations on the occasion of the silver jubilee. In the afternoon Bishop Healy entertained all the visiting clergy at dinner.

The Rev. L. L. Conrardy, of Oregon, has dedicated his life to the work in which Father Damien died. For over thirteen years be labored among the Indiana of eastern Oregon. He then went to the leper settlements in Sandwich Islands, China and Japan. For the pest three years be has been studying medicine at the Portland Medical College, and next year, his course being then completed, he will return to the lepers to spend the remainder of his days.

About the middle of June ground will be broken for Trivity College, the first Os holic institution for the higher eduestion of women to be erected on this continent. It will be built in the suburbs of Washington, adjacent to the Catholic University of America, and will be under the direction of that seat of learning. The Sisters of Notre Dame of Namur Belgium, an order in Catholic annala fame us for its educational methods. have been placed in charge of this institution.

From the Ave Maria we clip the following very interesting note:-Therehas recently been established in Japan a convent of Trappictine nums, religious whose lives are devoted to the practice of prayer and penance rather than to active missionary work. That the con-templative orders should be in demand in a missionary country may appear odd to some minds, but most apostolic vicare are anxious to secure them. Mgra Lefebvre, of Cochin China, once declared: "Ten nuna praying will aid my work more than twenty Fathers preaching." When the praying and the preach ing are combined, it is not surprising hard to be a member of. If oud and by our foreign missionships. by our foreign missions ries, 🤼 CONTINUED, ON PAGE EIGHT

CATHOLIC PROGRESS AT PETERBOROUGH

An Interesting Sketch of a Thriving Town in Western Canada.

Signs of Commercial Success in Plentiful Evidence - Some of the Institutions Established by Mgr. O'Connor-Three Jesuit Fathers from Montreal Conduct a Mission - Our Correspondent's Dilemma.

[SPECIAL TO THE TRUE WITNESS |

PETERBOROUGH, June 2.

After leaving Ottawa the other day on my journey westward, by way of the Canadian Pacific Railway, I halted for some days at the beautiful town of Peter borough, for it is always a new delight to revisit that flourishing municipality, situated on the banks of the Otonabee river. About this town there is a pecu liar charm of beauty, owing in part to its favored geographical position and in a more emphatic sense to the elegance of the homes in its residential quarters, with their fine lawns and profusion of flowers, trees and foliage. As I walked one evening in the direction of Hunter and Murray streets, not far from the Bishop's house, I noticed a curious object in nature, namely : nine tree-trunks apparently growing from one stem, and all in healthy condition. This triple trinity of the vegetable kingdom must not be called mere branches, for they have their base in the ground and from separ ate trunks, each one having its due quota of branches and green leaves. I thought it a strange formation and took it as a proof of the remarkable richness of the soil of this locality.

Of the commercial interests of this place many hopeful and encouraging things may be said, because Peterboro has earned and long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most prosperous business towns in Ontario of its size and population. It is recognized as a live and progressive trade centre, having its up to date and enterprising merchants who stand high in the commercial scale and take a just pride in making their town worthy of its acquired reputationmen of the calibre of Hon. Senator George A. Cox have done much for the earlier upbuilding of the town and whether permanent or occasional residents, their names can never be separated from its solid prosperity. If Ashburnham would unite its corporate existence with Peterboro' the result would be a city, and this, no doubt, will be the scheme of the future, but as it is, city life and activity is already apparent to the eye of the visitor who takes note of the movements of the volume of business transacted in George street and other busy thoroughfares. And this impression is strengthened as he hears the sound of the electric street cars and sees the number and proportions of the differeat public institutions.

A public work of the utmost importance to Peterboro' is the construction of the Trent Valley canal, for it is destined to open up and develop the resources of the town and district to a degree not now dreamt of by the inhabitants. And the completion of the great enterprise is now assured by the money voted for the purpose a few days aro at Ottawa. Although enormous sums have been already expended upon the work it seems it lagged for awhile; I don't know from what exact cause, unless it arose from the opposition of interested cities and localities who feared a rival in the line of trade development. The influential men of the town and country, however, united their influence in pressing the need of the enterprise upon the Dominion Government, and the progressive Cabinet at Ottawa saw the wisdom of further. ing a work of such vast possibilities to a wide section of the Dominion. Peterboro' will reap the ultimate benefit, because of its central situation and its capacity to enlarge all its business and commercial institutions, so as to meet the increased flow of traffic resulting from the opening of the new waterway.

Diverting my mind from business concerns, i turned to inquiries as to the religious and educational status of the interesting town, and in this respect I found it happily situated, for it possesses all the facilities and requirements that go to make a community enlightened in the principles of Christianity and well up in scholastic training. My deepest interest centred in the progress and well being of my fellow Irish Catholic citizens, who form a very large and respected portion of the community. I was privileged in having a pleasant talk with Rt. Rev. Dr. O'Connor, the distinguished Bishop of the diocese, with the good clergy of St. Peter's Cathedral parish and some of the learned Jesuit Fathers from Montreal, who are at present giving a Mission here. Rev. Fathers Devlin, S.J., Cassidy, S.J., and O'Brien, S.J., are the zealous and eloquent preachers so engaged. I did not know the rules and order of the Mission services, and so unwittingly attended a 6 o'clock Mass, and became somewhat alarmed on seeing myself the only male individual present save the reverend celebrant and his youthful server. I am well aware that in almost all lands women are the most devoted props of the Catholic Church, but I knew that the disparity in the worshippers could hardly have happened by pers could hardly have happened by 'Each pewholder,' says the Maine chance, and from this I concluded that Supreme Court (59 Me. 250) 'has a propit was the "women's week" and that I was an intruder at that special early morning service for them alone.

I determined, however, to make the best of an awkward position, and, finding timely refuge in the secluded box or pew of the usher. I braved it out to the be open for public worship, etc. ond, and was both edified and richly reend, and was both edified and richly rewarded by the impressive instruction in the enjoyment of his pew he may ADVISER, illustrated.

given by the Rev. Father O'Brien, S.J. The fervent discourse was telling and practical and must have gone to the hearts of those to whom it was addressed. When the preacher came to the re-proof of the habit of cursing, especially where such a foul thing stains female lips, he was particularly pointed and forcible, and if anyone among that large audience of women and girls ever had the misfortune to indulge the fault, I hardly think they will have the hardihood to do it again.

A Mission is a powerful agency for good, and it has very attractive powers, so much so that I ventured back again on the evening of the same day, that being the occasion of the chief sermon of the day. This time I did not venture farther than the open door of the Cathedral, and yet I could see that it was crowded with devout women from front to rear In the spiritual field days of the Church it is well that the women should come first, for they are the prompters and inciters of virtue, and their example is not lost upon onen. The latter will, however, have their spiritual innings on the week following, and they will surely strive to outrival in deeds of devotion the women who have gone before.

It is significant the termons in French are considered a necessity in Peterboro' Cathedral, as showing that a considerable quota of the parishioners are of French origin. This preaching in the foreign tongue falls to the lot, I think, of the able and eloquent Father Devlin, SJ. From opinions I heard expressed in Peterboro', I concluded that the preaching of Rev. Father Cassidy, S.J., won golden words of praise, as did the pulpit utterances of the three able divines engaged in the holy work. Priests from the outlying parishes were called to assist in the labors of the confessionals, and taken as a whole the present Mission must prove a fruitful spiritual barvest to the members of the Cathedral parish

The congregation, as I understand. numbers over three thousand souls, and it is constantly on the increase, for the frish Catholics are proverbially a prolific race, as they are steadfast and obedient members of the Church and staunch upholders of the true faith. From much personal observation and reliable facts. gathered, I am convinced that the dio cese of Peteroorough is altogether in a prosperous condition. Under the management of its present able head it has progressed rapidly and laid new religious and educational foundations in backward places where the scattered Catholics had but scant service a few years

The number of churches and schools built and equipped under Mgr. O'Connor is a remarkable fact and testifies to the energy and wisdom of his episcopal rule. A young diocese needs an able head, be cause so many things have to be created and constructed, and older institutions made to conform to the spirit of this progressive age.

One very notable institution of the dioces is St. Joseph's Hospital, situated in Ashburnham, on an elevated plot of ground owned by the episcopal corporation, beautifully overlooking the Oconabee river and the town or Peterboro' itself. This is one of the institutions of charity that has already done vast good to the afflicted poor who are unable to help themselves, as well as to numbers of other persons who suffer from maladies or bodily affliction. and well ordered retreat the best medical skill is available, and so are the services of the vigilant Mother Superior and her able staff of devoted Sisters. The needy poor receive the tenderest care and keeping without charge cr fee; and for a modest price, boarders are given a comfortable and desirable home. Nor is the institution exclusive in its charities, for the afflicted of all creeds and races are accepted and cared for under its beneficent roof.

WM. ELLISON.

THE RIGHTS OF PEWHOLDERS.

Some of the Laws in Force.

Decisions Given in American Courts.

Quite a volume of law relating to church pews has accumulated since the Protestant Reformation (before which time pews were not usual in churches.) In England a pew is merely an easement | 100 000. in the church, and the pewholder's right is usufructuary. But in America, in the absence of statutes to the contrary, the pewholder's interest is considered real estate with all the incidents of real we have been then? A giant nation property. In Massachusetts, by statutory provision, pews are personal

property. The pewholder's right, however, is subject to the paramount rights of the congregation. The congregation may alter or remove or tear down the church and build elsewhere, discontinue public worship or modify and rearrange the pews. They may even change the mode of worship (24 Am. Bec. 223). The pewholder can maintain no action in such cases. If for mere convenience or ornament, the congregation should disturb any one in the use of his pew they are, however, obliged to compensate him.

The New York courts have had occasion to rule that the pewholder has exciusive right to the soil beneath his pew or to the timber or material of which the church or any of its parts are composed. (32 Barber (N. Y.) 234)

Deeds and leases of pews may contain such conditions as will protect fully the interests of the church and regulate the use of the pew.

erty in his pew and the right to its ex clusive occupation. But the right was subject to the paramount rights of the parish. It had the control of the house, the right to determine at what hours on the Sabbath and at other times it should

bring an action for trespass on the case. fenses. The great Democrat Samuel J. necessary to establish half-day sessions. He is justified when in possession of a pew to hold it even by force as against an intruder with no title.

In O'Hear vs. De Goesbriand et al. (33

Vt. 602), the Court said: "It appeared on the trial that the owning or controlling of a pew in a church b a layman is forbidden by the canons or ecclesisatical law of that (the Roman Catholic) church, and that plaintiff was a layman. But the canon law of the Roman Catholic Church, considered in reference to any intrinsic obligation, has no force or authority in this State. It is a law of the Church and not of the State, and is not to be considered in determining the legal rights of the parties except so far as it was recognized in or made part of the agreement or contract under which those rights are derived."

Chief Justice Redfield, of Vermont who had resigned his office just before the term of court at which this case was decided, subsequently, as editor of the American Law Register, criticised this decision (15 Am. L. R, page 280) quite severely, on the ground that the Court utterly ignored the cardinal principle that all members of voluntary societies retain their privileges therein subject to the rules of such societies."-Catholic

LESSONS OF THE WAR.

An American Commercial Journal Refers to the Situation.

Some of the Illusions Under Which the Citizens of the Republic were Lulled to Sleep. - The Insecurity of Seaports-What the Future Must Be.

The Manufacturers' Record, an American journal deals with the resources of the Republic and the outcome of the present war, and the lessons it may teach, in the following spirited manner:

It must have been a providential pro-

tection to this country that, living in fancied security and yet almost helpless in a sudden emergency, we have not had to face a war with any first class power. Though we could eventually, after years of struggle, have won a contest with any power in the world, yet had we got into trouble with Great Britain, for instance, over the Venezuelan matter, she could have bombarded and destroyed every city on our coast from Portland to Galveston and rushed 200,000 or 300,000 troops into the very heart of our country before we were ready to strike a single blowin self defense. Such a war, even from a financial view only, ignoring the destruction of our prestige and power, would have cost us far more than the total cost to North and South of the civil war. Our boastful Congressmen, ever ready to "twist the lion's tail," and the millions of our people who have vainly imagined that we could, as many have expressed it, "whip all creation," and that we needed not to be forearmed. would have learned a lesson of the helplessness of a great giant unprepared for fight such as history has no record of. In a contest with Great Britain we would have been just as helpless for a year at least as was China in the hands of Japan. foreover, with the slight fortifications which we then had battered down, our shipyards destroyed, neutrality laws making it impossible for us to purchase abroad, even if ships had been for sale, our country would have been sadly crippled and certainly retarded half a century in its progress.

No thoughtful man can say that this is an overstatement. It was a danger that we daily faced for twenty five years or more, until Spain, a bankrupt country of hardly one hith of our population with the smallest navy of any important maritime country, has suddenly awakened us to a realization of the fool's paradise in which we have been

We have prated of our safety from attack, of our ability to devise weapons of defense; we have said that in a week we could rush an army of 500,000 into Canada-and behold, after three months of tremendous straining, of unlimited exrenditure, we have scarcely 160,000 soldiers fully equipped and ready for battle. The men have crowded to volunteer, but there was not enough guns or ammunition in the whole country to supply even a beggarly army of

Great Britain, or Germany, or France could have landed from 250,000 to 500 -000 trained, disciplined, armed soldiers upon our coast within one month from the declaration of war. Where would temporarily prostrate, because our enemy was prepared. France learned this lesson in 1871 at the expense of national honor and of several billions of money, one billion alone having been paid to victorious Germany.

Vainly we have deluded ourselves that we were safe and needed not a great navy, a moderate army and coast de-

How many young men and young women are cut off just as the future seems brightest and fullest of promise! They are taken away by the disease which causes over one sixth of all the deaths in the world-the disease which doctors call consumption. There is absolutely no reason in the world why consumption should be fall-why it should be even serious. It is a disease of the blood, and can be cured absolutely and always by purifying and enriching the blood. The only exception to this is the case where the disease has been neglected and improperly treated until it is stronger than the body—until the body has become so weak as to have lost the ability to recuperate. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption if used accorning to directions. It also cures all lingering coughs, bronchial and throat affections.

Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page common sense medical

Tilden years ago tried to make the country see the dangers shead and to induce his party to take the lead in protecting our coasts and building a navy. But costly experience seemed to be needed to awaken our people, and so we find that the war with a fifth rate power has shown how narrow is the margin of safety. This war, even if no other country becomes involved, will certainly cost us over \$500,000 000, and more than likely \$1,000,000,000—in either case enough to have built and manned such a navy as would have made the very suggestion of Spain's attempting to resist any demands of ours utterly out of the question.

For the politicians who forced us into a war for which we were not prepared, and especially for those who are seeking to hamper the Government in its finances, now that war is upon us, there will be a day of reckoning, but the duty of the public just now is to give the utmost support to the Government, and instead of deploring the dark side, look beyond to the good that will come in the end.

We have now entered a new era Dangers of many kinds surround us. We must now take a new position in the world's affairs, and it is folly to say that we can now draw back into our quiet life again. We are in the world, and we can no more get out of it than the human being brought into life can get out of existence. It behooves us, therefore to quit ourselves like men, to meet the reponsibility that is upon us, and to prepare to make the best of the situation. To do this we must for the next few years, in building a navy that will make us respected and our power dreaded by every nation of the world, tax to the utmost capacity every shipyard in this country. It is a trite saying that the best assurance of peace is a preparedness for war. The expenditure within the next few years and as rapidly as possible of \$250,000 000 to \$500,000,000 in building a navy will be the cheapest guarantee of peace and safety that we can possibly find. As we enter this new period of naval building activity, of maritime expansion, and of the broadening of our foreign trade, we shall find some compensations for the present troubles, for we shall then, when the war is ended, have entered a period of business activity and expansion rivaling that which this country enjoyed during the time when the mighty em pire of the West was being created by the building of railroads, the development of cities, and the opening up of a new agricultural world.

SOME NOTES ON EDUCATION.

Pay of Boston Wemen Teachers.

The Boston Herald takes up the claims of women teachers for a readjustment of salaries. It says: The women teachers of the Boston high schools have petitioned the School Committee for a readjustment of the salaries paid to them for their services, so that what they feel to be the excessive inequalities now existing in these may be in some degree modified. At the present time, while doing the same work-that is, following the same programme of instruction for the same number of hours a day—the women high school assistants receive salaries ranging only from \$962 to \$1,620 a year. The first named or smaller amount is the sum paid to them on their the club instead of merely out of first year of service, with an annual increase sufficient, after a term of years, to bring it up to the last named or larger amount. The men who are high school assistants receive on their firs; employment a salary of \$1 376, which goes on increasing year after year until the maximum of \$3,060 is reached. The women teachers complain, on grounds of abstract justice, that if they are doing the same amount of work and doing it equally well, they are either paid too little or the men too much. But it, of course, has to be recognized—and they are disposed to do this—that employment of this kind is regu lated to quite a degree by the laws of supply and demand. The number of qualified women teachers is much larger than the number of qualified men teachers, and if the city expects to receive from theimen the high grade of service it now demands, it cannot cut down their salaries, because the effect in time would be to send them into other and, to them, more profitable classes of work, and make it difficult, when vacanservice. Besides, as commonly the bread winners of the family, the men may be said to have a claim on society that women, as a rule, cannot put forward. This, we say, is recognized by the women teachers who are promoting this movement. They do not ask to be placed on an equality in the matter of pay with their male associates, but they do ask that the discrepancy which now exists, which they believe to be excessive, should be in some degree abated. What they wish is that, while the pay on entrance should be left as it is, the maximum pay to be obtained after ten years or more of service should be \$1,800 per annum in place of \$1,720. It seems to us that this proposition is an exceedingly reasonable one, and if by any possibility the amount of money needed to comply with it can be ob tained, we trust that the school committee will see its way towards granting the request, particularly as the committee on salaries of last year's board is on record as admitting the justice of the posi-

A specialist, addressing a company of educators lately in New York, says an American exchange, pointed out that brain fatigue is one of the things to be feared in the present methods of education, and one of the most essential to be guarded against. He spoke of the fact that an incoherent statement such as, "This is he first of January; it is six weeks to May," made at noon, would be received by the average class without the integrity of instantaneous rebuttal, whereas the athletic organ same statement made in the first hour of confidence.

tion taken by the petitioners. •

in order to accommodate with at least a half-day's schooling the large surplus of scholars, it has been discovered that the half-day students made quite as good progress as those who attended the whole day. They went at their lessons always with freshness and vigor, and stopped before the limit of interest was reached. The half-day children as a class stood the year's round of work, too, better than those of their compan-ions who attended the entire day. This is especially interesting, because the half-day sessions have been heretofore regarded by even the most competent educators as something to be deplored and eliminated as soon as possible from the school systems. There are many other evidences that more faults of the public school systems in this country are to be weeded out. Over in Brooklyn the other day the committee for the arrangement of study for the Boys' High School announced the introduction of a modified elective system in the last two grades of the course. This is a radical change, but one for which there has been a crying need for a long time. These upper grades are largely made up of boys who will continue study in college or at some special institution, and the possibility to arrange their last year's high school work in conformity to such intention is of great importance

DOINGS IN ATHLETIC CIRCLES.

DROFESSIONAL baseball, with its open grounds during week days, and its continual allurements for idle young men, is not a picture to awaken any enthusiasm in the ranks of citizens, young or old, who take their sporting physic in only weekly draughts. Within the past few months, certain Montreal Engineer, Sir Sanford Fleming as chief, journals have been "booming" baseball should speak volumes for his training. by declaring it to be the game of the Mr. McConnell is a member of the gentleman and philosopher. Here is what the New York Herald says, in a leading article, regarding this gentleathletic American national game :

It has been understood that the Society for the Prevention of Crime secretly wrestled last winter with the baseball profession, and that the result of their labors was seen in the rules recently adopted by the League forbidding the killing of an umpire, assault and battery upon each other, blasphemy above whisper, and, in fact, rowdyism in general.

It was held that while this would take away something of the "ginger" of the sport it would morally elevate the game and financially benefit it by bringing back to the ticket office timid spectators who had taken to the woods during the lively scenes of last season's finale.

But the efforts of the S. P. C. will have to be renewed. Yesterday's game in this city between the New Yorks and the Cincinnatis was characterized by a disgraceful scene, when the New Yorks captain and manager, resenting an alleged interference, deliberately and with tremendous force threw a ball at one of the players, distant but a few feet. striking him on the head with it. Why the player was not instantly killed by the blow is a marvel. Why the New York's captain was not ordered out of game perhaps the club can inform the public patrons of the national game.

Victory in baseball, says the New York Sun. comes like the prizes on the running turf. Mere management, how ever experienced or lavish in money cannot command them. The ball field, like the turf, is a lottery, in which knowledge, foresight, ambition, business sense and good intention avail nothing against the decrees of fortune.

The Ottawa University Magazine, The Owl, makes the following announce-

ment:-'It will seem very strange next fall when the garnet and grey again shows on the field to have Tom Clancy and Eddie Gleeson with us no more. All that these two men have been to the champions of Canada during the past four years can be understood only by those who have followed the fitteen closely and are familiar with every detail of the work done. It will be long cies occurred, to induce properly quali-fied young men to enter into the city's and centre half back so satisfactorily Olled. Their services are appreciated and they may rest ussured that though absent from our future struggles, they shall not be forgotten.'

Eddie Gleeson was also well known in Montreal in lacrosse circles on account of his phenomenal work on the Senior Capitals. His generalship on many oc casions, when the Caps. were pitted against the Shamrocks, saved the Senators from defeat.

This afternoon the Shamrocks go to Ottawa to play the Capitals and much much interest is being taken in the re-

It augure well for the national game that the National team should win their first match away from their own territory. Their victory over the Cornwalls has whetted the appetites of the masses of the French Canadians.

'The National Amateur Athletic Union of Canada' is the name of the organization which has replaced the old Senior Lacrosse League. The objects of the Union are:

1. To encourage and perpetuate lacrosse as the national game of Canada, as well as to promote the game of Rugby football and hockey.

2. To propagate the principle of amateur athletics in every department of the Union, and to instill into the minds of all Canadian citizens that spirit of patriotism which shall always uphold the integrity of the Union as an amateur athletic organization worthy of public

standard of efficiency in athletics, las well as to foster a social and fraternal spirit which will add lustre to the name of our common country.

4. To strive to induce the Parliament of Canada, and its auxiliaries in the various Provinces of Canada, to give special recognition to our national athletics.

The senior champions hip lacrosse season opened on Saturday last at the S.A.A.A. grounds, and the Shamrocks and Torontos were the contestants. The boys in green won a magnificent victory over the Westerners, the score at the end of the one hour and a half of play being 5-0 in their favor. The Shamrock team is a strong and evenly balanced combination, which will certainly make the championship series a great doal more interesting than was at first anticipated.

A NEW ENGINEERING FIRM. Mesers. McConnell & Marion, who have

formed a partnership for the general practice of Civil Engineering, are both so well known in this city as to require here no word of introduction from us. But for readers at a distance we would say,-first. as regards the senior member, Mr. Brian D. McConnell, his professional experience has been extensive and varied, comprising harbour and river improvements, both in Canada and the United States; railways, their location and construction; road making, sewers and town engineering generally. Water Works-Mr. McConnell was Resident Engineer in charge of the construction of the enlarged Montreal Aqueduct, from inception to finish, afterwards serving as Assistant Superintendent and Superintendent of the Montreal Water Works for some thirteen years. The fact that his student days in the hydraulic branch of his profession were under the direction of our most eminent bydraulic engineer, Mr. T. C. Keefer, C M G., whilst his railway experience was largely acquired on the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific with that distinguished Railway Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, of the New England Water Works Association, of the Corporation of Land Surveyors of the Province of Quebec and of the Association of Dominion Land Sur-

Mr. J. A. Marion, the junior partner, entered the regular four-year course of civil engineering at the Montreal Polytechnic School, Laval University, in September, 1888, and in 1892 received of the said school a diploma of civil engineer with great distinction. In 1895 he was qualified as land surveyor. Among important engineering works constructed under Mr. Marion's superintendence may be mentioned the Marinette, Wisconsin, sewer system. Mr. Marion opened his office in Montreal in 1893, and since that date has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a member of the American Water Works Association, of the New England Water Works Association and associate member Canadian Society Civil Engineers.

It will thus be seen that the firm is particularly well equipped in its line of business and capable of fulfilling any undertaking, and should rank among the first in the Dominion practicing civil engineering.

Mr. McConnell and Mr. Marion are known as conservative and accurate business men, and deserve the fullest measure of success.

It is said of the late Mr. Glads one that he was one of the few happy mortals who take their home with them wherever they go, leaving only their cares and worries in the place whence they de-

"Willie," said mamma, "I left some cake on the shelf a while ago; it isn't there now, and where it has gone I would

really like to know."
"I gave it," he said, "to a little boy as hungry as he could be."
"God bless my darling! And who

was the lad?' "Well, mamma, the boy was me."



days would dare to run out and bare handed and frolie
and snow ball
in midwinter.
They have to
be muffled up like hot house flowers before they dare ven-ture out in se-vere weather, and even then would shudder at the thought of rollicking in

About one

the snow as mothers did. The trouble lies in the fact that too few women enjoy perfect health and strength of the special womanly organism. A woman who is not well and strong locally canan who is not wen and strong locally cannot enjoy good general health. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures all weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs concerned in wifehood and motherhood. It is the most perfect and scientific remedy ever devised for the peculiar ailhood. It is the most periect and scientific remedy ever devised for the peculiar ailments of women. It restores womanly power, strength and virility. It tones and builds up the nerves which have been shattered by suffering and disease. It corrects all irregularities and derangements and stops exhausting drains. It restores weak, nervous invalids to perfect health. It is intended for this one class of disorders and is good for no other. It is the discovery of Dr. R. V. Pierce, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. No other known medicine can take its place. "I have been troubled with female weakness that my physician called catarrh of the womb," writes Miss Tean Conner, of Cathish, Clarion Co., Pa. "I doctored for it and did not get better. At last I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I got better right along and when I had taken four bottles was cured. I recommended the 'Favorite Prescription' to a friend of mine. She has been using it and thinks it is wonderful."

Constipation is a little illness that if neglected builds a big one. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe.

, proceedings at the Annual Meeting.

Financial Statement and Addresses of the General Manager and Vice-President.

The eightieth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bink of Montreal was held in the Board Room on Monday afternoon.

There were present Hon. George A. Drummond, Vice-President; Messrs. Hector Mackenzie, Hugh McLennan, W. W. Ogilvie, W. C. McDonald, A. T. Pat-Morrison, James Shearer, J. P. Scott, Hon. George A. Drummond, Vice Presi-

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

dent, was unanimously voted to the

chair, in the absence of the President,

the Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and

THE REPORT.

The report of the Directors to the Shareholders at their 80th annual general meeting, was read by Mr. Clouston, General Manager, as follows :--

The Directors have pleasure in pre-senting the 80th Annual Report showing the result of the Bank's business of the year ended 30th April, 1898 :-

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th April, 1897. \$886,909.98 Profits for the year ended 30th April, 1898, after deuncting charges of man-

agement, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debta..... 1,265 300 00

\$2,152,210 07 Dividend 5 per cent., paid 1st December, 1897...... \$600,000

Dividend 5 per cent., pavable 1st June, 1898...... 600,000

Balance of Profit and Loss Shareholders a branch of the Bank has been opened at Lethbridge, N.W.T., and a sub agency to the Toronto branch has been opened in premises on Yonge street

in the city of Toronto. All the offices of the Bank, including the head office, have been inspected during the past year. STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL,

President.

Deposit with Dominion Government required by Act of Parliament for

lation..... Due by Agencies of this Bank and other

Current Loans and Discounts (rebate in-

Bank of Montreal,

Montreal, 30th April, 1898.

terest reserved) and other Securities

security of general bank note circu-

Banks in Foreign Countries.........\$9,405,666 02

Due by Agencies of this Bank and other

Bank Premises at Montreal and Branches.....

Banks in Great Britain...... 5,294,174 43

GENERAL STATEMENT, 30TH APRIL, 1897.

LIABILITIES.

 Capital Stock
 \$12,000,000.00

 Rest
 \$ 6,000,000.00

 Balance of Profits carried forward
 952,210.07

 Notes of the Bank in circulation
 \$ 5563 990 00

 Deposits not bearing interest
 11 878 262 07

 Deposits bearing interest
 28,739 391 21

 Balances due to other Banks in Canada
 8 401.82

Gold and Silver Coin Current..... \$ 2 550 601 12

Government Demand Notes 2 838 032.00

Overdue debts not specially secured (loss provided for). 62 306 92

1898.

ties. The discounts have increased \$2,600,000, partly from the general expansion in business and partly from special operations which will probably be closed out in the next few months. The overdue debts show a reduction of \$90,000. Our profits for the year, as shown in the statement, are \$35,000 greater, derived chiefly from the ennanced value of money in the are \$35,000 greater, derived chiefly from the ennanced value of money in the European markets; and it is a curious condition of affairs that at one period of the year we were receiving more for short loans in Germany than could have been obtained here in Montreal. In London the bank rate advanced to 21 per cent. on the 23rd September, 3 per cent. on the 14th October, 4 per cent. on the 7th April, where it remained till

26th May.
Up to the time that war seemed inevitable, the rate for call money in the United States ruled low, and even then it only advanced to firmness for a short time, as the credit balances established in Europe by the immense balance of erson, G. F. C. Smith, M. Burke, Henry trade in its favor, prevented any great Mason, John Crawford, W. J. Buchanan, stringency. It is worth while noting F. S. Lyman, Q.C., G. A. Green, John Company of the figures of this balance of trade. On the 30th April the balance of trade for ten months in favor of Richard White, James Wilson, James
Tasker, A. T. Taylor, M S. Foley, B. A.
Boas, H. Morton, and F. T. Judah, Q C.
On motion of Mr. John Careford,

On motion of Mr. John Careford,

Taylor, M S. Foley, B. A.

Tay present the rate for call money in the United States is merely nominal, though it remains to be seen what effect the re-plenishing of the coffers of the trersury, drained by the expense of the war, will have on the market.

With reference to trade conditions in Canada, it is difficult to estimate the great boon the enhanced value of grain has been to this country. It, has en-abled the farmers to reduce their mortgage indebtedness, and it has increased their purchasing power, stimulating trade in all directions, giving more freight to the railways, their traffic returns showing large gains. The pro-phets who last year were predicting that the low price of grain had come to stay, must feel that they have mistaken their vocation. The export of provisions and eggs is steadily increasing. The supply of chees, unfortunately, has been in excess of the demand and prices are unsatisfactory, but it is hoped that, with the cessation of strikes and the increase in field work in England, there may be an improvement. The demand for merchandise and manufactures of all sorts is very satisfactory. In the Territories ranchers have received highly remunerative prices for cattle and horses, and, with additional markets openin up in the mining districts, they have every reason to feel hopeful. In British Columbia there has been a great Impetus to trade by the migration to the gold fields of the Yukon, and the Kootenay; mines are gradually passing from -- 1.200,000.00 the chrysalis and chromo stage into actual development and production. In the Maritime Provinces trade has been Account carried forward.. \$ 952,210 00 | rather dull, owing to depressed markets Since the last annual meeting of the for lumber, both in England and the United States, while the demand for fish, one of the chief staples of the Lower Provinces, has been seriously affected by the war.

The worst feature in the present situation in Canada is the condition of the lumber market, owing to the overstocked condition of the foreign markets and the cessation of the demand in the United States. Considerable stocks were carried over from last year, and I am afraid the Bank of Montreal, Head Office, 6th June, | year's cut has not been sufficiently cur tailed. Locally, however, the demand

\$ 6,952,210,07

265,000 00

7,554 252 08

\$19,554,252,08

46 190,045 10

\$65,744,297.18

----\$25,703 869 88

-- 39,440,427 30

\$65,744,297.18

00 000,000

business lines, it is the Department of Finance, and there would have been no excuse if they coutinued to pay as much for a temporary deposit, such as a savpublic than that furnished by banks, the axiom should never be lost sight of that

"the greater the safety, the smaller the

return for your money;" and the Government showed a sense of what was due to themselves, and to the public, who have to pay for the increased interest, which, after all, benefits only a very small proportion of the people. You will notice that I said it was right to take the power, for it is quite possible that before the time arrives to exercise it circumstances may render it injudicious to put it into effect. With a war on hand in the neighboring country, and with the uncertainty as to the period when it will cease, serious consid eration should be given before taking any definite step towards fixing a value

for money in the future. If there are any questions in connec tion with the business of the Bank, I will be happy to reply to them.

VICE-PRESIDENT SPEAKS.

Hon. George A. Drummond, in following the General Manager, said: Early in the past year indications were not wanting that the country had entered on the long-deferred era of better times. Confidence was returning and the general anticipations of improvement were reflected in the great commercial barometer, the Stock Exchange, by a steady advance in the value of secirities. A rude shock was given when, on the 25th April, 1898, war against Spain was proclaimed by the United States. Vague expectations had been hazarded that, in some way or other, the derangement of affairs in the neighboring Republic would result in benefit to curselves. So far I fail to see any. The established channels of trade and finance in the neighboring States have not been materially affected. We can only express the sincere hope and desire for the speedy restoration of the bless-

ings of peace. After referring to the advance in the value of farm produce, Mr. Drummond briefly referred to trade in various lines and closed by saying that, generally speaking, the symptoms of returning prosperity are in the ascendant and the shareholders may rely that the Bank of Montreal will be prepared to meet increased responsibilities should they arise, and to maintain its position among the financial institutions of the Dominion.

He then moved 'That the report of the Directors now read be adopted and printed for distribution among the Suareholders.'

The motion was seconded by Mr. A. T. Paterson. Speeches were also made by Mr. John

VOTES OF THANKS.

Mr. G. F. C. Smith moved-

Morrison and Mr. John Crawford.

That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their attention to the interests of the Bank.

This was seconded by Mr. J. Philip Scott, and adopted.

Mr. Hugh McLennan moved-That the thanks of the meeting be given to the General Manager, the Inspector, the Managers and other officers of the Bank for their services during the

In making the motion he, on behalf of the Directors, congratulated the Bank, which had over 500 employes, on the faithful manner in which these employés discharged their duties. So far, he remarked, as he head from those having business at the Bank, in no case had he heard any expression unfaverable to any employé of the Bank in the

discharge of his duties.

Mr. W. W. Ogilvie seconded the motion, and spoke of the loyalty of the employes to the institution. They appeared to be proud of it. He had known many instances in which they had been offered double the salary to go elsewhere; but there was something they valued as much as money, and that was being connected with the Bank of Montreal. So long as that loyalty prevailed among the employés of the Bank, it would be a great source of strength. The motion was unanimously con-

The General Manager—I have to thank you, on behalf of myself and my fellow-

workers, for the kind expressions that have fallen from Mr. McLennan and Mr. Ogilvie. I have no doubt these expres sions will stimulate the staff to further efforts on behalf of the Bank. As to what was said about the loyalty of our clerks, I can only say that it was perfectly correct. Mr. B. A. Boas moved,

That the ballot now open for the election of directors be kept open until three o'clock, unless fifteen minutes elapse without a vote being cast, when it shall be closed, and until that time, and for that purpose only, this meeting be con-

This was seconded by Mr. A. T. Taylor, and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. John Crawford moved :--That the Directors consider favorably the expediency of publishing the comparative columns in the report at the annual meetings.

Mr. James Wilson seconded the mction, which was adopted. On the motion of Mr John Morrison, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded

The Directors.

the Chairman, who acknowledged the

The ballot resulted in the election of the following gentlemen :--R. B. Angus, Esq., Hon. G. A. Drummond, A. F. Gault. Esq., E. B. Greenshields, Esq., W. C. M'Donald, Esq., Hugh M'Lennan, Esq., W. W. Ogilvie, Esq., A. T. Paterson, Esq., Right Hon. Lond Strathcona

The Pinancial Difficulties Encountered by Leading Men.

Some Features of the Assistance Rendered to Well-known Statesmen During the Century--Mr. Gladstone's Embarrassments --The Pension List For Ministerial

A deal of misapprehension exists as to political life in England. Few people on this side of the water, who regard in an unthinking way a statesman as a the business for his own as his courtry's good, ever think that there is any great difference in other countries. It would surprise many people to know that the grand old man, William Ewart Gladstone, died a poor man, that at one time his financial difficulties were so pressing that he was forced to sell his magnificent collection of porcelain and even had to part with that which was dearest to his heart, his much cherished library. To this reople may say: Why, he lived and died in the castle of Hawarden; people who live in castles cannot be roor.' He lived in Hawarden Castle because he had to sell his town

house, and because through the generosity of the late Sir Stephen Glynne, who left him for life the use of his castle and estate of Hawarden, were the last days of the great Commoner passed without financial anxiety. The estate now reverts to William Glynne Glad-stone, the eldest grandson of the dead statesman.

A strange coincidence is that Mr. Gladstone's great rival, the late Lord Beaconsfield, died heavily in debt. Speaking of remuneration for political services, there is a very interesting article in the N.Y. Tribune, written by an 'exattache, from which the following extible supply. cerpt is taken :-

The only assistance of a monetary character that the nation tenders to men who have held Cabinet office in the past is in the shape of eight so called 'Politi cal and Ministerial Pensions.' Four of tnese amount to \$10 000 a year each, and are restricted to statesmen who have for four years, not necessarily continu ous in period, held political office of the first class'-that is to say, the principal Secretaryships of State, the Chancellor ship of the Exchequer and the First Lordships of the Admiralty and of the Treasury, all of them offices which carry with them salaries of \$25 000 a year each. Four other pensions of \$6 000 a year each are allotted to statesmen who have for six years held Cabinet effices of the s-cond class-that is 10 say, the presidencies of the Privy Council, of the Board of Trade and of the Local Government Board, the Irish and Scotch Secretaryships, the Postmaster-Generalship and the Chancellorship of the Ducay of Lancaster, offices carrying with them ealaries of \$10,000 a year

These pensions must be applied for means of the candidate are inadequate for his station in life. Their payment is suspended when the holder of the pinsion is in office, but is restored as soon as ever his official salary ceases. Tous, that they are in office, and another first ust come to a cl se through the death Walpole, who was S-cretary of State for tne Home Department more than thirty years ago, and enjoyed the pension ever since. That is to say, he received from

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mere politician who is just as much in the business for his own as his courties business for his own as his courties.

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from the nation was restricted exchained live on the revenues derived from their ly to the salary paid to him while in estates, and there are at least three hunflice as a Minister of the Crown.

and an assurance given that the private and Lord Beaconsfield was never tired of men constitute 50 per cent of the memr lating that had it not been for Mrs. hership, while in the United States Concially critical normant of his career, he House. It is therefore easy to under-would have been compelled to with fraw stand why English members of Parlia-out receiving any remuneration whatsoclass pension of the same amount has ever, but are likewise added upon to contribute largely toward the heavy exlast week of the light Hon. Spencer penses of their election, as well as to the various charities, public institutions and local intererests of their constitu-

Here comes the vast differences be the Treasury by way of pension for his services as Cabinet Minister an amount tween England and the great Republics public money exceeding \$300,000. of France and the United States. The The late Mr. Walpole, by the by, e is well House of Commons is composed almost known to have been the original of "Mr. exclusively of men who are not com Aubrey" in Dr. Samuel Warren's popular pelled to work for their living, and who, novel, "Ten Thousand a Year." Lord possessing independent fortunes, may be Beaconsfield was drawing at the time of | considered to have larger interests at his demise one of these first class pen-sions, or \$10,000 per annum, in spite of professional men, such as lawyers, edit which he died heavily in debt. But Mr. ors, etc., men who are compelled to labor Gladstone, although clearly qualified for at their professions for a livelinood. a ministerial pension, never applied for More than a third of the House of Com-

one, and the money which he received | mone is composed of land owners, who dred more who are either great manufacturers or wealthy merchants, while of The fact is that political life is practi- probessional men there are not even a cally closed in England to all those who hundred at Westminster. In the French have not private means of their own, Chamber of Deputies the professions Wyndiam Lewis, who conferred upon gress they number, according to recent am her hand and her fortune, at a t nan- cilicial statistics, nearly two-thirds of the

> While some Cabinet Ministers turn their status and prestige as such to remunerative account by accepting directiships and presidencies of financial and industrial enterprises, yet this usually marks the close of their political careers. Bath their colleagues and the public seem from that time forth to lose confidence in their personal disinterestduess and integrity, which are so indispensable a feature of the baggage of every public man in England.

> Inroughout the long public career of Mr. Gladstone he never once, no matter how hard pushed for money, consented even to consider the lucrative offers which were made to him, literally by the thousand, to lend his name to financial and industrial undertakings, and it is perhaps owing to this high sense of duty, which alone prevented him from yielding to the temptation, that he retained to the very last the respect and the confidence of his countrymen, of which they have just given so striking and impressive a demonstration.

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THE GENERAL MANAGER. circulation of \$1 000,000 caused partly tions as in Canada, possibly more by increased expenditure in railroad strongly established, but the war has building, the influx into the Yukon dis rather checked some enterprises and intrict, and partly by the general expan-sion in business. Our deposits have in-creased \$600,000: Without explanation In crease over the previous year, and stated me by restricting myself to the figures that, in my opinion, it lacked permanency. We have probably had withdrawn from us \$8,000,000 of special deposits of The action of the Government in taking

has been very good. Generally speak-Mr. Clouston said: There are only a ing, business is good and the outlook few items in our statement this year promising.
which call for special explanation. In the United States the year comour liabilities there is an increase in the menced with the same promising condi-

dustries, but we hope for a short period In this resume of the business of the creased \$600,000. Without explanation this would not show their true condition. I referred last year to a large in- as I consider I am doing all you desire of as I consider I am doing all you desire of

large amounts, and they have been re-placed by deposits of smaller sums from Savings Bank deposits this session to 21 placed by deposits of smaller sums from the public of a more permanent, and, therefore, more satisfactory character. In our assets, the funds readily available have been reduced \$800,000, from \$26, there is one department of a Government of the public of \$25,703,869, chiefly in ment which should be conducted entire-our Dominion and provincial security apart from politics, and strictly on constant the public of a more permanent, and, per cent. was a wise and business—like and Mou.t Royal, G.C.M.G.

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

+ PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal,

SATURDAY......JUNE 11, 1898.

MR. SHARKEY AND THE HARBOR COMISSIONERS.

A perusul of the voluminous correcpondence which has passed between Mr Michael Sharkey, late foreman of dredges, and the Montreal Harbor Commissioners, and which we are sorry we are unable to publish owing to considerations of space, demonstrates beyond any ground for reasonable doubt that that widely esteemed and highly respected Irish Catholic citizen has suffered a shameless and cynical injustice at the hands of that public body-an injustice which Mr. Robert Mackay, the Chairman of the Board, has vainly tried to palliate on the hollow pretence of " no sectionalism in the Commissioners' affairs."

A few extracts will serve to put the whole question in a strong, clear light. In the annual report of the Harbor Commissioners for 1890 there occurs the following passage: "The position of mechanical engineer, vacated by the death, last winter, of A. B. Savigny, was not filled, Mr. Kennedy having undertaken to perform the duties himself. | ized opposition to every candidate, no Subsequently, it was deemed expedient | matter what his politics or his nationalto make a change, and Mr. Michael ity may be, who merits rebuke at their Sharkey was appointed foreman of dredges." This promotion, which was considered sufficiently important to be accorded the unaccustomed distinction of being referred to in the annual report, brought with it an increase in Mr. Sharkey's salary up to \$1 200 a year. At the time the new appointment was made Mr. Sharkey had been in the Commissioners' service for twenty-four years, and he was justified in believing that his new appointment was to be as permanent as his previous one.

In September, 1897, the Gazette's report of the meeting of the Harbor Con missioners contained an item to the \$352,210 07. As the Bank of Montreal has effect that Mr. Kennedy, the chief engineer, had reported the sinking and raising of Dredge No. 6, attributing the of which the balance sheet and the an accident to an error in judgment on the part of the engineer. The report was accepted. Mr. Sharkey, to whose charge the "error in judgment" had been laid. at once wrote to the Commissioners a letter, which was read at their next weekly meeting, and in which Mr. Sharkey declared there had been no error of judgment on his part, but that the accident had been caused by the tugs that had the dredges in tow starting before the customary signal had been given. At the same meeting, Mr. Ken nedy, in reply to a question put by Mr. Lemsy, one of the Commissioners, stated that he had given Mr. Sharkey a month's notice to terminate his engage. ment. giving as his reason the assertion that the dredges were going out of commission. He added that the dismisal was in no way connected with the actident to Dredge No. 6.

The Hon. Dr. Guerin, on October 6th, 1897, wrote to the Commissioners expressing a hope that no injustice would bedone to Mr. Sharkey, and that the Board would accord Mr. Sharkey a hearing; and it was agreed by the Board to grant him a hearing.

On March 1st, 1898, after numerous letters had passed between him and Mr Sharkey, the Secretary of the Board in Europe by the immense balance of decided upon in order to entertain to wrote to Mr. Sharkey, informing him | trade in its favor prevented any great that the Board had decided to let him stringency. It is worth while noting newspaper. Probably it is inserted know that no blame was imputed to him | the figures of this balance of trade. On on account of the sinking of Dredge the 30th April the balance of trade for

On March 9th, 1898, Mr. Sharkey received the following note from Chief

Engineer Kennedy :-"I am authorized to give you employ-

The Late Metals

rate of pay as you received last sum-

This note effectually disposes of the pretence of Mr. Robert MacKay, Chair man of the Boarl, that motives of economy had determined the dismissal of Mr. Sharkey. Mr. Kennedy's letter wished to reduce his rank.

Mr. Sharkey, on March 15th, wrote to Mr. Kennedy, accepting the position, believing, naturally, that the position was an annual one, the same as he had had the previous year. What has occurred subsequently is fresh in the minds of the readers of THE TRUE WIT NESS. After thirty years of faithful and officient corvice, Mr. Sparkey, in the prime of life, was discharged-a highhanded and indefensible proceeding, which violates the general rule which has always governed the relations of employer and employed-that a man who has for many years given faithful and capable service should never be dis missed without cause, so long as he was fully fitted to perform his duties.

The question that now arises is this What are the Irish Catholics of Montreal going to do in the matter? We have proved that Mr. Rebert MacKay's assertions about "sectionalism" and 'economy" had no foundation. It is strange that this cry of "sectionalism" is always raised when Irish Catholics complain of injustice. Knowing their trustful nature, and their proneness to be fitful and unpersevering in their resentment, politicians of both parties have hitherto succeeded in warding off their anger by the use of soft words. It is time toat we closed up our ranks and offered determined opposition to every candidate for public positions who has exhibited any bigotry towards us.

St. Patrick's League deserves great credit for the manner in which they have brought the injustice done to Mr. Sharkey before the Irish Catholics of the city; and we hope that they will not allow the matter to rest in the unsatisfactory position in which it at present stands. For our part, we believe that there is only one way to deal with it: and that is for the League, backed up by all the Irish National Societies, to organize a deputation to the Harbor Commissioners, composed of not half a dozen but of asveral bundred men, and they should take with them a monster Irish Catholic petition, signed throughout our five parishes. If no other immediate result were obtained, it would be the means of shewing what our voting strength in the city is. The correspondence relating to the Sharkey case should be printed in pamphlet form and circulated broadcast throughout our parishes And when the day of election comes near, our people should start an organ-

THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

Elsewhere we publish in this issue a report of the annual meeting of the Shareholders and Directors of the Bank of Montreal. The figures indicate even greater prosperity on the part of the bank than it experienced during the previous year. The profits enabled the Directors not only to pay the usual annual dividend of ten per cent., but to carry forward to the balance of profit and loss account the enormous sum of for years been the reliable trade barometer of the Dominion, the prosperity nual report furnish indisputable proof is a matter for general public rejoicing. since when this great financial institution flourishes, the whole country flourishes also. There was only one exception to the general rule of prosperity in Canada during the year that ended on April 30th, and this was in the lumber trade. Mr. Clouston, the General Manager, in his interesting address, ascribed the unsatisfactory condition of this industry to the overstocked state of foreign markets, to the cessation of the demand In the United States, and the failure of Canad'an lumbermen to limit sufficient ly their cut during the year. In every other field of industry enhanced trade was noted, particularly in farm products.

Mr. Clouston expressed the opinion that the action of the government in reducing the rate of interest in the Government Savings Bank to 24 per cent was 'a wise and a businesslike" step. Alluding to the war between Spain and the United States he pointed out that up to the time war seemed inevitable the rate for call money in the United States ruled low, and even when war broke out it only advanced to firmness for a short time, as the credit balances established ten months in favor of the United States amounted to the enormous sum of \$514,. 000,000, whereas in no previous full fiscal year in its history had they attain consured, because he claims to be a

coffers of the treasury, drained by the spiritual sensibilities of such of its read expense of the war, will have on the era as hold Cornetianity in reverence as market.

As to the prospects for Canadian trade in the current year, Mr. Clouston's proves that the Board had no desire to | tone was, we are glad to observe, one of reduce Mr. Sharkey's salary, but simply | confidence in a continuance of the progress that was made in the past one.

HELP FOR THE OLD LAND.

Ottawa has taken prompt action in starting a fund for the suffering peasants in Ireland. At a public meeting called by and presided over by Mayor Bingham a few days ago \$350 was collected. This, of course, is but a begin ing; but it is a very good one. It is time that Montreal took some practical steps in the same direction. Mayor Prefontaine would, we feel sure, be quite as willing to call a public meeting as was Mayor Bingham. A large and influential committee could be appointed at the meeting for the purpose of collecting subscriptions. We have already dwelt upon the urgent necessity that ex ists for immediate financial assistance. All that we would now say would be; remember the old motto, that he gives twice who gives promptly.

FATHER STRUBBE'S JUBILEE.

The spiritual power of the pastor is ever reflected in the religious condition of his flock; and, judged by this standard, the Rev. Father Strubbe, C.SS.R., of St. Ann's, in this city, amply deserved all the praises which were spoken about him by his parishioners on the occasion of the celebration by him on Tuesday evening of the silver jubilee of his life as a priest. A full report of these interesting proceedings will be found in another part of the TRUE WITNESS. Father Strubbe has been with us since 1884, when he came here from Belgium, with the Rev. Father Catulle and three other Redemptorist priests, to take charge of St. Ann's parish. Of that devoted little band of five zealous priests he alone remains now in Montreal. He was born in the city of Bruges, Belgium, half a century ago. After finishing his elementary studies he entered the seminary of Roulers, where he studied philosophy, and where, it may be of interest to add, he first made the acquaintance of Father Catulle. He was ordained at the Semi nary of Bruges on June 7, 1873, by Bishop Faict. Shortly afterwards he was appointed Master of Discipline in the Catholic College of Thielt, of which he was, a little later, promoted to be Principal, a responsible position which he filled with distinction for nine years. That missionary spirit, of which we in Montreal and those who belong to other dieceses in this Province have for years known the strength and the fruitfulness, had already begun to influence his thoughts and make a claim upon his activities; and he left the academical halls of the Tnielt College and joined the well known Order of the Most Holy Redeemer. This was in 1882. Next year he took the vows of the Order, and the

year following he came to Montreal. As a pastor, Father Strubbe has been a model of zeal, energy and administrative capacity. The good work he has performed in St. Ann's has entailed labors and sacrifices and cares of which he himself and his Divine Master are alone aware, for, with all his energy, he is ever unassuming and unostentatious. We see the wonderful result of his work in the practical Catholic lives of the people of St. Ann's parish, in the high moral plane on which its young men move, and the noble ambition which animates so many of them-an ambition generated by the enthusiasm which he so readily communicates to othersand in the temperance movement which has taken such a firm hold upon the parish. As a preacher, a temperance apostle, or a missioner, his discourses are always marked by that highest and most inspiring kind of elequence which is born of sincerity and zeal. The esteem and admiration in which he is held by his Irish parishioners is greatly enhanced by the fact that in all matters concerning the interests of their nationality, whether as Irish-Canadians or as members of a race whose motherland is struggling to befree, Father Strubbe has shown himself to be more Irish than the Irish themselves.

THE NEW YORK HERALD'S

EDITORIAL SERMONS. One of the new "features" of the New York Herald is the publication in its Sunday edition of an editorial sermon, signed "George H. Hepworth." The management of the Herald have not stated whether the editorial sermon was amuse, or to edify the readers of that merely as an attraction. If this be the case the Herald deserves severe condemnation for both trifling and trafficking in religion; and the writer of the articles should be still more severely

nominal though it remains to be seen have so far served is to amuse the what effect the replenishing of the scoffer at religion, and to shock the a religion founded by the Son of God. He speaks of the Deity in terms so familiar and, at the same time, ridiculous, as to border upon blasphemy; and, instead of rising to clear ideas of religion, he sinks to the use of vague and senseless phrases which are calculated only to obfuscate the readers.

Here is a sample phrase of his from the Herald of last Sunday: "God is a spiritually tangible presence to be daily consulted as you would consult your best friend." He might just as weil have said 'to be consulted like your lawyer." The statement is meaningless where it is not irreverent. Again he says: "You are like a ship sailing in a dense fog. Your compass is broken." Now, fug does not break a compass. The ship sailing in a fog finds the compass to be of great service. Then he delivers himself thus:

"I know that I am telling you about very hard truth, but in spite of its hardness it is the truth. If things are bad they are made worse by brooding over them, and they can be made better by facing them, in the proper spirit. In my opinion that is religion. That is

what the Christ came to teach us." No doubt Mr. Hepworth believes that he has succeeded here in putting religion into a nutshell. "In my opinion." he says. But what is his opinion worth on the question of religion or of what Christ came to teach us? Another sermoneditorial writer might say, in his or inion, Mr. Hepworth's opinion about religion was wrong. And he would have as much right to his opinion. The man or woman who would accept as a religi. ous truth Mr. Hepworth's opinion would certainly be like a snip sailing in a dense fog that never litted.

The trouble with Protestants is that they can never be induced to dissociate their private judgment from religious truth. They think their own individual convictions must necessarily be true. This is why so many l'rotestant sects and sub-sects exist.

LORD SALISBURY'S "MANACLES AND

Mr. C. R. Devlin, the Chief Dominion Immigration Commissioner to Ireland, has written a letter of remonstrance to the Evening Telegraph, of Dublin, because that newspaper had attacked Lord Salisbury for treating the sad conditions which prevail in several parts of Ireland with the insulting policy of "Manacles and Manitoba." Mr. Devlin very prop erly and effectively objected to the connection sought to be made between Manacles and our great prairie province.

In the course of his letter he says:

"It would be difficult indeed to throw more odium upon a country than to link its name with the word manacles. There are many hundreds and perhaps thousands of our countrymen in Manitoba who have established there happy homes. If I mistake not, many of them proceeded thither as a result of an erudite article which was written in the Freeman's Journal by the late, ! Archbishop Lynch of Teronto. And although you speak of 'Manacles and Manitoba' in the one breath, I am not aware of the thousands of Irishmen living in Mani toba having returned - no, not one has returned. More than that, it is a fact that leading Catholic societies in Manı toba, north and west territories of Canada, zealous priest, with the full approbation of their bishops, are making strenuous efforts to induce those of their faith to take up the marvellously fertile lands of Manitoba and the North-West Territories in preference to settlement in the larger cities and towns. Elsewhere in the same issue of your paper you deplore the fact that so many young Irishmen enlist in the English army; you tell them, bad as emigration is, rather than enlist better for them to go to the States. If you added "or to Canada," how grateful we would feel! Just now the States do not seek population, whereas Canada does; the States place many difficulties in the way of the intending settler, Canada does not. And, after all. Canada is a fair field for the Irish Catholic. He may there aspire to any position. The strength and influence of the | turned bright scholarly men into drivel- | younger members seem to have appre-Irish people of Canada must be counted with in the formation of governments."It would be a matter for general outcry were the Dominion Cabinet formed without an Irish Catholic. Just now the Premier of Canada is a Roman Catholic French Canadian, and two of his colleagues, the Secretary of State and the Solicitor General, are Irish Catholics. The Minister of Public Works for Ontario is one; so is the Honourable Dr. Guerin, of the Quebec Government, and so on. In Canada you ; will find your countrymen on the Bench, and indeed occupying leading positions in every branch and work of life, distinguished in the liberal professions, at the top of the ladder in trade, commerce, science, agriculture, arts, etc. I mention all this

States or any on the face of the globe. Of course I have laid particular stress in abolished; and tread mill and crank regard to Irish Catholics!

The Evening Telegraph, commenting editorially on Mr. Devlin's letter, makes the following very sensible remarks, which, coming from so influential a journal, must have a powerful effect upon intending immigrants from Ireland belonging to the Catholic faith:

"The Canadian Commissioner, who

writes us an interesting letter to-day on the subject of a recent article, in which we referred to Lord Salisbury's policy of Manacles and Manitoba,' rather misunderstands the purport of our observations. We intended to denounce the twin remedy of coercion and emigration as a means of settling the Irish question, and not in any way to depreciate Canada as a field for the Irish imigrant. The phrase 'Minacles and Manitoba has unfortunately come to be regarded as briefly descriptive of Lord Salisbury's famous policy, but our correspondent may feel assured that alliterations had in the matter of athletics. They seem a good deal more to do with the birth of that phrase than any in divers directions by every passing hostility to Manitoba or to Canada as a whole. On the contrasy we quite belive that at the present moment Canada is a much better field for the Irish emi grant than the United States. Of the play for popularity, and seek in a small treatment of our people in the Dominion we have nothing to say that is not praise. ful. As Mr. Devlin says, Irish Catholics have there risen to higher positions, and the fact that three Catholics, two of them Irish, are members of the present Canadian Government is a proof of that fact. Indeed, as regards the high positions of State, the Irish have been more favored on Canada than in the States, and far be it from us to say anything which might be construed as an obstruction to the work of Mr. Devlin in trying t secure as large a proportion as possible of Irish emigrants for the Dominion. We would prefer our people to stay at home altogether, but if they will not or cannot stay, we are convinced that as warm a welcome, and as good, if not better, prospects await them in Canada as in any part of the globe.'.

One of the most glaring cruelties that has ever defaced the escutcheon of the British Army was the practice of flogging. Men who had gone through the fire of urderous Badajos, who stayed stolidly in aquare at Quatre Bras, while thunderous columns of steel clad cavalry were launched against them, men who car to disturb people in the evenings climbed the heights of Alma in face of a frightful tire, men who made heroes of themselves in the death pit of Balaciava -men on whose memories honors are cast now with an unstinting hand—these men who were making an Empire were dian above all things, and the teams subject to the lash for the slightest playing represent the towns or cities breach of discipline or at the caprice of | whose names they bear. They play for

The brutal custom is abolished now and to whom is the credit due? To the late lamented Charles Stewart Parnell and his lieutenants, whose grasp of the bounds of freedom and humanity were | Americans, uproarious rooters and obnot confined to their own country. To sequious newspaper writers will have Parnell the British soldier has right to been forgotten. be thankful. And now again suffering if even erring humanity will have arother opportunity to bless the fact that Irishmen have still some scope even in the Imperial Parliament.

the most dispicable, the most cruel, the home. It is not last Saturday's game to most degrading system of punishment is | which particular reference now is desirat present in vogue in the English able. prisons. It is not here desired to express any sympathy for the criminal. For the ordinary offender who may only be legally a criminal the lack of liberty, the mere confinement in nearly all cases would suffice. We are not speaking of breach and roused a public enthusiasm the class which modern scientists and psychologists generalize as "degenerates." But the English prison system. from its mere methods, tends to pervert a mere offender into a "degenerate" criminal.

It is the recognition of this fact that has brought about amendments to the Prisons' Bill in the House of Commons by Mr. Michael Davitt, and here again, following in the footsteps of Mr. Parnell, struggle by their French Canadian will the British public have reason friends. As far as senior honors are conto thank an Irish member for the allevia- | cerned, the English element seems to be tion of an official abuse, which in the enjoying that much lauded sentiment of past has made erring men infamous and "splendid isolation." Some of the ling imbeciles. On this question an ciated the fact, and, in preference to Irish exchange says:-

"Instead of the tinkering amendments at first contemplated, which left the root of the evil absolutely untouched, the reforms now proposed amount practically to a complete revolution in the present degrading and inhuman system. The new rules which the Home Secretary is drafting cannot be ready for some time, but the recomm ndations of the Grand Committee on Law, who have the Bill now before them, leave no doubt | Dame at nine a.m., and the route of the ed \$300,000,000. At present the rate for minister of religion. The only purpose seeking a home outside his own country torture on the plank bed will be reduced; square; back to the Ohuroh of Notre ment on one of the dredges at the same | call money in the United States is merely | these sermon editorials in the Herald | at least as fair a field as the United the abourd obligation of secrecy will be Dame.

considerably relaxed, if not altogether labor will be done away with in so far at any rate as they are unproductive These innovations, if not the maximum of what is desired, will undoubtedly go a very long way to mitigating the useless severity of the present barbarous and demoralizing system. For this service the public of the United Kingdom are in the most part indebted to the Irish members."

But, better than all this, their mannocd, their self-respect, will not be ground out of them to the hideous monotone of a useless treadmill or the frightful silence of the dungeon, that excludes God's light and makes a maniac of a man.

OUR NATIONAL GAME.

It is difficult to understand the volstile nature of some of the writers on the daily press who propose to educate the public up to the proper way of thinking like feathers of dandelion blown about breeze. There is nothing permanent or tangible or consistent in the dandelion's fluffy white head any more than there is in the heads of the people whose writings measure to attain this end by belittling the national game, which for so many years has been held in the first place in Canada's athletic heart by the Shamrock

Lacrosse Club. Every opportunity is taken to point out the fact that the Montreal Baseball Club is a thing of beauty, but even the sporting writers doubt very much whether it is going to be a joy forever. Wny, in the first place, should it be called a Montreal Club? An evening contemporary redundantly delights in speaking of "our own Dooley." Mr. Dooley, no doubt, is a very estimable person, a nice conversationalist, a good baseball player and all that; but he is not a Montreal man. Messrs. Jacklitz. Smith, Shearon, Souders, Miner, are also good men and true, but their names are not to be found in a Montreal directory any more than the rest of the players. PRISON REFORM IN ENGLAND. | Not a single player is a native or resident of Montreal except during the playing season, and in the face of this good people are called upon to become enthusiastic and cheer for Montreal, when there is not a Montrealer in the whole aggregation!

> The fact that a stock company sends an inharmonious band harnessed to a street seems all that is necessary to make hase. ball "go." It is a pitiable comment on the good sense of our journalists.

> On the other hand, lacrosse is dis. tinctly our national game. It is Canaan innate love of the game, not for a stock company; they are the beat exponents of its great beauties in the world, and they will have a following when new-fangled rounders, imported

The lacrosse match of last Saturday did not have an unexpected ending, for during many years past the Toronto Lacrosse Club has not been a drawing card in Montreal, and their playing strength Next to flogging in the army and navy, seems to be greatly developed when at

> It is the great interest suddenly taken by our French-Canadian citizens in the game that is referred to. While Toronto was a known quantity of little interest, the Nationals have sprung into the in quarters where previously lacrosse has seldom been heard of.

> With the National defeat of Cornwall the status of the French-Canadian team was established. The English element some years ago had not the nerve to continue the struggle in the face of acknowledging great difficulties. The Shamrocks neld on with the tenacity of bulldogs, and now they are joined in the playing no lacrosse at all, formed a three-cornered intermediate league.

All of which goes to show that lacrosse is the country's game, that interjections of other games are merely spasmodic, and that lacrosse will prosper when baseball will be as extinct as a dead dodo.

The annual procession of Corpus Christi will take place to-morrow. The procession will leave the Church of Notre that in future prison life will be far dif- procession will be as follows: Through ferent from what it has been in the past | Place d'Armes square and hill, St. Ur--more humane in character, and more | bain, Dorchester, St. Alexander and Labeneficial and more permanent in result. gauchetiere streets to St. Patrick's AND As a result of the many reforms to be! Church, thence through Lagauchettere introduced, the convicts will not only street, Beaver Hall Hill, Victoria square, to show that Canada offers to the man have better food, but their period of St. James street and Place d'Armes

%%%%%%%%%%%% Cur Observer.

The Philadelphia Times, discussing the probable disposition of the Phillipine exchanged with England for Ireland. How does that appeal to those who are so frantically crying for an alliance between Great Britain and the United States?

The gentlemen who have charge of the civic garbage department would confer land, in January, 1799, the union of the a great favor to thousands of people if kingdoms has best tended to improve they would only order the drivers of the removal waggons to walk their horses. These men always make it a point to drive along Sherbrooke and other quiet residential atrects at breakneck speed. and as they always travel in large divisions, the noise is something terrific and is far from enjoyable to people who desire quiet after the night has fallen.

Mrs. Madeline Vinton Duhlgren, widow of the late Admiral Dahlgren, and a well known Catholic writer, died recently at her home in Washington, D.C., aged sixty-three years. Mrs. Dahlgren was born at Gallipolis, O., but was identified with Washington for a long time. In 1859 she published poems and sketches under the pen name of "Corinne." active enemy of the scheme. She drew president of the Ladies' Catholic Mis sionary Society. In addition to writing a number of well known books, Mrs. Chambran's "Executive Power," and from the Spanish Donose Cortes' "Cath" olicism, Liberalism and Socialism," for which she received the thanks of Pope Pius IX.

The constant repetition of the word Morro, as applied to the forts in Cuba, has confused many persons, and now it has been learned that there are several forts of that name on the island. The word confined almost exclusively to the Spaniards. In the dictionary the word 'morro' is defined as anything that is r and or 'a prominent overhanging lip.' The Spaniards always describe a negro plied to the castles or fortresses in Cubs the word is to be taken in the same significance it possesses when applied to a they project just as the protruding lips do. The word is always spelled with two r's. The word moro is said to mean 'moorish, belonging to the Moors.' In a jocular style it is applied to wine not mixed with water. It also means as a noun a Moor or a native of Africa. It is also used in Cuba to designate a particular kind of horse collar.

In a sermon last Sunday night in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Dr. Lyman Abbott spoke about the Hispana Amerioan trouble, and after discussing several features of the struggle said:

'I have no fear of the Roman Catholic Church. And I do not want to be misunderstood on this point. That Church is not a persecuting Church. Religious liberty as as safe in the hands American Protestants.

Now, really this is very kind of the reverend gentleman. But, kindly pardon the advice, do you not think that a little originality would add much to your discourses, dear doctor? There is nothing at all new in your discoveries. The facts were old long ere you were young.

33 At the annual meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge, held recently in Ottawa, Grand Master N. Clarke Wallace adcall themselves, and, after the usual preamble, said:

"The year in which we are met is the centenary of the abortive Irish rebellion of 1798. It would, doubtless, be deemed bad taste in some quarters were I to allude at any length to that unhappy event, in the course of which it is calcu-lated no fewer than 70,000 persons perished, either in the field by military execution, or by popular vengeance, of whom 50,000 were insurgents. It was in May one hundred years ago that the rebellion broke out, and the autumn was well advanced before its complete suppression, the most important conflicts being those of Arklow, Ross and Vinegar Hill. I may be, however, allowed to say that throughout this unfortunate strife the Orangemen of Ireland, as upon so many other occasions, rendere | signal service to the cause of the Empire, attesting their The Church is making great strides in

blessings of individual liberty and elec toral rights, it is strange to read that, of the 300 members who composed the Parliament of Ireland, 200 were returned by individuals, that 40 or 50 were re turned by ten persons, and that several of the borougns had no resident elector at all. Equal rights, and popular liber ty, as understood in our day, were then unknown, and yet, looking back in the light of a century of experience, who can truthfully assert that the union of Islands, suggested that they might be Ireland with Great Britain for legislative purposes, which grew out of the re bellion, has not produced a degree of material development and prosperity to the people of that island commensurate with their highest happiness. Nor, looking down the vists of the last hundred years, can it be doubted that as re co mended in the King's message to the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireand perpetuate a connection essential for their common security, and to augment and consolidate the strength, power and resources of the British Em-

Can Clarke Wallace truth'ully assert

that the Union has resulted in prosperity and happiness for Ireland? If he can. he may be able to explain the many fluctuations in the population between 1791 and 1815, after which the British Government was so busy abroad that they gave Ireland a breatning spell, and the population grew to 8,196 579 in 1841, and then dropped to 5,159,839 at the last census, so that in a period extending over a century the increase in popula tian amounted to only 953,237. In addition, the latest returns show a slow but When the movement for the recognition | steady decrease. It has always occurred of woman suffrage was begun in 1870 to us that prosperity and happiness and continued until 1873, she was a would tend to an increase of the populastrong opponent of it, and proved a most | tion rather than otherwise- A fallacy of ours, perhaps, or it may be that the pecup a petition against the movement and | ple have not been given sufficient time presented it to Congress. She was one to witness the beautiful workings of the of the founders of the Washington Liter | system and have not been educated to its ary Society and was for many years merits. If Ireland was so happy and prosperous, why did so many people come to America, where there are now as many Irishmen as there are in Ire Dahlgren also translated from the French land. Are Irishmen so peculiarly Montalembert's "Pius IX." and De | minded that they turn their backs on prosperity? No, the truth is that there is no prosperity and but little happiness in Ireland. It is one thing to be in the most liberally governed country in the world and talk of happiness and prosperity and another to be in the most dowtrodden, famine-ridden island on the face of the earth and find this happiness and prosperity. Probably Mr. Wallace is not aware that there is famine and actual starvation in many districts of is one little used by the Spaniards and is Ireland. Perhaps, though, he is, and looks upon it as a sign of prosperity. In New York and elsewhere in the United States there are subscription lists for an 'Irish Famine Fund.' I have seen communications from many people in Ire mouth as 'morro' from the projecting land, in which they attest to all that has lips. The word is also applied to a cut, been said of the terrible distress in the but in this sense it is taken to refer to Emerald Isle. It is a decidedly strange the purring of the animal. When approsperity that moves a people to write memorial for presentation to the President of the United States, setting forth that they are starving, and asking negro's mouth. These defences are that he use his good offices to alleviate usually perched on heights, over which in some manner their sufferings. Such prosperity is most remarkable.

C. J. H.

A complaint has reached the TRUE WITNESS that a nurse of many years experience in one of our city hospitals greatly depressed a female patient recently by telling her that the affliction for which she was about to undergo an operation was "the worst case she had known during her long connection with the hospital. In those days when 'trained nurses" have become a sort of fad care should surely be taken to warn them against saying anything of a depressing or discouraging nature to their patients. Hospital nurses who grow callous with years of proximity to physical suffering, or who do not realize the of American Catholics as in those of effects of cheerful and of depressing words upon the sufferers, should be immediately replaced by others better qualified for so important a position.

Not a few of our patrons make it a rule to insist upon a discount for cash payments. An English Journal relates the following incident in the career of Mr. Gladstone, who was a stickler for discount:- Not many years ago Mr. Gladstone went to the Row, and, entering the shop of a well-known publisher, endressed the brethern, or whatever they quired for a book he wanted. On receiving it he demanded the full discount. whereupon the assistant who served him, not knowing in the least who his customer was, asked him if he was in the trade. Mr. Gladstone said he was not, and, being told that that being so he could not have the discount, enquired for a shop where he would obtain the discount he wanted, and straightway left to seek it there.

> We notice that several of our contemporaries frequently write of "Catholicism." What dothey mean by this "ism?" If they mean "The Church "they ought to say so, and not try to connect it with any "isme."

cause of the Empire, attesting their The Church is making great strides in loyalty to the throne by innumerable England. The official returns for 1897 deeds of valor, self-sacrifice and devotions The progress of popular government since that day has been truly mar, it has Church during the year and 1 050 vellous. To us who enjoy so fully the persons in the diocese of Salford.

Celebration on Saturday, June 27.

Meeting Held at the Young Irishmen's L. & B. Hall--Two Communications from the Secretary of the Executive in Charge of the Arrangements -- A Circular from the A. O. H. County Beard--The Route of the Procession.

In the far Antipodes the spirit of the men whose names are emblazoned imperishably on the banner of Irish history still lives. It springs perennially from a fountain of patriotism. The blood of the sons and grandsons is impregnated with the same grand idea. In Sydney, N.S.W., the centenary of the Rebellion of '98 was celebrated three weeks ago. The remains of Michael Dwyer, the exiled Wicklow leader, who died in New South Wales in 1825, and also the coffin of his wife, were raised from their original burial place, and removed to St. Mark's Cathedral. And thus it is the world over that all of us "dare speak of '98."

The Young Irishmen's L & B. Associa tion is always in the front rank in every patriotic movement. On Wednesday evening a meeting was held at their hall, to which a public invitation had been issued in the columns of the press, calling upon all young Irishmen in Montreal to attend.

The meeting was a most successful one and resulted in the formation of a '98 club to assist at the great demonstration on the 27th inst. in conjunction with the Association. Mr. Richard Burke, president of the organization, ce cupied the chair.

Speeches were delivered by Mr. E B Devlin, B.C.L., Mr. J. Corran, Mr. W. Rawley, President County Board, A O H. and Mr. E. Reynolds, Provincial President of the AO.H., who addressed the gathering, and Mr. E. Halley, Mr. Carroll Ryan, Mr. J. J. F. ley, Mr. M J. Power, During the evening Messrs Howard and Chambers contributed songs and recita-

A meeting of the '98 club for the pur pose of perfecting arrangements for the celebration will be held on Monday

THE County Board of the A.O.H has issued the following circular of invitation fir a meeting to be held at St. Ann's Hall to morrow afternoon. It is of the utm st importance that all Irish Cana dians should support the manly endeavors of the Hibernians and other Societies to fittingly commemorate in Mont real the great centerary of '98.

You are specially invited to attend a meeting of the '98 sympathizers under the auspices of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, of the County of Hochelaga on Sanday, June 12th, in the St. Ann's

You are recognized by us as one who has always manifested a deep interest in propagating unity and harmony among our race and creed in this city. We, therefore, hope that your presence on the above occasion will exempli y your sincerity in the present movement as one who recognizes no class distinction in commemorating the heroes of '98. The masses are in perfect accord with this memorable event, and we hope that those whom we honor with an invitation, and whom we have looked upon as our leaders in the past, will not fail to honor us by their presence at this important meeting, so that your influence and social status among our people will tend to make the 26th June demonstration one of the most important events in the history of our race in Canada in bringing the desired unity which should pre vail among our people.

JAMES MCIVER, Cunty Secretary, 329 St. Antoine Street. WILLIAM RAWLEY,

County President, We have received the following communication from Mr. B. Feeney, Cor.-Sec. of the '98 Centenary Committee,

which speaks for itself :---

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS: Sir,-At the regular meeting of the '98 Centenary Delegates, the various com mittees brought in very encouraging reports. Communications from many outside organizations and societies asking for information were read, and the corresponding secretary ordered to furnish all necessary information. A resolution was passed that all information to the Press should have the signature of the corresponding secretary; that no individual delegate is authorized to give to the Press misleading news, as has been done by some mysterious person. The route of the procession decided upon for the grand demonstration, June 26, is as follows: Assemble on the Haymarket

Park Avenue to Exhibition Grounds. B FEENEY. Cor. Sec. '98 Centenary Committee. Montreal, June 8th, 1898.

Square, to start at 2 pm., by way of

William, Colborne, Wellington, McCord,

Notre Dame, St. Lawrence St. Catherine,

CONVENTION OF IRISH NATIONAL AND CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

To the Irish Citizens, Greeting,-The Executive Committee, in whom are intrusted the carrying out of the arrangements of the '98-Centerary of June-26th, 18)8, in accordance with resolution | Stone Room.—The Misses Conway.

passed by the Irish National and Catholic Societies assembled in convention on the 5th day of June to commemorate the heroes of that eventful epoch, '98, who had every quality calculated to win the hearts of the Irish people by their generous warm hearted nature and undannted courage, and, above all, their ardent patriotism, combined to render them the beau ideal of Irish leaders.

tric spark of patriotism and unconquerable love of Irish Liberty should be con-

ducted through the martyrdom of those

heroes who have offered their lives on the altar of liberty for their country's sake, from the land of our forefathers to this our adopted country. We, who are here to perform this duty of patriotism, have all of us long ago received it from our fathers, to cherish their names, virtues and heroic self sacrifice displayed by them in their opposition to the injurious, insulting, ruinous and hated measures exercised through the Penal Code against the Catholics of Ireland. We therefore appeal to the Irish and Catholic people of Canada, and their descendants, to make the demonstration of the '98 insurrection, to be held on Sunday, 26th June, one of the eventful periods in the history of the Irish race in Canada, by your appearance in the parade from Haymarket Square to the Exhibition Grounds, where we resolve ourselves into a mass meeting, where some of the ablest Irish and French peakers from home and abroad will expatiate on the valor of those heroes who appeared on the scene of that sad but glorious period. B. FEENEY,

Cor. Sec. '98 Centenary. MONTREAL, June 5th, 1898.

Organized in Aid of the High School Building Fund.

A Most Successful Social Function, at Which Thousands of the Parishioners of the English-Speaking Catholic Parishes Assist--To Close on Tuesday Next.

There has been many celebrated lawn partice and many of them have had pare Downey. ticular bearing on very important historical events; but here in our own way we have had a lawn party, which, if not actually rivalling in magnificence simifur events of days past, had certainly in view an object of greater good.

One of these unique, and what has proved to be the most successful of social functions organized in Catholic circles of Montreal for many years, is the St. Patrick's Lawn Party, which opened on Monday evening last, on the grounds west of St. Patrick's Church, with entrance on Dirchester street, near the Presbytery.

The object of the undertaking is to as sist the project of the High School for English speaking Catholic boys. The TRUE WITNESS has long been an ardent advecate of this most meritorious and most needed institution.

Every immaginable form of amusement is served up under neatly arranged water-proof tents for the enjoyment of the patrons of the Lawn Party, from the old-fashioned Cake Walk of the negro fairs-with its modern improvementsto the electric and up to date transports tion facilities between Chicago and Montreal.

A feature, and it may be said a most attractive one, is the publication of a journal under the very appropriate title of "The Gleaner." It contains interesting selections and several ably written articles on education from the stand. point of English speaking Catholics.

The encouragement shown to the enthusiastic promoters of the affair on the opening night was continued during the week, and it is expected that Monday and Tuesday of the coming week, the closing evenings of the Lawn Party, will be as well patronized.

The undertaking has done great service in the interest of the High School project, as well as in the direction of nor. bringing Catholics of the various parishes into closer social intercourse, and inspiring them with the worthy ambition of establishing institutions of their own.

It is rumored that at least one or two fair parisbioners of one of the Irish parishes will shortly be led to the altar by two gallant members of the Knights of Columbus, whose presence was so conspicuous near the ice-cream freezer, and whose chivalrous gallantry at many of the booths would make Don Quixote green with envy in his palmiest days.

The following are the names of the ladies of the Board of Management and Committees:-

Ladies' Committee.

Lady Hingston, Mrs. Menzies, Mrs. John McCrory, Miss Durragh.

GENERAL REFRESHMENTS-Mrs. Mencies, Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Ireland. ICE CREAM AND CAKE. - Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs Loye.

CIGARS AND SOFT DRINKS-Mrs. John McCrory, Mrs. P. McCrory. CANDY AND FRUIT-Mrs. Boud, Miss. Coleman. ICE CREAM PARLOB-Mrs. Jos. McCrory,

Mrs. Nicholson.

Heaven saw fit to ordain that the elec-

Neat, Nobby

Styles,



We have a very fine, choice assortment of high class Suits, the finest imported. We would be pleased to show them, in Sailor Suits. Knee Pants, very nicely trimmed, also a good assortment of Boys' School Suits. Boys' Sailor Straw Hats. Tam o' Shanter Sailors, Scotch Caps, Tweed Caps, Washing Sailor Collars, Windsor Ties, Strong Double Knee Stockings, Boys' Boots, etc.

Our prices are the lowest for the quality of the goods. Mothers are invited to are mine our stock

Allan's 2299 St. Catherine Street.

FLOWERS -- Mrs. P. S. Doyle, Miss Feron. GUESSERS' BOOTH-Mrs. James, Mrs. Love, Mrs. Kelly. GRAB BAG-Misses Farrell and Mad-

MAZE-Mrs. Harding. GRAMAPHONE -Mrs. Costigan, Mrs

OPTICAL BUUSION -- Mrs. T. Collins.

Trip to Chicago -- Mrs. C. O'Brien. SHOOTING GALLERY-Mrs. Duffey, Miss McGratn. Mrs. M. Eagan.

CLOAK ROOM-Miss McCurragh, Miss

Box Office, Amusement Hall.

Mrs. P. McDermott.

AM, SI MENT HAD . Assisting Mrs. P. McDermott, her six ter, Mrs. John Feron, and Miss L. Cox.

LADY ASSISTANTS.

TRIP TO CHICAGO.

Assisting Mes. C. O'Brien, the Misses O'Brien, Doyle, Aity, Smith, Hoolanan and McCallum.

CPTICAL ULIUSION.

"Assisting Mrs. T. Collins, the Misses Collins, Tribey, Scanlan, Wright, Donovan, Cuddy.

FLOWER BOOTH.

GRAD BAG BOOTH. Assisting Miss K. Farrell and Mrs. Dick, the Misses Huber, Huly, Nash, Flannigan, Morton and O'Brien.

CIGARS AND SOFT DRINKS. Assisting Mrs. John and Mrs. P. Mc-Crory, the Misses K. McCrory, D. Mc-Crory, Williams and Kavanagh.

GENERAL REFRESHMENTS. Assisting Mrs. Menzies, Mrs. Burns,

Mrs Ireland and Mrs. Nicholson, the Misses Menzies, Butter and Burns.

ICE CREAM AND CAKE.

Assisting Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Loye, the Misses Reynolds, Misses Maloney, Ward, Smythe, K. and M. Hanley and Neville.

REFRESHMENT PARLORS.

Assisting Mrs. Jos. McCrory, the Misses Manning, Pigeon, K. and M. Mullin, Minnie McCrory, Sullivan, Flannigan, Gougeon, Sharp, O'Connor, McMahon. Kiely, Murphy, Selby, Conway and Kearney.

CANDY AND FRUIT.

Assisting Mrs. Boud and Miss Cole man, Mrs. Murphy and the Misses Milloy, Collins, Scullion, the Misses Madden, Misses Moffit and the Misses O'Con-

GUESSERS' BOOTH.

Assisting Mrs. James, Mrs. Love and Mrs. Kelly, the Misses Love, Sexton, Webster, McAndrew, Kearney, Scanian, Mullarky, Durack.

CINEMATOGRAPH.

Assisting Mrs. T. McKenna, Mrs. M. Eagan and Mrs. John Kavanagh, the Misses Mc Kenna and Doherty.

STORE ROOM. Assisting the Misses Conway, Miss Carroll and Miss L. Duly.

THE SOCIETIES ARE SCHOOLS.

"Few realize what educational advantages are to be enjoyed in the various local organizations of the fraternal societies," says the "Index," of Scranton, Pa. "Thousands of societies representing some general organization, hold meetings every week. Scarcely a village but has one or more societies of some kind holding at least one meeting a week. If properly conducted, each local organization will afford each of its members educational advantages of great value in themselves.

"Let us examine into this matter and Bee for ourselves what there is in it along the line of education, and for those whose actual school days are over. ".1st. There is a personal and special

watch one has at these meetings over his actions and his words. The tendency is for members to brush their clothes and make themselves appear presentable as a matter of personal pride. A habit of courteously greeting one another is instinctively formed, and with that comes the desire to oblige which leads a man to abstain for the time from any habit which he has reason to believe is distasteful to others,

" 2nd. The conduct of the official portion of the business brings into play faculties of the mind which is apt to result in quickening and brightening the mental machinery to the lasting CINEMATOGRAPH. -- Mrs. T. McKenna, Good of those affected. The investigations made in committee work, the thought bestowed upon books of accounts, the preparation and formulation of constitutions, by laws, programmes and forms, the conversations with fellow committeemen, the examination of records, books of reference and onferences with other committees, all give very useful play to faculties which might otherwise lie dormant, and so become weak and inert. All this gives practical faculties for brushing up in writing, in spelling, in grammar and composition.

3rd. The order of business affords Sach one, however humble, however inexperienced, the privilege of putting in practice the faculty of debate and extemporaneous speaking. The orderly conduct of the business opens the way for each member to take some part, and by so doing, take advantage of the educational advantages offered at every meeting.

" ith Parliamentary practice is a branch of learning which the most distinguished man in the land may study Assisting Mrs. P. S Doyle and Miss with becoming pride, and in every so-Feron, the Misses Tribey, Shannon, cuty meeting the humblest member may Wright, Feron, Cox and Mullarkey. help to put in practice the principles of help to put in practice the principles of parliamentary law, the mastering of which has made men great and worthy of honor in all civilized countries."

GIVE WHILE YOU HAVE IT.

It is wonderful how many benevolent men we find who have no money. They feel for the cause of Christ, for the necessities of the poor, for the welfare of the heathen and a thousand other good objects but really they have nothing that they cangive. They have lost so much and property has depreciated so greatly, that they are restricted, and cannot do as they would. But how was it when they had money? Then they used it for themselves and for their own advantage. When it is gone they are very willing to give it away, but while they had it, neither God nor man could loosen their grasp upon it. They proved themselves unfaithful stewards and have been put out of their stewardship. They have now the opportunity of being "faithful over a very few things," and if they are thus faithful the Lord can make them rulers over many things.

The lesson for us all to learn is to do good while we can do it; while our band is on the plow is the time to cut the furrow. To day we have the opportunity to do something for the Lord. It may be our last opportunity; it may be the only one. Let us do while we can do; let us give while we can give; let us work while we can work. The night cometh wherein no work can be done

Acute Rheumatism

Pains in the Foot and Limb-A Complete Cure Accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"For a number of years I was afflicted with acute rheumatism in my left side and all the way down my limb into my foot. I live five blocks from my work and had to stop and rest several times in going and coming. I could get no relief from my trouble and was on the point of giving up my job when I happened to hear of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I purchased a bottle of this medicine and a vial of Hood's Pills and began taking them. Before I had half finished them I was relieved and it was not long before I was completely cured. I never lose an opportunity to praise Hood's Sarsaparills, for my cure meant a great deal to me, as I have a family and must always be at my post." WILLIAM HASKEIT, yardman, Grand Trunk Railroad depot, Brantford, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the best in fact the Ope True Blood Purifica

Sold by all druggists. \$1, 31x 407.85

Hood's Pills ruly propered at the

manner.

NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

THE philosopher of the N.Y. Post in connection with the domestic concerns of this life, in dealing with the many aspects of the value of good cheer in the household, says:-

The very tone in which the head of a house says 'Good morning' has its effect on your breakfast. It can be made to convey an idea of good fellowship, of pleasure at meeting after the hours of darkness, and subtly suggest that the coffee is fragrant and the bacon crisp. On the other hand, his early greeting may be made after such a fashion that you health to ship the shell of your you heaitate to chip the shell of your egg lest you should find it far from that condition which our English cousins call 'new laid.'

carefulness about this morning greeting. Cordial welcome to the new day and its spoonful of ginger and the same amount possibilities, a sense of pleasure in gathering round the table, persevered in as a habit, strengthens the family unity. It is churlish not to extend this also to those who serve us; why should we not in sheets about half the depth of the sweeten their dull routine of labor by pans. Bake the cake in a hot oven, prowishing that this shall be a good morn ing for them as well as for ourselves?

In our material belongings we are scrupulous to keep the 'seamy side' concealed; why should we not see in this instinctive, universal habit an indication of late with five tablespoonfuls of sugar. what is wise in our mental and emotional Add three tablespoonfuls of boiling experiences? God knows the rents and rendings of our complex lives are often fire for several minutes until it is enough too harsh and deep to be concealed, but let us sedulously endeavor to hide that which mans and disfigures while it is yet trifling enough to be

trampled roadside, not a gaping hole dug with two heaping teaspoonfuls of soda out of the bosom of the earth, not a spot dissolved in it and boiled about a minfrom which a sod has been torn, not a grave that has been heaped with bare earth, but finds her laboring in sunshine and shower to restore the green mantle defaced by man and embroider it with flowers. Not a bare rock on which she does not lap a patch of tender moss; not a dying tree-trunk she does not beautfy

In concluding, he says, to ignore trifling annoyances, to avoid ultra fastidiousness, to condone human frailties, remembering whereof we are all made'; to think the east wind will 'go around to the south,' to believe that the darkest hour is just before dawn,' in a word, 'to make the best of things,' is to become a public benefactor, without profession of phil-

Servant Girl problem. It says:

fortable bedroom, warm and light. Have two beds in it if both domestics occupy one room. Very often the servants' room is a storehouse for old furniture. As human beings are governed greatly by externals, it is impossible to improve one's finer feelings and principles if one treats them as animals. Many house keepers allow the girls to sit in the dining room in the evening, and see that stock which were known to himself they have papers and magazines. This is not spoiling them, but makes a girl worth having respect herself and her position, and consequently her mistress.

It is customary to allow girls company one evening in the week, and it is wise not to interfere with the girls sitting up pepper. He told more things, but these occasionally as late as eleven o'clock. When one realizes that the evening is public, perhaps, ought to be grateful if the only time a girl has free from con | nothing worse than pumpkins or cayenne stant duty, it is hard to curtail that, and insist that servants should go up stairs at nine o'clock. Teach a girl to open the front door

with a pleasant though not familiar, manner. Nothing makes a better impression upon a visitor than a polite and cheerful servant. Do not allow too loud talking or heavy walking about the nouse, slamming doors, etc. All these noises are merely bad habits, not neces sary evils. A waitress should be careful of her hands, keeping the nails in order, etc., all of which is much in evidence when handing dishes to anyone. In a servant's former life such amenities were not dreamed of, and they must be taught by a patient, kindly mistress. If not kindly, all the patience in the world will not make a well trained girl but with kindness much may be accom plished with a rough diamond, but, as Mark Twein puts it, do not select "one so rough that you cannot find the dia mond" when looking for a girl to train. One week will prove, if the girl is will ing, appreciative, quick to catch on, with a fair memory, for forgetfulness is many a housekeeper's trial, and capable of training; if not, do not attempt the tack udtil a subject worthy of your efforts appears, and then may success crown your attempts.

This is my message to the women of America, says a woman, writing to the New York Tribune: Don't talk about the cruel Spaniards while you make graveyards of your heads for murdered birds whose little ones are starved to death that you may indulge in your cruel vanity. If we could have a phonograph of the poor little starving nestlings' cries for their dead mother resting on your headgear, perhaps you might | decked in this manner may not be inget tired of hearing their wails and quit buying birds.

A starving child and a starving nest-I ng are both pitiable objects.

A SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

field comes the nearest to it, but even is of the 'Wall of Troy' variety. Ansole suffes are an illustration of this
light will not oure advanced cases, but other good pattern is of green and fashion. A light blue dress, for instance, kentin time it will cure this disease. white.

FEW householders in this country understand the preparation of which so many German housekeepers says:excel, says an authority in the New York Tribune. They are apt to regard gingerbread as a cheap cake on which it in Paris, but beyond that trouble their is not worth while to spend much time

A well-made gingerbread is a much better cake on certain occasions than a fruit cake, and is quite superior to any cheap, coarsely made cupcake. A chocolate icing is especially nice on a There is much gained, by the way, in molasses sponge cake flavored with ginger. A delicious recipe for this cake the general kindliness of family life, by cup three quarters full of butter, a tabletecting it at the top and bottom if there is any danger of it burning. When the cake is done lift it carefully out and let it remain in the tirs until it is thoroughly cold. Ice it, if you wish, with the following icing:

Stir two squares of unsweetened chocowater, and stir the mixture over the smooth and glossy. Spread this icing on evenly when the cake is a little warm, and let the cake remain in the pan until cold. Then cut it into even squares, and when the icing is hard lift went and pleasant to human eyes, as far as it is possible for us to do so.

Nature just now is busy day and night with labor to this end. Not a bit of trampled roadside, not a ganing hole due.

Squares, and when the leing is hard lift them out. A good gingerbread to serve hot consists of one cup of butter stirred with two cups of molasses. Add an even tablespoonful of ginger and an even teaspoonful of salt. Sift over half a cup of flour, and pour over it a cup of milk trampled roadside, not a ganing hole due. ute. The moment the sods foams up in the molasses stir it vigorously. Add at once enough flour to make a batter as soft as it can be rolled out.

Roll it out about three curters of an inch thick. Bake it in sheets in a hot oven: serve hot, with coffee and cream or with frothed chocolate.

An American dietic teacher advises elderly people to abstain from the use of stimulating foods. The need is indicated by natural inclination on the part of persons after they have passed the age of fifty five to return to the simple foods of their childhood. Bread and milk, for example, is usually an esteemed diet by old people, and it is an excellent one. Another authority talking on longevity advises the free use of milk, but protests vigorously against too much bread, which to a person after sixty should be called the "staff of death" instead of that "of life."

A girl has a right to expect a com- Paper artificial teeth are now made in Germany. They are said to be not brittle, to retain their color, and to be lighter than china teeth, and they do not melt in the mouth.

> A grocer caught in a confidential mood by the reporter of a Philadelphia paper admitted that the adulterations of his would fill a small volume. A cheap brand of tomato catsup, he said, was fairly three fourths pumpkin, and the bite detected in cheap ginger snaps was produced, not by ginger, of which they are wholly free, but by cayenne two may be taken as a fair sample. The is used. It is the price, perhaps, that has to be paid for the convenience of ready made foods.

In a recent lecture at a gathering of matrons at New York, a physician, dwelling upon how to treat children's bruises, told of a simple method to sterilize a needle that was to be used to pick out a splinter or other foreign substance often jabbed into small boys' hands or knees through their reckless falling. If the needle is passed through an alcohol flame or boiling water, and used without touching the point with the fingers, it is safe. The average mother thinks if she uses a needle instead of a pin, she has conceded all that is required of her, but the surgeon, keen to the dangers of germ contamination, knows that a step fur-ther is necessary. The lecturer also spoke of the value in the mother's medicine chest of a little gutta-percha tissue such as every one who has had a tooth filled will recognize. This will be found to be of great service in covering any moist dressing of wounds, as it protects the clothing from the wet and also retains the moisture which it is needed to preserve in the dressing.

The New York Herald says :-- Would you take up the very latest idea? Then cover your bathroom walls, ceiling and floor, every inch of it, with oilclock. This is a plan that has aroused much enthusiasm, and the oilclothed bathroom is now exceedingly correct. Oilcloth is less expensive than tiling, and even easier to keep clean. It is made now adays in so many patterns that every one's tastes can be suited, and, though those that have never seen a bathroo clined to think so, a bathroom that from top to toe, as it were, is of oilcloth, is a very artistic affair. The oilcloth chosen should be of a pattern that closely resembles tiling, and it is the best to varnish it thoroughly. One of the prettiest designs in the market is of a white There is no such thing. Scott's Emul- ground with a blue figure. The border same color idea. Shaded mousseline de

the first of the f

An American writer in a paper deals understand the preparation of with the question of how the fashions those delicious gingerbreads in originate in the following manner. He

> Women as a rule note the change in fashions by pure intuition. They have a vague idea that the designs originate heads very little about the manner of

These 'fashions' they take to the large houses and dispose of the most striking where the lace skirt is lifted. of them for a few france and a 'Merci

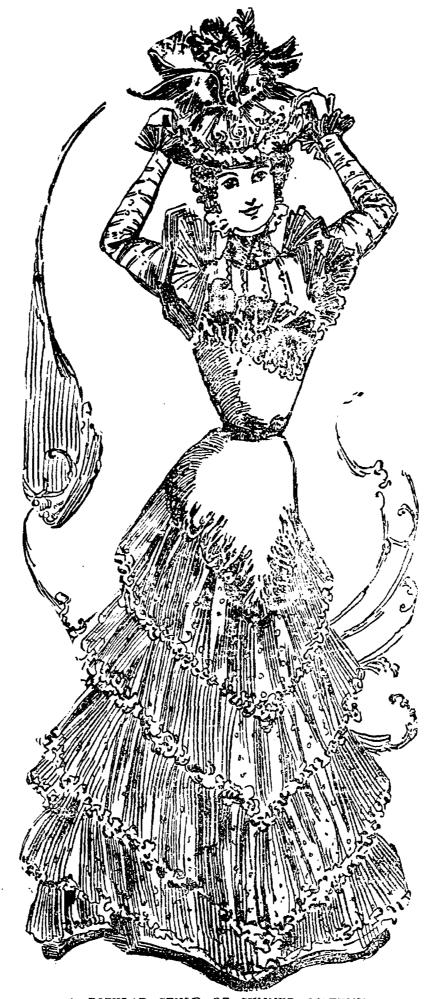
darker blue. Mauve and blue are perhaps the prettiest colors used in this

This model for a house gown may suggest to some one a nice way of using a lace skirt that may already be doing duty with one bodice. The model pre-sents a skirt of black net, embroidered with narrow black ribbon in the manner of Louis XV. festoons. A turquoise blue and black brocade makes the bodice, which is cut as a jacket in front and slopes away from the bust to the waistline, to form narrow tabs that reach to the hem of the skirt behind. A large bow of blue velvet closes the jacket at the bust, and chemisette and vest are of the net, embroidered to match the skirt.

The draped skirt seems to be more among a great many people that cheap things cannot be delicious, that like a great many other things that are cheap they must be inferior.

A wall-made gingar-read in the design of fashions are made by fabric. Heavy laces, either black or men in Paris, poor men dressmakers cream, are generally chosen; the skirt with ideas about women's clothes, but is cut with demi-train, and this is gracewith no money to carry out their ideas, fully drawn up on one side. A lovely who spend their time in the contraction of the more successful in lace than in any heavier men in Paris, poor men dressmakers cream, are generally chosen; the skirt with demi-train, and this is gracewith the specific contraction. son thinking out novelties for the trade. with jet embroidered blue velvet forming a yoke and emplècement on the left aide,

A fashionable gown for house wear is



A POPULAR STYLE OF SUMMER COSTUME

monsieur'-and there you have a style. | a white cloth, trimmed with black lace. These men dressmakers live from hand | One of this sort is made with attached to mouth mostly. After a prominent house buys their designs it has models made from them, retaining some and exporting some to America. Here women dressmakers copy and adapt while fashionable women like or dislike, but wear neverthel ss.

There are very few women designers, and this would seem another lucrative field of money making for clever women with inventive genius. When women spend so much time, thought and money on dress, it is to be supposed they would be the best ones to originate their own fashions, but up to date this is an unexplored field as far as they are concerned.

New examples of jackets and jacket basques present themselves every day. A fashionable finish is made by cutting the basques in round scallops, the scal lops growing more shallow but the basque pieces deeper toward the back. Indeed, basques are rarely finished the same length all around, and the bolero, short behind and cut in front with points that fall well below the waistline, remains a fashionable model.

Fancy revers are a conspicuous feature of most jackets. A novelty is to have them of colored silk, on which are sewed many rows of narrow ruchings of mous seline de soie in several shades of the same color; others are embroidered in gold threads or in ribbon in some strongly contrasting color. Buttons of the most elaborate description form an essential feature of these garments.

shades of the same color in a cos ume, hat and parasol acting as aids to the be your darkest -in this life. sole ruffles are an illustration of this fashion. A light blue dress, for instance, Toothache Stopped in Two Minutes, Witness. and when making purchases, may be trimmed by several shades of with Dr. Adams' Toothache Gum. 10c. mention the paper.

Suggest the second

flounce edged with black lace and trimmed with several lines of entredeux. The bodice is a blouse, with the lace arranged in rounded points and held by waistband of coral velvet.

The Donegal linens of everlasting wear, says the fashion oracle of the N. Y. Post, are made into stylish tailor costumes, plain, braid trimmed flounced finished with ruilles, bordered with linen, lace insertions, or with yoke, or vest and revers of white duck, the skirt completed by many bias rows of the linen piped with the duck. Vestings of lighter linens than that used for whole suits come in basket weaves in red green, écru. cream, etc.. with dots or lines of black, blue or dark brown. The Galatea frills are again made into cycling, boating and sea beach morning suits for women as well as children.

DO YOU READ

What people are saying about Hood's Sars parilla? It is curi g the worst cases of scrotula, dyspepsia, rheumatism and all forms of blood disease, eruptions sores, boils and pimples. It is giving strength to weak and tired women. Why should you hesitate to take it when it is doing so much for others?

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

If, in making your decisions, you are led principally by impulse, or love of There seems to be a liking for sev ral ease, or desire of pleasure, your life will get darker, your last day will probably

PARAGRAPHS FOR THOUGHTFUL PROPLE.

A youth was lately leaving his aunt's house after a visit, and finding it was beginning to rain, caught up an umbrella that was snugly placed in a cor ner, and was proceeding to open it, when the old lady, who for the first time ob served his movements, sprang towards him, exclaiming: 'No, no; that you never shall! I've had that umbrella twenty-three years, and it has never been wet yet; and I'm sure it shan't be wetted now.' Some folks religion is of the same quality. It is none the worse for wear. It is a respectable article to be looked at, but must not be damped in the showers of daily life. It stands in a corner, to be used in case of serious illness or death, but it is not meant for common occasions.

There is to day in the English speak ing countries no such tremendous, farreaching, vital question as that of drunkenness. In its implications and effects it overshadows all else. It is impossible to examine any subject connected with the progress the civilization, the physical well-being, the religious condition of the masses, without encountering this monstrous evil. It is at the centre of all social and political mis chief. It paralyzes beneficent energies in every direction. It neutralizes educational agencies. It silences the voice of religion It baffles penal reform. It obstructs political reform. It rears aloft s mass of evilly inspired power, which at every point threatens social and national advance; which gives to ignorance and vice a greater potency than intelligence and virtue can command; which de prives the poor of the advantages of mo-dern progress; which debauches and degrades millions, brutalizing and sodden-ing them below the plane of savagery, and filling the centres of population with creatures whose condition almost excuses the immorality which renders them dangerous to their generation.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking on Home Rule for Ireland, in 1893, closed one of his brilliant speeches in the following sympathetic words :-

"It would be misery for me if I had foregone or omitted in these closing years of my life any measure it was possible for me to take toward upholding and promoting the cause which I believe to be the cause not of one party or of one nation, but of all parties and of all nations. To these I say, let me entreat you-if it were my latest breath I would so entreat you-let the dead bury their dead, and cast behind you forever recollections of bygone evils; cherish, love and sustain one another through all vicissitudes of human affairs in times that are to come."

If you can say nothing good say noth ing at all. Remember the legend of the stranger who stood unknown in the crowd that was curiously gazing at a dead dog. The poor creature had many blemishes, and they were all enumer ated by the lookers on, but one mild voice was heard saying. 'He had beautifully white teeth.' They turned in surprise, and a wo nan whispered, 'It must be the Christ, for He aione could say anything good of a dead dog. The example is worth following. And how much better the world would be if in lien of speaking evil we should either utter words of praise and encouragement or maintain a charitable silence.

The great cannot exist without the small, or the small without the great. In all things there is a mixture of different elements, and in this mixture there is profit. Let us take our bodies as an example. The head without the feet is nothing nor the feet without the head. The least of all our organs are necessary, and serve the whole body; all conspire together and obey one principle of subordination for the preservation of the

It is true that the Roman Empire, at various epochs, sternly persecuted Christianity, but the republics would have made it impossible. Even Judaism, but for the pressure of Roman authority, would have been strong enough to stifle it. It was the Roman magistrates who prevented the Pharisees from killing Christianity.

Speaking of the rapidity of thought an English scientist says that 'if the skin be touched repeatedly with light blows from a small hammer, the brain will distinguish the fact that the blows are separate, and not a continuous pressure, even when they follow one another as rapidly as one thousand in a second.

The founders of Imperial Rame were really the pioneers of Christianity by the fact of their many victories, after which they were able to combine their victims into one great personality, and thus, when Christianity was ripe for preaching, it smoothed the way for the Apoetles.

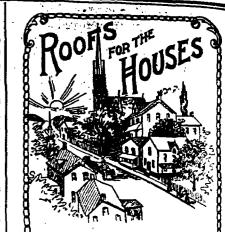
There is a kind of liberty which often finds it more advantageous to treat with kings and princes than with jealous and narrow-minded citizens.

Absolute power is vexatious in precise proportion to the narrowness of the area over which it is exercised.

The true heirs of a great man are not his kinsmen in blocd, but those who continue bis work.



Our subscribers are particularly requested to note the advertisements in the TRIB



32 Years ago

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 Sid. ings, Steel Ceilings, Etc.

We give you

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

The Pedlar Metal Roofing Co., OSHAWA, ONT.

Speciment of the Property of t

GRAND TRUNK BALLYES

The Quickest, Most Direct and Popular Route to the

KLONDYKE

YUKON GOLD FIELDS.

Choice of several routes, and impartial infor-

Full particulars as to sailing of all steamers from Pacific Coast cities for Alaska, and accommodation reserved in advance thereen. Through passenger and freight rates quoted Alaska pamphlets and maps, containing full information as to the Yukon district, furnished on application to any Grand Trunk Agent.

CITY TICKET OFFICE 137 ST. JAMES STREET.

And Bonaventure Station.

Wall Paper

C. B. SCANTLEBURY,

Belleville, Kingston, Winnipeg.

Sample Books of Choice Wall Paper for Residences, Churches, Offices, ... Lodge Rooms, Public Halls, Hotels, Stores, and our booklet, "How to Paner." sent free to any address. Write a Postal.

Mention what prices you expect to pay, the rooms you wish to paper, and where you saw this advertisement.

ment. We pay express charges. Mais Order Department at Belle-

ville, Ont. Address all communica-

JACQUES CARTIER BANK.

DIVIDEND No. 65.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two and a half (24) percent for the current six months equal to a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum, has been declared on the pald-up capital of this institution, and will be payable at the office of the Bank at Montreal, on and after Wednesday June 1st next.

The transfer books will be closed from May 17th to Mny 31st inclusive.

The general annual meeting of the Shareholder will be held at the office of the Bank at Montreal on Wednesday, June 15th next, at noon. By order of the Board of Dirrectors.

> TANCREDE BIENVENU. General Manager.

MONTREAL City and District Savings Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of EIGHT DOLLARS per share on the Capital Stock of this institution has been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, on and after Saturday, the 2nd day of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the lith to the 36th June next, both days inclusive.

> By order of the Board. HY. BARBEAU,

Montreal, May 28th, 1898.

LA BANQUE VILLE MARIE

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of three per cent, for the current half-year (making intotal for the year of Six per cent) upon the paid-up Capital Stock of the institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its Branches, on and after Wednesday, the test Day of June next. Wednesday, the 1st Day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to 31st of May next, both days inclusive.
The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at its Head Office on Tuesday, the 21st day of June next, at noon.

Ly order of the Board, W. WEIR. President-



BRODIE & HARVIE'S PANCAKE FLOUR

For PANCAKES, MUFFINS, Etc. Ask your Grocer for it... 31bs and 61bs packages.

BY MARGARET JOYCE HINGHAM, In the "Boston Post."

IN a thriving village on the western Coast of the old Bay State is located a noted silk dealer named Edmunds, 'how jewelry store of high standard, its sole proprietor being Joseph Hodges, a business man on no small scale. His wife Marian is a faithful life partner, and and one whom she dearly loved. of peace and comfort.

What's the matter, Joseph?" she asked, having removed her coat and bonnet and taken a seat by the fire. They had just returned from an evening party. What's the matter?' she repeated, drawing nearer the grate. 'You have been so sober and torpid all the way home.'

'I'll tell you, Marian,' he replied. but don't be offended at what I'm about him. to say. Were I to recite a volume of small talk I could't tell you how you have wounded my feelings to-night. Me-wounded your feelings?" she ut-

What do you mean?' Don't you remember your remark when I was discussing bicycles with Mr.

Daniels?" 'No, I'm sure I don't; what did I Well, when I said my wheel cost \$90 you interrupted me and said only \$85

his wife asked, not in the best humor, Thomas entered. for, like many others, she didn't like to discuss her faults. It was nothing terrible, returned loseph, but very annoying to me. When I said my wheel cost \$90, I meant man.

of for that was its price, and your remark was uncalled for. The moment you spoke a smile passed around the company, and I felt as though they regarded me a common boaster. Then, again, during the evening you

corrected me when there was no occasion to. It was when I was telling Mrs. the company that it wasn't over half a it immediately. Just another month mile. Now, neither you nor I knew exactly how far it was, and, moreover, it is now, he has placed an officer over my of little consequence. I assure you. goods'
Marian, it made me feel badly, and . Marian sat pale and trembling She are torever accusing me of my faults.'

his chair close to her and fondly caressing her golden head, will you promise to never again correct me in company and wound my feelings as you have to-

Mrs. Hodges made no decided promise, but she resolved to do the best she could, also did her brother. and here the matter rested for the

One night two weeks later Mr. Hodges

cuss the topics of the day.

The American Spanish war had just and business depression was great.

'Hodges,' said one of the visitors, a does Thomas get along now?"

> coining money now.' This Thomas was Mrs. Hodge's brother,

'Oh. fine!' returned Hodges; 'he is

Marian is a faithful life partner, and and the whole see death loved does all she can to make his home one ed he would have trouble getting paid for those goods he sent out West.' 'No! there is no fear of Jim Thomas

losing money,' returned Hodges.
'Why. Joseph,' interrupted his wife, don't you remember he told us the other night '-here Hodges cast a quick glance at his wife, but she would not notice it, for she must correct her husband's mistake—' he said, he feared he wouldn't get his pay for the goods sent to Thurston & Co., and, oh dear! I hope he won't lose all that, for it would ruin

'Oh! Marian, you don't understand this matter, said her husband, 'Jim stands all right with the Western firm.' have wounded your feelings? she uttered looking at her husband in surprise, torted his wife, 'for I heard him tell
about it, and if I was Jim I'd have no more to do with such people.'

Joseph Hodges could say no more; his face showed his feelings as he cast mean ing glances towards his wife.

About 10 c'clock the following evening, as Mr. and Mrs Hodges were think-Was that so terrible, I'd like to now?' | ing of retiring, the door opened and Jim

'For heaven's sake, Jim! what's the matter?' cried Mrs. Hodges, perceiving 'I am ruined,' he said, 'yes, a ruined

'Is it that Western firm?' asked Marian.

'No,' he said sadly, 'but the people here have come down on me.'

'Do you mean all is lost, Jim,' re turned Joseph. 'Yes, everything!' he replied heart-

brokenly. Daniels about my horse running away. Somehow Elmunds has discovered I said he ran nearly a mile before I that I feared the Wastern firm, and. could stop him but you instantly assured owing him a large sum, he has demanded

whatever I say on this subject, you are plainly saw what she had done, but alsa still indifferent regarding my feelings." too late to recall those few hasty words. Indeed, I cannot see anything so bad Looking up into her brother's face she about it, anyway, she answered; 'you uttered in a feeble voice: 'Oh, Jim! I am the cause of all this, but don't blame Now, Marian dear,' he said, drawing | me now. It is the result of my foolish habit of correcting my husband before

> Mrs. Hodges slept little that night, and arose next morning with an aching heart and head. Her husband clasped her to his bosom and forgave her, as

> This eased her somewhat, but she saw her brother drop from his high position all through her fault.

After a time Thurston & Co. paid their and built up by the use of Dr Williams' party at his own house. After not, and Thomas was able to cancel his supper the company gathered around the debts. He went into partnership with Journal reporter, she stated that while fire in the spacious sitting room to dis- Joseph Hodges, and both carried on a profitable business.

But Marian never forgot her terrible ended, and, owing to its duration, the lesson. Never after this did she inter country was in a deplorable condition rupt her husband in company with need

hurled only 800 metres, which gives an idea of their velocity. Lastly, they are so hot that it is impossible to hold them in the hand just after the explosion

When the 7-mm. bullet encounters a bone the injury varies according to the distance at which it was fired and the part affected. At close range, that is, less than four hundred mètres, the effect is of an explosive kind, far reaching in character. The bone is fractured again and again, and the lesions are about as serious as those caused by 11 mm. ball. At the extremities of the bones, where they widen out for the joint, a 7 mm. bullet generally causes mere perforation.

Wounds at Long Range.

At long range, exceeding five hundred mètres, that is to say, under the ordinary conditions of firing, the 7 mm. projectile usually makes clean perforations at the osseous extremities of a diameter but elightly larger than itself. Articular lesions are consequently less serious.

Bones atruck in the medial region are less splintered than with the old bullets. In short, the greater the range at which the shot is fired, the less serious is the tracture. Perforations of the cranium are clear cut, as if they had been punched out, and the explosive effect at short distances is not met with.

When the 7 mm. projectile traverses clothing it does not, like the 11mm. bullet, so often carry with it more or less rounded portions of tissue into the wound but tragments of wool or linen are always found in its passages through the flesh. The presence of these débris, however slight, is the chief cause of infection of wounds from firearms. The bullet itself has been rendered aseptic by high temperature which follows upon its explosive discharge, but these filaments are charged with germs, which they de posit in the wound. Suppuration must therefore be reckoned with in wounds of this character.

The adoption of small calibre firearms has on the whole resulted in diminishing the gravity of wounds inflicted by them and opening up a wider field of surgery. But the conditions of surgical in terference have not much altered. It is still the first care of the surgeon to extract the projectile, for although ritle bullets are not as liable as formerly to remain in the tissues, the same does not apply to case shot, which has a much smaller power of penetration.

As there is reason to expect an increase of at least twenty to twenty-five per cent over the losses in the last great wars, too much attention cannot be bestowed upon the organization and equipment of the army medical contingents.

BUILDER AND STRENGTH-ENER.

That is the Term an Ottawa Lady Applies to Dr. Williams' Pluk Pitts.

Among many in Ottawa and the vicinity who have been benefitted one way or another by the use of Dr. Wiliams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the Journal has learned of the case of Mrs. Gilchrist, wife of Mr. T. V. Gilchrist, of Hintonburgh. Mr. Gilchrist keeps a grocery at the corner o' Fourth Ave. and Cedar street, and is well known to a great many people in () tawa as well as to the villagers of this suburh of the Capital. Mrs Gilchrist states that while in a "run down" condition during the spring of 1897, she was greatly strengthened Speaking of the matter to able to go about at the time she was far from well; her blood was poor, she w s subject to headsches, and felt tired after the slighest exertion. She had read at differe t times of cures effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and decided to try them. She was benefited by the first box and continued their use until she had taken five boxes, when she considered hersell quite recovered. Mrs. Gilchrist says that she always strongly recommends Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a buider and strengthener, when any of her triends are weak or ailing.

PATENT REPORT.

Mesers. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and experts, New York Life Building, Montreal, furnish us the following list of patents recently granted by the Canadian Patent Office through their

60.107-William F. Williams, Bishop, Cal., improvements in shirt sleeves and drawers legs. 60,119-Edmond Heroux, Yamachie,

P.O., shoe. 60,121-Nelson Green, Radnor, PQ.

shaft attachments. 60,128- Elisee Bouchard, Kamouraska,

PQ, cover for cooking and other vessels, 60 140 - Charles Gay, Rockland, Ont., cradle. 60 144-Emilien Rousse, Weston,

Oregon, fanning mill. 60.158-Wm. Maloney, McLeod., Man., reversible wheel scraper. 60 166-Nap. L. Gobeille, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., drain ditching plow.

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AN IRISH GIANT DEAD.

Recently the man who could probably boast of being the tallest man in Ireland passed away in the person of Patrick Cowe, of Clogrennan. He stood seven feet three inches, and, unlike the usual run of giants, he was a strong, powerfully built fellow of enormous muscular development. He had only reached the age of 24 years, and his untimely demise was due to influenza. He was employed in Clogrennan quarries and could easily do the work of two men.

The Liquor and Drug Habits

MONTREAL, September, 22, '97.

MR. A. Herros Dixos. 40 Park Avenue, City:

Dear Sir .-- Vou ask for a statement of my case and the result of your treatment. I give it freely for the benefit of others. I had been drinking heavily for years, averaging about twenty-five drinks daily. Neglected my businers on account of liquor, could not sleep at night, had no appetite for food, lost all ambition, did not care for anything but drink. I also suffered very much with pains in my head and back. My memory was badly affected,

also my eye-ight. In fact I was a total wreck. I took your treatment by the advice of Revd. Father Quinlivan, and I am glad that I did so. From the third day after taking your medicine I lost all desire for drink and my pains left me. I slept soundly the third right and have every night since. Within a week I was feeling all right and eating heartily three times a day. Before commencing your treatment I weighed 168 pounds and at the end of twenty days I weighed 176, showing an increase in weight of S pounds.

My memory and evesight are greatly improved, and I feel better in every way. I have now ambition and energy and can work better than I have been able to do for years. Nothing can ever tempt me to touch drink again. The desire is totally gone. Your medicine is pleasant to take and does all that you claim it will do. I would strongly advise all who have the misfortune to be drinkers to take your treatment.

Father Quinlivan's Testimouy.

The writer of the above has been well known to me for years, and I can fully and conscientiously substantiate all he affirms, His case appeared to be one of the most utterly hopeless as to cure that ever came under my notice. All seif-control and self-respect appeared entirely gone. Though an excellent worker when her, his sale nurnose in working appeared to be the earning of what would procure drink, I included him to take Mr. Dixon's cure, and the results are correctly set forth in his letter. I am therefore anxious, fully believing in what is claimed for it by Mr. Dixon, to see this remedy brought to the notice of victims of the liquor habit, temperance workers and friends of humanity in general, who seek a means of relieving such victims, The good points of the remedy, in my opin-

ion, are the following :-

First-If taken according to directions, it completely removes all craving for liquor in the short space of three days; its use for a longer time is intended only to build up the system. Second-It leaves no bad after offects, but on the contrary, aids in every way the health of the patient, whilst freeing him of all desire for drink.

Fourth-Its very moderate cost places it within the reach of everyone, All other liquor cures I have yet heard of are very costly, operate slowly, are doubtful as to effect, and often impair the health and constitution of the patient.

I therefore look upon this remedy as a real boon, recommend it heartily to all concerned, and bespeak for it here in Montreal and elsewhere every success,

J. QUINLIYAN, Pastor of St, Patrick's.

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Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association

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St. Ann's Young Men's Society.

Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the first Sunday of each mooth, at 230 v m. Spiritus! Adviser, REV. E. STRUBBE, C.SS.R.; President, JOHN WHITTY; Secretary, D. J. O'NEILL, Delegates to St. Patrick's League; J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

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DIVISION No. 2. Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church, corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 P.M. President, ANDREW DUNN: Recording Secretary, THOS. N. SMITH, 6: Richmond street, to whom all communications should be addressed. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: A. Dunn, M. Lynch and B. Connauchton.

A.O.H .- Division No. 3.

Meets the 2nd and 1th Mondays of each month, at Hiberna Hall, No. 2042 Notre Dame St. Officers: B. Wall, President: P. Carroll, Vice-President: John Hughes, Fm. Secretary: Wm. Rawley, Rec. Secretary: W. P. Stanton, Treas: Marshal, John Kennedy: T. Etwine, Chairman of Standing Committee. Hall is open every evening texcept regular meeting middes for members of the Order and their friends, where they will middrish and other leading newscapers on line.

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

President, H. T. Kearns, No. 32 Belorimier avenue; Vice President, J. P. O'Hara: Becording Secretary, P. J. Imn, F. Kent street; Financial Secretary, P. J. Tomilty, Treasurer, John Traynor; Sergsant at arms, B. Mathewson, Sentinel, D. White; Marshal, F. Gechan; Delerates to St. Patrick's heagin, T. J. Donovan, J. P. O'Hara, F. Gechan; Chairman Standing Committee, John Costello, A O.R. Division No. Uncels every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, at 1113 Notte Dame street.

C. M. B. A. of Canada.

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

Organized March 11, 1888. Branch 71 meets in the basement vi Sv Gabriel's new Church, corner of Centre and Lacrai, restreets, on the first and third Wednesdays of cach month.

Applicants for membership, or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch, may communicate with the following officers:

Bray We CMEARY, P.P., Spiritual Advisor, Centre street. Centre street.
Unit, Ww. Direct., President, 15 Fire Station.
Myomer Migray, Financial Secretary, 77 Forfar

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Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month.

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WM. Certaes, Treasurer, Bourgeois street, Janua Taylor, 217 Prince Arthur street.

ness are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of the month. at 8 P.M. Month, at 8 p.m.

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Catholic Order of Foresters.

St. Gabriel's Court, 185.

Meets every alternate Monday, commencing Jan. 31, in St. Gabtiel's Hall, cor. Centre and Laprairle M. P. McGOLDRICK, Chief Ranger.

M. J. HEALEY, Rec. - Sec'y, 48 Laprairie St. St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, C.O.I

Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at 3 P.M. Chief Ranger, JAMES F. Fossas. Recording Secretary, ALEX. PATTERSON, 197 Ottawa street.

Total Abstinence Societies. ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. Established 1841.

The hall is open to the members and their friends every Tuesday evening. The society meets for religious instruction in St. Patrick's Church, the second Sunday of each month at 4 30 p.m. The regular monthly meeting is held on the second Tuesday of each month, at 8 p.m., in their hall, 92 St. A'exander St. REV. J. A. McCALLEN, S.S., Rev. President: JOHN WALSH, 1st Vice-President: W.P DOYLE, Secretary, 254 St. Martin street, Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Meessa. John Walsh, J. H. Feeley and William Rawley.

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metres. The projectile is a bullet ing. They exert their action over a weighing 11 2 grammes, fired by means of smokeless powder, with an initial velocity of 697 metres per second. The rifles of small calibre with which all countries are provided exert which the would add and all calibre with which all countries are provided to the world and and are their action over a radius of 1,200 metres, instead of being velocity of 597 metres per second. The rifles of small calibre with which all countries are provided to the second of the world and are provided to the second of t

Some of the Projectiles Used, and How

sures necessary for minimizing their effect, says the New York Herald.. In the science of war weapons are divided into two categories, offensive and defensive. Defensive weapons con sist of pieces of metal protecting the

and firearms. The arms of defence are the helmet and cuirass. The latter does not afford protection against modern firearms. Still less must it be supposed that there can be any safety afforded by a certain segmentation of the shell in such a way

years ago. sword. These weapons are used for

Modern Arms.

able firearms have been completely rifle, 1893 model, weighing 4 070 kilometres and having a length of 1.234 metres, with a calibre of seven millimetres. The projectile is a bullet

MODERN WEAPONS OF WAR, They can inflict serious havoc upon massed bodies at a distance of 1500

They are Constructed. Theories on the Present Day Firearms and Their Effects from

THE most assiduous care having been the nature of the wounds produced by weapons of war, and arrange the mea-

body. Offensive weapons are cold steel dust, rosin or molton sulphur. This

cloth recommended by a German tailor, as to multiply the products of explosion, of which so much was said five or six and then to make projectiles whose Cold steel, as used in war, is repre.

and non portable kinds.

transformed. At present guns of small calibre, furnished with a repeating mechanism, have been adopted by all the Powers. Spain began in 1893 to substitute for its 1871 model of the Remington | portions of clothing. type of eleven millemetres a Mauser

a Surgical Point of View. bestowed upon the selection of men for which mostly works against infantry a campaign and the most minute pre and seeks to attain its ends by the aid of cautions taken for removing all risk of time fuses, exploding the shell in the epidemics, it is necessary to examine air. The weight of the bullet varies, according to the country, from ten to fif-

sented by the sabre, bayonet, lance and

thrusting, and the sabre is also used to

Within the last twenty-five years port-

less corrections.

metres. Artillery, which, it must not be forgot-ten, plays a most important part, now employs in the field three kinds of projectiles—shrapnelshell, cyclindrical case

shot and segment shell. The shrappel shell, furnished with a double fuse, by which it can be exploded in the air or on hitting a mark, is the typical field projectile. Its destructive principle is composed of bullets of hardened lead and irregular fragments caused by its explosion. All European armies have adopted this shell for field artillery,

teen grammes. The fragments of casting generally weigh twice as much.

Case Shot and Segment Shell. Cylindrical case shot consists of a cylindrical envelope containing bullets of hardened lead, either free or cemented by various methods-clay, plaster, saw-

projectile is used at close quarters, at

In seeking to increase the destructive

power of their arm, artillerymen have

been successively led, first to assure the

ranges of less than six hundred metres.

splintering and bullets have dimensions that are determined and invariable. The segment shell, or obus torpille, gives a minimum of 400 fragments and also a quantity of metallic dust that has peen pulverized by the explosive gases. Firearms are divided into portable This projectile is loaded with various explosives. When the projectile is of steel the splinters are longer than those of cust iron. All the fragments, great and small-and there are some very large ones—are bevelled. They act like a lot of two edged knives projected with the utmost violence. All, even such as weigh only 50 centigrammes, can inflict

> These fragments no longer have, as in the case of old-fashioned projectiles, a velocity but slightly superior to that of the shell itself at the moment of burst-

deep wounds, cutting through the limbs,

fracturing bones and carrying with them

all countries are provided are incontest; the world and enables it to accomplish lbly superior to those hitherto used thousands of wonderful CURES.

The Progress of the Centenary Celebration.

The Demonstration at Belfast-Fears of Trouble with the Orangemen -- The Lord Mayor Issues a Circular Calling a Meeting -- Recent Disturbances in Other Districts.

DUBLIN, June 1. The real celebration of the Centenary of '98. the time of glorious pride and sorrow, began last week, and all over the country it was distinctly shown that the whole Irish people did not "fear to speak of '98." When, in the month of May, a hundred years ago, the battlefields of lies" that they immediately proceeded Ireland were watered with the best blood of her sons, there was no distinction, north, south, east or west, and, happily, made the subject of an enquiry in the to-day there is one united Ireland raising a voice in unison to those memories which stimulate a patriot's ambition and make for a complete unity of a namethod of constitutional agitation, Of

course, in some parts of the country, the viperous poison of Orangeism is still and windows broken in the houses of latent, and breaks out in spots like Mr. O'Donnell, Mrs. McAlea, Mr. Patrick warts, disfiguring the fair face of the province to the north; but this can usually be laid to the door of that peculiar blend of misnamed humanity known as Scotch Irish, whose only religion can be condensed into hatred of everything reslly Irish generally, and Catholic par-

ticularly.
Some of the Belfast newspapers have gone out of their way in the matter of suggesting disturbances. They hope there will be no trouble, and at the same time speak of the probability. They counsel peace, and say that it is much easier, in case of a demonstration, for the authorities to keep one thousand people from attacking three thousand than it would be to keep three thousand from attacking one. It is just as good advice as telling the small boy that it would be naughty to shoe the cat with walnut shells immediately after having nuts for dessert.

The News Letter refers to the National demonstration as a "direct challenge from disloyalty to loyalty in the centre ot loyalty." Should any disturbances occur there is only one source of blame, and it will not lie with the National element, but he to the eternal disgrace of so called journals, whose whole existence seems to depend on the fomentation of strife and the encouragement of Orange blackguardism.

The Belfast demonstration takes place on the 6th June, and while it is to be hoped that the Orangemen will have sense enough to let the Nationalists alone, it is also to be feared that the spirit of intolerance and bigotry will not down. The magistrates and police seem to be taking all necessary precautions, but it is questionable, judging by the proceedings at the magistrates' meeting, whether their efforts for peace will be successful. The Lord Mayor of Bel fast issued the circular calling a meeting at the Town Hall "to consider what arrangements may be necessary for the preservation of the peace on the occa-sion of a proposed Nationalist demonstration, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting." All the magistrates as well as the city commissioners were present, and the great question seemed to be the selection of a route for the procession. The police could not guarantee protection unless the assembling point was in Smithfield, Afterwards it was finally arranged that the processionists assemble in Crosnac Square, and proceed by May street, Donegal Square South, Howard street. Upper Queen street, Mill street, Divis st., and thence to Hannahstown. It was suggested that all public houses should be closed during the day, but this was not approved of. It was decided not to draft any extra police into the city, but four magistrates were named to hold themselves in readiness in the military barracks.

The adequacy of 'police protection' for Nationalists in Belfast had a peculiar illustration three days after this celebrated meeting of magistrates. On Monday the Lord Edward Fitzgerald band, followed by a large and orderly crowd, left their rooms and were proceeding to the Falls Road. Everything was quiet until Millfield was reached. Here quiet until Millfield was reached. Here a number of police were drawn up, and immediately the processionists came ties of a good piano. The unfortunate immediately the processionists came along they drew their batons and withwhich scattered in all directions. The procession, however, reformed, and proceeded on its way to the Falls Road reout any provocation charged the crowd, turning by the same route some time afterwards, On reaching Millfield, the police were again present in lorce, and a large crowd of Orange rowdies had now assembled and stoned the Nationalists. Instead of protecting the band the police again set upon and batoned them, again dispersing them in all directions. Girls and children were indiscriminately beaten, and numbers had to take resuge choice of such famous makes as Stein in houses and doorways. Severel persons were arrested and lodged in the

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at Hood's Pills, which are
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police office. The occasion of the procession was the anniversary of the rising in arms in '98. Notwithstanding the peaceful character of the gathering, which should have been protected instead of assaulted by the police, the peo-ple arrested were fined forty shillings and costs in the police court. It was a most striking example of the way the police 'protect' Nationalists or Catholics in Belfast.

The recent riots in Ballynahinch make another example of the disturbing influence of Orangeism. Two well known members of that distinguished body had been locked up in Belfast gaol for drunk enness and disorderly conduct. To the Orangemen of Ballynahinch drunkenness and disorderly conduct are synonymcus with heroism, and so when the martyrs to Bacchanalian Boyne water were let out of the place which was best fitted to their character, their arrival in Ballynahinch was celebrated by a most disgraceful riot. Bands played insulting airs, a newly appointed justice of the peace joined in the procession, and so overcome with joy and gratitude were these admirers of "drunks and disorderto smash the windows of houses and shops owned by Catholics. The affair was such a disgraceful one that it was House of Commons, the following extract from the proceedings of which may be of interest to transatlantic readers:

Mr. P. J. O Brier.-I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant tion hoping to accomplish its freedom | of Ireland if his attention has been called by the bloodless but no less effective to a serious riot caused by Orangemen in Ballynahinen on the 12th inst., when heatile demonstrations were indulged in towards the Roman Catholic residents, Boyd, Mr. Leany, Mr. Russell and Mr. Keenan, and plate glass windows were smashed on the premises of Mr. James Murray, J.P., and damages done to the extent of £70 or £80 worth of property; whether he is aware that Mr. H. A. Campbell, a recently appointed J. P., was present with the rioters while Roman Catholic houses were being wrecked; and whether he will be called upon to explain his conduct; and whether the Government will cause strict inquiries to be made, and the parties responsible for the riot at Ballynahinch to be prosecuted.

> reply to the question on the same rection with the sad and solemn occasubject put by the hon, member for sion. South Down. On Tuesday last I replied to a question addressed to me, with regard to rioting at Bullynahinch, by the hon, member for Scuth Down. The names of the Roman Catholic residents, whose property was injured by the mob on the occasion, are correctly set forth. I have no intermation to the effect alleged with respect to Mr. Campbell, but I am making inquiries. A crowd of about 1000 persons, with six bands, was present in the town on the arrival of the two members of the Orange party who had been discharged earlier in the day from Belfast Prison, where they had been incarcerated on the charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The primary object of the assembly of the mob was to give the discharged prisoners a reception. Proceedings have been irstituted against thirteen persons for riot.

A healthy relief, however, from this conduct of a few bigots in Belfast and other places is the splendid accounts received from Enniskillen, where even the amongst twenty six members present. militia tock a hearty hand in the cele-

(in Monday night the centennial anniversary of the eve of the insurrection of 1798 was celebrated in Ballyshannon in a manner worthy of the old town on the Erne. Bonfires were lighted on the hill-tops for miles around, while most of the Nationalists of the town illuminated their houses. The scene was most inspiriting. For upwards of two hours bands paraded the town, playing selections of national airs, and late in the night crowds were heard in all directions singing the "Boys of Wexford" and "God Save Ireland," About ten o'clock an impromptu meeting was held on the Diamond, and addresses were delivered by prominent local Nationalists. A marked leature of the demonstration, excelling even its enthusiasm, was the unity of all sections of the Nationalists. The Cavan, Monaghan, Armagh and Donegal militia regiments, encamped within a mile, were ordered to keep camp during the celebration, but, not withstanding all the precautions of double patrols of police, a large number broke camp and joined in the celebra-

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Willie D, was given the word "gone," which he had missed in spelling, to write fifty times on his slate. Before he had finished doing this his mother was called away. When she returned she found the slate awaiting her, with fifty gones" on one side, and on the other, 'I'm gorn over to Tom's."

many granific weathering

The Cremation Fad in Glasgow.

Notes of the Funeral of Mr. Gladstone -- Baron Russell, of Killowen, Elected to the Presidency of the Ulster Association -- Recent Conversions to the Church--Other Features of

LONDON, 28th May. Amongst the most interesting reminiscences awakened by the death of the great and good man just laid in historic Westminster-the mausoleum of the nation's greatest ones-is the fact that Mr. Gladstone was what might be called the "Ultimus Romanorum," the last survivor of the distinguished men who met, nearly seventy (70) years ago, at the Oxford union, when Cardinal Manning made his first speech. Several of the company subsequently became Catholics -among them Cardinal Manning, Cardinal Newman, Canon Oakley, and Hope-Scott, QC. The list also includes Canning and Bruce, Sidney Herbert, Lord Dalhousie and Tait, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury.

It was eminently fitting that in the payment of England's last tribute to her greatest son, the first layman of the Catholic Church, as he is the first peer of the realm, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, should have taken so conspicuous a part. As Earl Marshal of England, His Grace had the controlling voice in all matters connected with the arrange ments for the funeral, and was in constant communication with the authorities of Westminster Abbey and with the Gladstone family, as to the most suitable mode of conducting the procession and all the ceremonials without and within the church; in a word, he was master of ceremonies, as well as one of the pall bearers, and no one individual The Chief - Secretary - I will also occupied so much prominence in con-

> It is a coincidence that one of Mr. Gladstone's oldest Parliamentarycontem poraries, the Right Honorable Spencer Horatio Walpele, should have followed him so closely to the grave. The Right Honorable gentleman had reached a greater age than Mr. Gladstone, being ninety-one years old. He, however, entered Parliament in life, and quitted it earlier and altogether had a much aborter political career.

> It is proposed in Glasgow, to bring the luxury of cremation within reach of the veriest paupers, thus we find that an enterprising firm has made an offer to the city, 'To burn the corpses of those who die in the poor house at the rate of eight shilings for adults and four shillings for children.' This proposition, which savors so strongly of the treatment of dead dogs, was seriously entertained and discussed at length by the Glasgow Parish Council and found ten supporters

The Lord Chief Justice of England, Baron Russell, of Killowen, has accepted the presidency of the Ulster Association to which he was elected at the annual meeting recently held in London, on that occasion. The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava presided and elcquently advocated the aim and object of the members, which is to be secure for Ulster men in London a permanent place of intercourse whether of a social, commercial or benevolent character. The Association has not been long in existence, but is doing good work and adding rapidly to its membership.

An agitation is being made in London to place the telephone in the hands of the local governing bodies and not allow money grabbing syndicates to monopolize a service which has become a matter of such importance and actual everyday necessity to the public. It is urged that Londoners are, more than any other people in the world, the victims of monopolies, and that the metropolis is so saddled with old-established proprietorial rights that it is powerless to effect reforms or check abuses in the matter of gas, water and other all-important mat-

The conversion of Sir Henry Hawkins, and his recent reception into the Church has naturally caused a flurry in Protestant circles. Sir Henry has long been known as one of the greatest ornaments of the Bench of Judges, and a man of great learning and brilliant natural parts. It has been known that he entertained a strong leaning to Catholicity for some time. Mr. William Ralph Cator, of Buliege House, Chippenham, a

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vealthy and very leading county gentle man, and nephew of the Rev. H W. Cator, of the Brompton Oratory, has also embraced the faith. . Numbers of other conversions are reported, in fact so many that they come under the heading of too numerous to mention."

A society is now in course of formation in London for the suppression of street nuisar ces, viz, rowdyram, obscene language, solicitation and unnecessary cries and noises, and an influential list of vicepresidents, provisional committee men and members is published. The general opinion is that, while the fullest degree of success is to be wished for, the society is intering upon a colessal contract and will require an army of paid missionaries to do its work.

The St. James Gazette suggests that the 19th May should become White Reac Day,' and eave in support of its proposition:

'It is recorded that Mr. Gladstone's favourite flower was the white rose; and the coincidence of the death of the great Liberal leader falling on the same day of the month as Lord Beaconsfield's may be an additional reason for keeping green the memory of the one in May as of the

A favorite niece of His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan, the eldest daughter of Colonel Vaughan, of Courtfield, is about to be married to Mr. William Berington, of Little Court, Malvern, one of the leading Catholic country gentlemen of England, and Catholic society is looking forward to the event with much interest. The marriage ceremony will be performed by His Eminence, and will be attended by many distinguished guests.

Labouchere's ergan, Truth, referring to the practice of awearing in Deputy Governors during the absence of the Irish Lord Lieutenant, says: 'Constant though the swearing in of Deputy Gevernors at the Castle is, the 'Turk, Jew, or Atheist, but not a Papist' principle is never deviated from. The fact stands cut with additional prominence because the Deputy Governors are for the most part taken from the Irish judiciary. The Catholic judges, however, are rigorously excluded, the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland and the Chief Baron among the rest. As all churches in Ireland are on an equality, and the Irish Protestant is no more a State Church than the Irish Catholic, it is hard to understand on what principle Irish Protestants are legally more entitled to be Denuty Gov ernors of Ireland during the Lord Lieutenant's absence than Irish Catholics. Irish grievances are said to be things of the past. No one now denies that Protestant ascendancy was a grievance in Ireland. It can hardly be said to have come to an end at Dublin Castle.

The recent sale of the Ashburnham library attracted a large assemblage of literary men and persons interested in the public libraries of the country, and as a result a very large sum was realized. Amongst the principal attractions were the rare four first folio volumes of Shake speare's works. The first folio' Shake speare, printed in 1623, though in a very imperfect condition, was put up at £210 and knocked down for £585 to Mr Sotheran. After the bidding a gentle-man, who turned out to be Sir Arthur Hodgson, chairman of the committee of the Memorial Library at Straford on-Avon, announced that he had travelled up specially from Shakespeare's birth place, and had given instructions to Mr. Sotheran to buy the 'first folio' for the committee, and that this relic was going to be put in the library, and would never be seen in an auction again. Cheers followed this remark, all present seem ing glad that the book was going back to its author's home by the Avon.

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[[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE] XOTES OX CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Rev J. A Zuhm, D D, of Notre Dame, Ind., previncial of the Congregation of the Holy Cross in the United States, has tendered to President Mc-Kinley the services of all the priests of whom he is at the head as chaplains for

"The Trappist Monks of the Oka Monastery," says an American j urnal, " are to go to the Klondike to introduce their perfect agricultural methods, thereby making habitable the region for 140*e lured thither by the thirst for gold. They brave the bard-hips of the undertaking, the rigor of the climate, not for themselves, but for others."

The contest for a gold chalice which has aroused so much attention in St. Phillip's, St. Anthony's and St. Charles Borromeo's parishes for some months past, closed on Wednesday evening, the Sth inst., at St. Patrick's Hall in the presence of a large, enthusiastic and excited andience, says the Catholic Standard and Times of Philadelphia. When the curtainar se the contestants.

When the cuttain ar se the contestants, Rev. James J. Smith, Rev. Francis J. McArdle and Rev. James J. MacAran, were discovered seated upon the stage, surrounded by a number of other clergymen, including Rev. P. J. D. alley, who acted as chairman and as judge for father McArdle; Rev. D. J. Broughal, BLACK SWISS SPOT MUSLINS, all sizes of spots, the hest value going. Prices from the per yard.

BLACK SWISS SPOT MUSLINS, warranted Fast Black, all sizes spots. Prices from 20 per yard. judge for Father McAran. Others present were Rev Joseph A. Stillman, of Jenkintown; William P. Masterson, of St. Anthony's; James P. Sinnott and Thomas F. Qunn. of St. Charles Borromeo's; James F. Trainor A. Bradley, of St. Philip Neri's.

A large blackboard occupied the centre of the stage, and the counting was done in full view of the auxious audience. The result was: Rev. James J. MacAran, \$5,719 97; Rev. James J. Smith, \$5,294 01 and Rev. Francis J. McArdle, \$3 407 40. The announcement was scarcely made ere a band appeared at the door of the hall and encorted the victorious B rromeans home, where there was a fireworks display with music. All the late contestants returned to St. Charles' rectory and witnessed the scene.

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An Irish gentleman had a splendid looking cow, but she kicked so much that it took a very long time, and often it was nearly impossible, to milk her, so he sent her to a fair to be sold, and told his herdsman to be sure and not to sell her without letting the buyer know her faults. He brought home a large price which he had obtained for it. His master was surprised and said: 'Are you sure you told all about her?' 'Bt-dad, I did. sir,' said the herdsman. 'The man asked whether the war a good with man asked whethershe was a good milker. 'Begorra, sir,' says I, 'It's what you'd be tired milking her'

Lion tamers nowadays sometimes use electricity in taming their beasts. When a wild lion or tiger is to be tamed, electric wires are first rigged up in the cage between the tamer and the animal. After a time the tamer turns his back and the lion invariably makes a leap at him, but receives a paralyzing shock sufficient to terrorize him for ever.

Many a man refuses to love his neighbor as himself because he has a garden and his neighbor has hens.

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