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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 Peterborough, 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 peculiar 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 separate 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 Peterborough 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 reputation—men 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 ascribed from its solid prosperity. If Ashburnham would unite its corporate existence with Peterborough 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 different public institutions.

A public work of the utmost importance to Peterborough 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 dreamed of by the inhabitants. And the completion of the great enterprise is now assured by the money voted for the purpose a few days ago at Ottawa. Although enormous sums have been already expended upon the work it seems to 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 furthering a work of such vast possibilities to a wide section of the Dominion. Peterborough 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 centered 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 chance, and from this I concluded that it 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 end, and was both edified and richly rewarded by the impressive instruction

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 reproof 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 men. 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 that sermons in French are considered a necessity in Peterborough 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, S.J. From opinions I heard expressed in Peterborough, 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 harvest 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 Irish 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 diocese of Peterborough 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 back.

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, because 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 diocese is St. Joseph's Hospital, situated in Ashburnham, on an elevated plot of ground owned by the episcopal corporation, beautifully overlooking the Otonabee river and the town of Peterborough 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. In this beautiful 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 or 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 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 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. Bac. 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 exclusive 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. Each pewholder, says the Maine Supreme Court (59 Me. 250) has a property in his pew and the right to its exclusive 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 be open for public worship, etc. If a pewholder feels himself disturbed in the enjoyment of his pew he may

bring an action for trespass on the case. 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 Gesebriand et al. (33 Vt. 602), the Court said: "It appeared on the trial that the owning or controlling of a pew in a church by a layman is forbidden by the canon or ecclesiastical 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, criticized 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 Citizen.

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 protection 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 blow in 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. Moreover, 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-fifth 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 living.

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 expenditure, 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 100,000.

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 we have been then? A giant nation 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 fatal—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 according 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 ADVICE, illustrated.

fenses. The great Democrat Samuel J. Tilden years ago tried to make the country see the dangers ahead 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 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 responsibility 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 empire 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 Women 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 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 first employment a salary of \$1,375, which goes on increasing year after year until the maximum of \$3,000 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 regulated 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 them 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 vacancies occurred, to induce properly qualified young men to enter into the city's service. 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 obtained, 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 position taken by the petitioners.

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 occasions, 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 more interest is being taken in the result.

It augurs well for the national game that the National team should win their first match away from their own territory. Their victory over the Cornwallis 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 confidence.
3. To urge young Canadian citizens throughout the Confederation to sink all sectional differences and to unite for the laudable purpose of maintaining a high

necessary to establish half-day sessions, 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 companions 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 remedied 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 to them.

DOINGS IN ATHLETIC CIRCLES.

PROFESSIONAL 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 journals have been "booming" baseball by declaring it to be the game of the gentleman and philosopher. Here is what the New York Herald says, in a leading article, regarding this gentlemanly 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 a whisper, and, in fact, rowdiness 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 Cincinnati 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 the club instead of merely out of the 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, however 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 announcement:

"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 fifteen closely and are familiar with every detail of the work done. It will be long ere we see their place at centre forward and centre half back so satisfactorily filled. Their services are appreciated and they may rest assured that though absent from our future struggles, they shall not be forgotten."

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3. To urge young Canadian citizens throughout the Confederation to sink all sectional differences and to unite for the laudable purpose of maintaining a high

standard of efficiency in athletics, (as well as to foster "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 championship lacrosse season opened on Saturday last at the S.A.A.A. grounds, and the Shamrocks and Toronto 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 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 deal more interesting than was at first anticipated.

A NEW ENGINEERING FIRM.

Messrs. 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 hydraulic 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 Engineer, Sir Sanford Fleming as chief, should speak volumes for his training. Mr. McConnell is a member of the 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 Surveyors.

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.

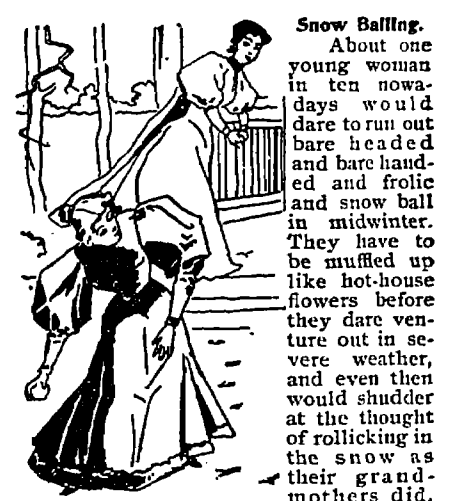
It is said of the late Mr. Glade one that he was one of the few happy mortals who take their home with them wherever they go, leaving only their cares and worries in the place whence they depart.

"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."



Snow Balling. About one young woman in ten nowadays would dare to run out bareheaded and barefooted and frolic and snow ball in midwinter. They have to be made up like hot-house flowers before they dare venture out in severe weather, and even then would shudder at the thought of rolling in the snow as their grand-mother 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 cannot enjoy good general health. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures all weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs concerned in widowhood and motherhood. It is the most perfect and scientific remedy ever devised for the peculiar ailments of women. It restores womanly power, strength and vitality. 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. 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 Tenn Conner, of Canis, 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."

Constitution 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.

FOR SALE FOR THE MILLION. Kindling \$2.00; Oil \$1.50; Tinsmith's \$1.75; Mill blocks, stove length; \$1.50. Dr. R. H. HARRIS, 211 St. James Street, Montreal, P. Q.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

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 Bank 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. Paterson, G. F. C. Smith, M. Burke, Henry Mason, John Crawford, W. J. Buchanan, F. S. Lyman, Q.C., G. A. Green, John Morrison, James Shearer, J. P. Scott, Richard White, James Wilson, James Tasker, A. T. Taylor, M. S. Foley, B. A. Boss, H. Morton, and F. T. Judah, Q.C.

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

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

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 presenting 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, \$8,969,988 Profits for the year ended 30th April, 1898, after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, 1,265,300 00

Dividend 5 per cent., paid 1st December, 1897, \$600,000

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

1,200,000 00

Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward, \$9,521,200

Since the last annual meeting of the 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.

Bank of Montreal, Head Office, 6th June, 1898.

GENERAL STATEMENT, 30TH APRIL, 1897.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Capital Stock, Balance of Profits carried forward, Unclaimed Dividends, Notes of the Bank in circulation, Deposits bearing interest, Balances due to other Banks in Canada, Gold and Silver Coin Current, Government Demand Notes, Deposit with Dominion Government, Due by Agencies of this Bank and other Banks in Foreign Countries, Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, United States Railway Bonds, Notes and Cheques of other Banks, Bank Premises at Montreal and Branches, Current Loans and Discounts, Debts secured by mortgage or otherwise, Overdue debts not specially secured.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes LIABILITIES, Capital Stock, Balance of Profits carried forward, Unclaimed Dividends, Notes of the Bank in circulation, Deposits bearing interest, Balances due to other Banks in Canada, ASSETS, Gold and Silver Coin Current, Government Demand Notes, Deposit with Dominion Government, Due by Agencies of this Bank and other Banks in Foreign Countries, Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, United States Railway Bonds, Notes and Cheques of other Banks, Bank Premises at Montreal and Branches, Current Loans and Discounts, Debts secured by mortgage or otherwise, Overdue debts not specially secured.

THE GENERAL MANAGER.

Mr. Clouston said: There are only a few items in our statement this year which call for special explanation. In our liabilities there is an increase in the circulation of \$1,000,000 caused partly by increased expenditure in railroad building, the influx into the Yukon district, and partly by the general expansion in business. Our deposits have increased \$600,000. Without explanation this would not show their true condition. I referred last year to a large increase over the previous year, and stated that, in my opinion, it lacked permanency. We have probably had withdrawn from us \$3,000,000 of special deposits of large amounts, and they have been replaced 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 \$300,000, from \$28,545,256 to \$28,245,256, chiefly in our Dominion and provincial securities.

has been very good. Generally speaking, business is good and the outlook promising.

In the United States the year commenced with the same promising conditions as in Canada, possibly more strongly established, but the war has rather checked some enterprises and industries, but we hope for a short period only.

In this resume of the business of the country I have refrained from statistics, as I consider I am doing all you desire of me by restricting myself to the figures in our statement.

There is one matter I will refer to. The action of the Government in taking power to reduce the rate of Government Savings Bank deposits this session to 2 1/2 per cent. was a wise and business-like one, and should commend itself to those who take a business-point of view. If there is one department of a Government which should be conducted entirely apart from politics, and strictly on

business lines, it is the Department of Finance, and there would have been no excuse if they continued to pay as much for a temporary deposit, such as a savings bank deposit is, as for loans running for a long period, particularly when ordinary municipalities can borrow now at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 per cent. If it is considered the duty of a Government to furnish a safer place of deposit for the public 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 should show 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 consideration should be given before taking any definite step towards fixing a value for money in the future.

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 securities. 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 ourselves. 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 blessings 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 Shareholders."

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

VOTES OF THANKS.

Mr. G. F. C. Smith moved— That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their attention to the interests of the Bank.

This was seconded by Mr. 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 past year.

In making the motion he, on behalf of the Directors, congratulated the Bank, which had over 500 employees, on the faithful manner in which these employees discharged their duties. So far, he remarked, as he heard from those having business at the Bank, in no case had he heard any expression unfavorable to any employee of the Bank in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. W. W. Ogilvie seconded the motion and spoke of the loyalty of the employees 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 employees of the Bank, it would be a great source of strength.

The motion was unanimously concurred in. 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 expressions 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. Boss 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 continued.

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 motion, which was adopted.

On the motion of Mr. John Morrison, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the Chairman, who acknowledged the same.

The Directors.

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. McDonald, Esq., Hugh McLennan, Esq., W. W. Ogilvie, Esq., A. T. Paterson, Esq., Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G.

No other preparation has ever done so many people so much good as Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine.

POLITICAL LIFE IN ENGLAND.

The Financial 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 Service.

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 mere politician who is just as much in the business for his own as his country'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 people may say: "Why, he lived and died in the castle of Hawarden; people who live in castles cannot be poor." 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 Gladstone, 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 "ex-attache," from which the following excerpt 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 "Political and Ministerial Pensions." Four of these amount to \$10,000 a year each, and are restricted to statesmen who have "for four years, not necessarily continuous in period, held political office of the first class"—that is to say, the principal Secretaryships of State, the Chancellorship 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. For other pensions of \$5,000 a year each are allotted to statesmen who have for six years held Cabinet offices of the second class—that is to 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 Duchy of Lancaster, offices carrying with them salaries of \$10,000 a year.

These pensions must be applied for, and an assurance given that the private means of the candidate are inadequate for his station in life. For payment is suspended when the holder of the pension is in office, but is re-started as soon as ever his official salary ceases. Thus, for instance, the Duke of Abercorn's brother, Lord George Hamilton, now Secretary of State for India, as well as Vice admiral, Lord Paoli, hold pensions of \$10,000 each; the payment of which is stopped for the time that they are in office, and another first-class pension of the same amount has just come to a close through the death last week of the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, who was Secretary of State for the Home Department more than thirty years ago, and enjoyed the pension ever since. That is to say, he received from the Treasury by way of pension for his services as Cabinet Minister an amount of public money exceeding \$300,000. The late Mr. Walpole, by the bye, is well known to have been the original of "Mr. Aubrey" in Dr. Samuel Warren's popular novel, "Ten Thousand a Year." Lord Beaconsfield was drawing at the time of his demise one of these first-class pensions, or \$10,000 per annum, in spite of which he died heavily in debt. But Mr. Gladstone, although clearly qualified for a ministerial pension, never applied for

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Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. June 4, 1898.

MAIL ORDERS.

The accuracy of our Mail Order organization during recent years is well known. A blunder occasionally—the means are human—but so seldom that the Department is known as having a model system. Success proves it. We shall lift it this year above its own level, so that what has been good service before—far above the average—will be excellent now.

Bicycle Selling Extraordinary.

COME QUICKLY IF YOU WANT ONE. \$100.00 HIGH GRADE WHEELS FOR \$35.00.

Every great National Benefit has its limit, and the limit of the Big Store's Great Bicycle Event will be reached when a revolution in the cycling world has taken place. There is no doubt that you will select equal to the first concern, but it is advised that you should come quickly. Remember that it's a \$100.00 High Grade Bicycle, "The New Borne," in Black or White finish, that you are buying for \$35.00.

NEW SHIRT WAISTS.

To see the vast crowds that filled our Shirt Waist Section during the past week, you'd be convinced of the Carlsley leadership in these dainty garments.

Ladies' Muslin Shirt Waists, in green, blue and pink effect, pointed yoke back, full front, detachable collar and cuffs. Special price, 75 cents.

The irresistible plaid muslin Shirt Waist, in blue and yellow, green and mauve effects, beautifully made pointed yoke back, full detachable white collar and cuffs. Special price, \$1.15.

Stylish Shirt Waist, from 35 cents.

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SUMMER SKIRTS.

Hundreds of these special skirts were sold, but the Big Store has an inexhaustible supply.

Ladies' Fancy Pique Outing Skirts, cut very full and with wide hem, splendid value at 50 cents.

Ladies' Duck Outing Skirts in white grounds with small figures and polka dots. Special price, 80 cents.

Ladies' Pure Linen Outing Skirts cut full sweep and very wide hem, splendid value at \$2.25. Special price, \$1.50.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

Write for Summer Catalogue.

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one, and the money which he received from the nation was restricted exclusively to the salary paid to him while in office as a Minister of the Crown.

The fact is that political life is practically closed in England to all those who have not private means of their own, and Lord Beaconsfield was never tired of stating that had it not been for Mrs. Wyndham Lewis, who conferred upon him her hand and her fortune, at a particularly critical moment of his career, he would have been compelled to withdraw from public life, and to devote himself to his native or some other profession for the sake of a livelihood. Great Britain is the only civilized nation that does not provide salaries for its Parliamentary representatives, who not only labor without receiving any remuneration whatsoever, but are likewise called upon to contribute largely toward the heavy expenses of their election, as well as to the various charities, public institutions and local interests of their constituencies.

Here comes the vast difference between England and the great Republics of France and the United States. The House of Commons is composed almost exclusively of men who are not compelled to work for their living, and who, possessing independent fortunes, may be considered to have larger interests at stake in the welfare of the country than professional men, such as lawyers, editors, etc. men who are compelled to labor at their professions for a livelihood. More than a third of the House of Commons is composed of landowners, who live on the revenues derived from their estates, and there are at least three hundred more who are either great manufacturers or wealthy merchants, while of professional men there are not even a hundred at Westminster. In the French Chamber of Deputies the professional men constitute 50 per cent of the membership, while in the United States Congress they number, according to recent official statistics, nearly two-thirds of the House. It is therefore easy to understand why English members of Parliament should be willing to work without pay from the State, while the legislators of other countries should be compelled to insist upon payment for their services to their country.

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

Throughout 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.

DR. ADAMS' TOOTHACHE GUM is sold by all good druggists. 10 cts. a bottle.

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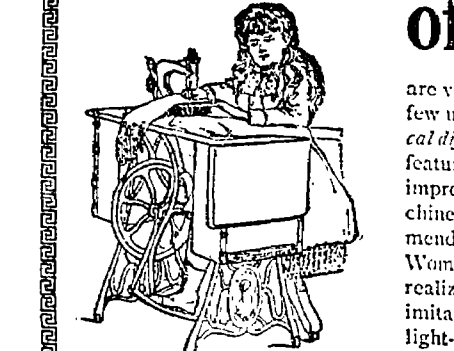
All expenses, Cabin Ocean Passage, and TEN DAYS IN IRELAND. \$160 and Upwards.

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are very different from those of the past. Very few users of sewing machines know the technical differences; patents have expired on generic features, but "the world moves," and radical improvements have been made in sewing machines, so that the one of to-day shows a tremendous improvement on its predecessor. Women who have used both kinds quickly realize the difference between a cheaply made imitation of some ancient type and the modern light-running machine which is easily adjusted, does all kinds of work, and is always ready to go. The Silent Singer of to-day is the latest result of constant improvement in mechanical excellence. For practical use it compares with the old-time sewing machines sold at department stores such as a modern railway train surpasses a stage-coach of the last century. Singer machines are so simple that a child can understand them; they are so strong that a bungler can hardly get them out of order. Every part is made with such scrupulous care, from the best materials, fitted in its place with the utmost exactness, and tested and re-tested so many times before leaving the factory, that it never gets the "fits" which try a woman's patience, destroy the fruits of her labor, and consume her time in vexing attempts to coax the machine to a proper performance of duty. Singer machines are sold directly from maker to user; they are guaranteed by the maker, always ready to furnish parts and supplies in any part of the world, and not by a middleman totally unable to render this service. Buy a sewing machine of the Present, and not one of the Past. Get a Singer. You can try one free. Old machines taken in exchange. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. Offices in every city in the world.

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AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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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 work.

† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....JUNE 11, 1898.

MR. SHARKEY AND THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.

A perusal of the voluminous correspondence 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. Subsequently, it was deemed expedient to make a change, and Mr. Michael 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 Commissioners contained an item to the effect that Mr. Kennedy, the chief engineer, had reported the sinking and raising of Dredge No. 6, attributing the 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. Kennedy, in reply to a question put by Mr. Lemay, one of the Commissioners, stated that he had given Mr. Sharkey a month's notice to terminate his engagement, giving as his reason the assertion that the dredges were going out of commission. He added that the dismissal was in no way connected with the accident to Dredge No. 6.

The Hon. Dr. Guerin, on October 6th, 1897, wrote to the Commissioners expressing a hope that no injustice would be done 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 wrote to Mr. Sharkey, informing him that the Board had decided to let him know that no blame was imputed to him on account of the sinking of Dredge No. 6.

On March 9th, 1898, Mr. Sharkey received the following note from Chief Engineer Kennedy:—

"I am authorized to give you employment on one of the dredges at the same

rate of pay as you received last summer." This note effectually disposes of the pretence of Mr. Robert Mackay, Chairman of the Board, that motives of economy had determined the dismissal of Mr. Sharkey. Mr. Kennedy's letter proves that the Board had no desire to reduce Mr. Sharkey's salary, but simply 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 WITNESS. After thirty years of faithful and efficient service, Mr. Sharkey, in the prime of life, was discharged—a high-handed 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 dismissed 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. Robert 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 that 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 several hundred 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 organized opposition to every candidate, no matter what his politics or his nationality may be, who merits rebuke at their hands.

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 \$52,210 47. As the Bank of Montreal has for years been the reliable trade barometer of the Dominion, the prosperity of which the balance sheet and the annual 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 Canadian lumbermen to limit sufficient. 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 2½ 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 in Europe by the immense balance of trade in its favor prevented any great stringency. It is worth while noting the figures of this balance of trade. On the 30th April the balance of trade for ten months in favor of the United States amounted to the enormous sum of \$614,000,000, whereas in no previous full fiscal year in its history had they attained \$300,000,000. At present the rate for call money in the United States is merely

nominal, though it remains to be seen what effect the replenishing of the coffers of the treasury, drained by the expense of the war, will have on the market.

As to the prospects for Canadian trade in the current year, Mr. Clouston's tone was, we are glad to observe, one of 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 beginning; but it is a very good one. It is time that Montreal took some practical steps in the same direction. Mayor Fontaine 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 exists 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.S.S.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 Cattulle 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 Rulers, where he studied philosophy, and where, it may be of interest to add, he first made the acquaintance of Father Cattulle. He was ordained at the Seminary 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 dioceses 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 Thielt 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 others—and in the temperance movement which has taken such a firm hold upon the parish. As a preacher, a temperance apostle, or a missionary, his discourses are always marked by that highest and most inspiring kind of eloquence 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 be free, 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 decided upon in order to entertain, to amuse, or to edify the readers of that newspaper. Probably it is inserted 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 censured, because he claims to be a minister of religion. The only purpose these sermon-editorials in the Herald

have so far served is to amuse the scoffler at religion, and to shock the spiritual sensibilities of such of its readers as hold Christianity in reverence as 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 well 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, fog 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 a 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 sermon-editorial writer might say, in his opinion, 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 religious truth Mr. Hepworth's opinion would certainly be like a ship sailing in a dense fog that never lifted.

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 Protestant sects and sub-sects exist.

LORD SALISBURY'S "MANACLES AND MANITOBA."

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 properly 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 Toronto. And although you speak of 'Manacles and Manitoba' in the one breath, I am not aware of the thousands of Irishmen living in Manitoba having returned—no, not one has returned. More than that, it is a fact that leading Catholic societies in Manitoba, north and west territories of Canada, zealous priests, 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 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, sciences, agriculture, arts, etc. I mention all this to show that Canada offers to the man seeking a home outside his own country, at least as fair a field as the United

States or any on the face of the globe. Of course I have laid particular stress in 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 immigrant. The phrase 'Manacles 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 a good deal more to do with the birth of that phrase than any hostility to Manitoba or to Canada as a whole. On the contrary we quite believe that at the present moment Canada is a much better field for the Irish emigrant than the United States. Of the treatment of our people in the Dominion we have nothing to say that is not praiseworthy. 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 in 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 to 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."

PRISON REFORM IN ENGLAND.

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 murderous battles, who stayed stolidly in square at Quatre Bras, while thunderous columns of steel clad cavalry were launched against them, men who climbed the heights of Alma in face of a frightful fire, men who made heroes of themselves in the death pit of Balaclava—men on whose memories honors are cast now with an unstinting hand—these men who were making an Empire were subject to the lash for the slightest breach of discipline or at the caprice of an officer.

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 not confined to their own country. To Parnell the British soldier has right to be thankful. And now again suffering if even erring humanity will have another opportunity to bless the fact that Irishmen have still some scope even in the Imperial Parliament.

Next to flogging in the army and navy, the most dispicable, the most cruel, the most degrading system of punishment is at present in vogue in the English 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 the class which modern scientists and psychologists generalize as "degenerate." But the English prison system, from its mere method, 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, will the British public have reason to thank an Irish member for the alleviation of an official abuse, which in the past has made erring men infamous and turned bright scholarly men into drivelling imbeciles. On this question an 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 recommendations of the Grand Committee on Law, who have the Bill now before them, leave no doubt that in future prison life will be far different from what it has been in the past—more humane in character, and more beneficial and more permanent in result. As a result of the many reforms to be introduced, the convicts will not only have better food, but their period of torture on the plank bed will be reduced; the absurd obligation of secrecy will be

considerably relaxed, if not altogether abolished; and tread-mill and crank labor will be done away with in so far as 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 manhood, 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 volatile nature of some of the writers on the daily press who propose to educate the public up to the proper way of thinking in the matter of athletics. They seem like feathers of dandelion blown about in divers directions by every passing breeze. There is nothing permanent or tangible or consistent in the dandelion's duffy white head any more than there is in the heads of the people whose writings play for popularity, and seek in a small 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. Why, 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. 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 Montrealeur in the whole aggregation!

The fact that a stock company sends an inharmonious band harnessed to a street car to disturb people in the evenings seems all that is necessary to make baseball "go." It is a pitiable comment on the good sense of our journalists.

On the other hand, lacrosse is distinctly our national game. It is Canadian above all things, and the teams playing represent the towns or cities whose names they bear. They play for an innate love of the game, not for a stock company; they are the best exponents of its great beauties in the world, and they will have a following when new-fangled rounders, imported Americans, uproarious rooters and obsequious newspaper writers will have been forgotten.

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 seems to be greatly developed when at home. It is not last Saturday's game to which particular reference now is desirable.

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 breach and roused a public enthusiasm 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 held on with the tenacity of bulldogs, and now they are joined in the struggle by their French Canadian friends. As far as senior honors are concerned, the English element seems to be enjoying that much lauded sentiment of "splendid isolation." Some of the younger members seem to have appreciated the fact, and, in preference to 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 Dame at nine a.m., and the route of the procession will be as follows: Through Place d'Armes square and hill, St. Ursula, Dorchester, St. Alexander and La-Guachetiere streets to St. Patrick's Church, thence through Lagacochetiere street, Beaver Hall Hill, Victoria square, St. James street and Place d'Armes square, back to the Church of Notre-Dame.

Our Observer.

The Philadelphia Times, discussing the probable disposition of the Philippine Islands, suggested that they might be 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 a great favor to thousands of people if they would only order the drivers of the removal wagons to walk their horses. These men always make it a point to drive along Sherbrooke and other quiet residential streets 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 Dahlgren, 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." When the movement for the recognition of woman suffrage was begun in 1870 and continued until 1873, she was a strong opponent of it, and proved a most active enemy of the scheme. She drew up a petition against the movement and presented it to Congress. She was one of the founders of the Washington Literary Society and was for many years president of the Ladies' Catholic Missionary Society. In addition to writing a number of well known books, Mrs. Dahlgren also translated from the French Montalembert's "Pius IX." and De Chamberlain's "Executive Power," and from the Spanish Donose Cortes' "Catholicism, 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 is one little used by the Spaniards and is confined almost exclusively to the Spaniards. In the dictionary the word "morro" is defined as anything that is round or "a prominent overhanging lip." The Spaniards always describe a negro mouth as "morro" from the projecting lips. The word is also applied to a cat, but in this sense it is taken to refer to the purring of the animal. When applied to the castles or fortresses in Cuba the word is to be taken in the same significance it possesses when applied to a negro's mouth. These defences are usually perched on heights, over which 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 Hispano American 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 is as safe in the hands of American Catholics as in those of 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.

At the annual meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge, held recently in Ottawa, Grand Master N. Clarke Wallace addressed the brethren, or whatever they call 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 calculated 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, rendered signal service to the cause of the Empire, attesting their loyalty to the throne by unimpeachable deeds of valor, self-sacrifice, and devotion."

"The progress of popular government since that day has been truly marvellous. To us who enjoy so fully the blessings of individual liberty and electoral 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 returned by ten persons, and that several of the boroughs had no resident elector at all. Equal rights, and popular liberty, 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 Ireland with Great Britain for legislative purposes, which grew out of the rebellion, 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 vista of the last hundred years, can it be doubted that as recorded in the King's message to the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, in January, 1799, the union of the kingdoms has best tended to improve and perpetuate a connection essential for their common security, and to augment and consolidate the strength, power and resources of the British Empire."

Can Clarke Wallace truthfully 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 breathing 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 population amounted to only 953,237. In addition, the latest returns show a slow but steady decrease. It has always occurred to us that prosperity and happiness would tend to an increase of the population rather than otherwise. A fallacy of ours, perhaps, or it may be that the people have not been given sufficient time to witness the beautiful workings of the system and have not been educated to its 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 Ireland. Are Irishmen so peculiarly 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 downtrodden, 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 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 Ireland, in which they attest to all that has been said of the terrible distress in the Emerald Isle. It is a decidedly strange prosperity that moves a people to write a memorial for presentation to the President of the United States, setting forth that they are starving, and asking that he use his good offices to alleviate in some manner their sufferings. Such prosperity is most remarkable.

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 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, enquired 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 do they mean by this "ism"? If they mean "The Church" they ought to say so, and not try to connect it with any "isms."

The Church is making great strides in England. The official returns for 1897 show that in the Westminster archdiocese 181,150 persons were received into the Church during the year, and 1,050 persons in the diocese of Salford.

PREPARATIONS FOR '98 CENTENARY.

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 Board—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. Association 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, occupied the chair.

Speeches were delivered by Mr. E. B. Devlin, B.C.L., Mr. J. Curran, Mr. W. Rawley, President County Board A.O.H., and Mr. E. Reynolds, Provincial President of the A.O.H., who addressed the gathering, and Mr. E. Halley, Mr. Carroll Ryan, Mr. J. J. Foley, Mr. M. J. Power. During the evening Messrs H. Ward and Chambers contributed songs and recitations.

A meeting of the '98 club for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the celebration will be held on Monday night next.

The County Board of the A.O.H. has issued the following circular of invitation for a meeting to be held at St. Ann's Hall to-morrow afternoon. It is of the utmost importance that all Irish Canadians should support the manly endeavor of the Hibernians and other Societies to fittingly commemorate in Montreal the great centenary of '98.

The Circular.

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 Sunday, June 12th, in the St. Ann's Hall, at 3 p.m.

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 exemplify 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 prevail among our people.

JAMES McIVER, County 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 committees 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 Square, to start at 2 p.m., by way of William, Colborne, Wellington, McCord, Notre Dame, St. Lawrence, St. Catherine, Park Avenue to Exhibition Grounds.

B. FEENEY, Cor. Sec. '98 Centenary Committee. Montreal, June 8th, 1898.

CONVENTION OF IRISH NATIONAL AND CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

THE IRISH CITIZENS' GREETING.—The Executive Committee, in whom are entrusted the carrying out of the arrangements of the '98 Centenary of June 26th, 1898, in accordance with resolution

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 undaunted courage, and, above all, their ardent patriotism, combined to render them the beau ideal of Irish leaders.

Heaven saw fit to ordain that the electric spark of patriotism and unconquerable love of Irish liberty should be conducted 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 receive ourselves into a mass meeting, where some of the ablest Irish and French speakers 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.

ST. PATRICK'S LAWN PARTY.

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 Assisted—To Close on Tuesday Next.

There has been many celebrated lawn parties and many of them have had particular bearing on very important historical events; but here in our own way we have had a lawn party, which, if not actually rivaling in magnificence similar 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 Dorchester street, near the Presbytery.

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

Every imaginable 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 improvements—to the electric and up-to-date transportation 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 standpoint 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 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 parishioners 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 Dixragh.

GENERAL REFRESHMENTS.—Mrs. Menzies, 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 PARLOR.—Mrs. Jos. McCrory, Mrs. Nicholson. STORES ROOM.—The Misses Conway.



IF YOU WANT

Neat, Nobby Styles,

Small Boys' Suits

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, Tan or Shantur 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 examine our stock.

Allan's 2299 St. Catherine Street. and 665 Craig Street.

Booths. FLOWERS—Mrs. P. S. Doyle, Miss Feron, GUSSESS' BOOTH—Mrs. James, Mrs. Love, Mrs. Kelly. GRAB BAG—Misses Farrell and Madden.

Amusements. MAZE—Mrs. Harding. GRAMAPHONE—Mrs. Costigan, Mrs. Giffin. OPTICAL ILLUSION—Mrs. T. Collins. TRIP TO CHICAGO—Mrs. C. O'Brien. SHOOTING GALLERY—Mrs. Duffey, Miss McGrath. CINEMA PHOTOGRAPH—Mrs. T. McKenna, Mrs. M. Egan.

CLUB ROOM—Miss McMurragh, Miss Downey. Box Office, Amusement Hall. Mrs. P. McDermott.

LADY ASSISTANTS. ASSISTANT LADIES. Assisting Mrs. P. McDermott, her sister, Mrs. John Feron, and Miss L. Cox.

TRIP TO CHICAGO. Assisting Mrs. C. O'Brien, the Misses O'Brien, D. Oyle, Aity, Smith, Hoolahan and McCallum.

OPTICAL ILLUSIONS. Assisting Mrs. T. Collins, the Misses Collins, Trihey, Scanlan, Wright, Donovan, Cuddy.

FLOWER BOOTH. Assisting Mrs. P. S. Doyle and Miss Feron, the Misses Trihey, Sannnon, Wright, Feron, Cox and Mullarkey.

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

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

GENERAL REFRESHMENTS. Assisting Mrs. Menzies, Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Ireland and Mrs. Nicholson, the Misses Menzies, Butler 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'Connell, McMabon, Kiely, Murphy, Selby, Conway and Kearney.

CANDY AND FRUIT. Assisting Mrs. Boud and Miss Coleman, Mrs. Murphy and the Misses Millor, Collins, Scullion, the Misses Madden, Misses Moffit and the Misses O'Connell.

GUSSESS' BOOTH. Assisting Mrs. James, Mrs. Love and Mrs. Kelly, the Misses Love, Sexton, Webster, McAndrew, Kearney, Scanlan, Mullarkey, Durack.

CINEMA PHOTOGRAPH. Assisting Mrs. T. McKenna, Mrs. M. Egan and Mrs. John Kavanagh, the Misses McKenna and Doherty.

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

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 see for ourselves what there is in it along the line of education, and for those whose actual school days are over."

which one has at these meetings ever 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 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 conversational with fellow-committeemen, the examination of records, books of reference and conferences 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 facilities for brushing up in writing, in spelling, in grammar and composition.

3rd. The order of business affords each 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.

4th. Parliamentary practice is a branch of learning which the most distinguished man in the land may study with becoming pride, and in every society meeting the humblest member may 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 can give. 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 hand is on the plow is the time to cut the furrow. Today 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 when-in 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 lost an opportunity to praise Hood's Sarsaparilla, for my cure meant a great deal to me, as I have a family and must always be at my post."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It is the best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier Sold by all druggists. 25¢ a bottle. Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, fully prepared.

IN WOMAN'S WORLD.

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 hesitate to chip the shell of your egg lest you should find it far from that condition which our English cousins call 'new laid.'

There is much gained, by the way, in the general kindness of family life, by carefulness about this morning greeting. Cordial welcome to the new day and its 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 sweeten their dull routine of labor by wishing that this shall be a good morning 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 what is wise in our mental and emotional experiences? God knows the rents and rendings of our complex lives are often enough too harsh and deep to be concealed, but let us sedulously endeavor to hide that which mars and disfigures while it is yet trifling enough to be veiled, and set forth what is fair and sweet 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 gaping hole dug out of the bosom of the earth, not a spot from 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 beautify with lichens.

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 philanthropy.

The Indianapolis News refers to the Servant Girl problem. It says:

A girl has a right to expect a comfortable 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 housekeepers allow the girls to sit in the dining room in the evening, and see that 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 occasionally as late as eleven o'clock. When one realizes that the evening is the only time a girl has free from constant 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 house, slamming doors, etc. All these noises are merely bad habits, not necessary 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 accomplished with a rough diamond, but, as Mark Twain puts it, do not select "one so rough that you cannot find the diamond" when looking for a girl to train. One week will prove, if the girl is willing, 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 task until a subject worthy of your efforts appears, and then may success crown your attempt.

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 get tired of hearing their wails and quit buying birds.

A starving child and a starving nestling are both pitiable objects.

A SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

There is no such thing. Scott's Emulsion comes, the nearest to it, but even that will not cure advanced cases; but in a short time it will cure this disease.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

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

There is a rooted belief apparently 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 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 molasses sponge cake flavored with ginger.

A delicious recipe for this cake calls for two cupsful of molasses, one cup three-quarters full of butter, a tablespoonful of ginger and the same amount of boiling water poured over a tablespoonful of soda. Stir in enough of flour to make a batter as thick as for sponge cake. Pour the cake out in biscuit pans in sheets about half the depth of the pans. Bake the cake in a hot oven, protecting it at the top and bottom if there is any danger of its burning. When the cake is done lift it carefully out and let it remain in the tins until it is thoroughly cold. Ice it, if you wish, with the following icing:

Stir two squares of unsweetened chocolate with five tablespoonfuls of sugar. Add three tablespoonfuls of boiling water, and stir the mixture over the fire for several minutes until it is 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 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 with two heaping teaspoonfuls of soda dissolved in it and boiled about a minute. The moment the soda 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 quarters 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."

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 stock which were known to himself 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 pepper. He told more things, but these two may be taken as a fair sample. The public, perhaps, ought to be grateful if nothing worse than pumpkins or cayenne 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 further 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 oilcloth. 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 nowadays in so many patterns that every one's tastes can be suited, and though those that have never seen a bathroom decked in this manner may not be inclined 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 ground with a blue figure. The border is of the 'Wall of Troy' variety. Another good pattern is of green and white.

WHIMS OF FASHION.

An American writer in a paper deals with the question of how the fashions originate in the following manner. He says:—

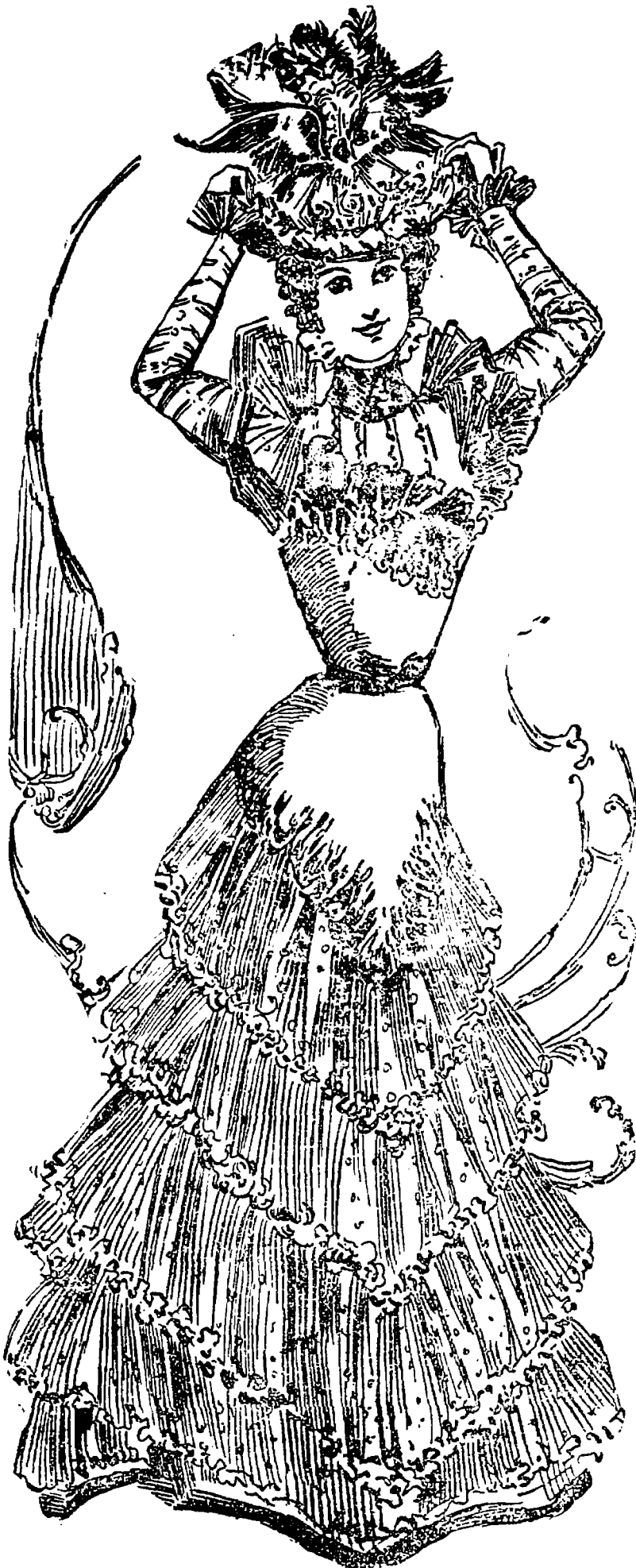
Women as a rule note the change in fashions by pure intuition. They have a vague idea that the designs originate in Paris, but beyond that trouble their heads very little about the manner of their development.

The designs for fashions are made by men in Paris, poor men dreamers with ideas about women's clothes, but with no money to carry out their ideas, who spend their time in the slack season thinking out novelties for the trade. These 'fashions' they take to the large houses and dispose of the most striking of them for a few francs and a 'Merci'

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

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 presents 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 successful in lace than in any heavier fabric. Heavy laces, either black or cream, are generally chosen; the skirt is cut with demi-train, and this is gracefully drawn up on one side. A lovely gown of coru lace is made in this way, with jet embroidered blue velvet forming a yoke and embellishment on the left side, where the lace skirt is lifted. A fashionable gown for house wear is



A POPULAR STYLE OF SUMMER COSTUME

monsieur—and there you have a style. These men dressmakers live from hand 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 nevertheless.

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 scallops 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 out 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 mouseline de soie in several shades of the same color; others are embroidered in dark threads or in ribbon in some strongly contrasting color. Buttons of the most elaborate description form an essential feature of these garments.

There seems to be a liking for several shades of the same color in a costume, hat and parasol acting as aids to the same color idea. Shaded mousseline de soie ruffles are an illustration of this fashion. A light blue dress, for instance, may be trimmed by several shades of

a white cloth, trimmed with black lace. One of this sort is made with attached 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 linsens of everlasting wear, says the fashion oracle of the N. Y. Post, are made into stylish tailor costumes, plain, braid trimmed flounced, finished with ruffles, 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 linsens than that used for whole suits come in basket weaves in red, green, cream, etc., with dots or lines of black, blue or dark brown. The Galatea trills 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 curing the worst cases of scrofula, 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 ease, or desire of pleasure, your life will get darker, your last day will probably be your darkest—in this life.

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

PARAGRAPHS FOR THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE.

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 corner, and was proceeding to open it, when the old lady, who for the first time observed 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 speaking countries no such tremendous, far-reaching, 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 mischief. 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 a 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 deprives the poor of the advantages of modern progress; which debauches and degrades millions, brutalizing and soddening 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 nothing 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 enumerated by the lookers on, but one mild voice was heard saying, 'He had beautifully white teeth.' They turned in surprise, and a woman whispered, 'It must be the Christ, for He alone could say anything good of a dead dog.' The example is worth following. And how much better the world would be if in lieu 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. Let us 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 whole.

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 Rome 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 Apostles.

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 blood, but those who continue his work.

BUY



THE BEST

Our subscribers are particularly requested to note the advertisements in the TRUE WITNESS, and, when making purchases, mention the paper.

ROOFING FOR THE HOUSES

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 Siding, 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.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

The Quickest, Most Direct and Popular Route to the

KLONDYKE

—AND—

YUKON GOLD FIELDS.

Choice of several routes, and impartial information given.

Full particulars as to sailing of all steamers from Pacific Coast cities for Alaska, and accommodation reserved in advance thereon.

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.

The Wall Paper King

—OF CANADA—

G. B. SCANTLEBURY,
Belleville, Kingston, Winnipeg.

Sample Books of Choice Wall Paper for Residences, Churches, Offices, Lodges, Rooms, Public Halls, Hotels, Stores, and our booklet 'How to Paper' 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. We pay express charges.

Mail Order Department at Belleville, Ont. Address all communications there.

JACQUES CARTIER BANK.

DIVIDEND No. 65.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two and a half (2 1/2) per cent. for the current six months equal to a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum, has been declared on the paid-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 1st to May 31st inclusive.

The general annual meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the office of the Bank at Montreal on Wednesday, June 15th next, at noon.

By order of the Board of Directors.

TANCREDE BIENVENU.
4-5 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 15th to the 30th June next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

H. V. BARBEAU,
Manager.
Montreal, May 28th, 1898. 4-5

LA BANQUE VILLE MARIE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of three per cent. for the current half-year (making a total for the year of six per cent) upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this 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 1st Day of June next.**

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th 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.

By order of the Board.

W. WER.,
President.

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MRS. HODGE'S FAULT.

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

In a thriving village on the western coast of the old Bay State is located a 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 does all she can to make his home one of peace and comfort.

"Hodges," said one of the visitors, a noted silk dealer named Edmunds, "how does Thomas get along now?" "Oh, fine!" returned Hodges; "he is counting money now."

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.

Wounds at Long Range. At long range, exceeding five hundred metres, that is to say, under ordinary conditions of firing, the 7 mm. projectile usually makes clean perforations at the osseous extremities of a diameter but slightly larger than itself.

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 interference have not much altered.

BUILDER AND STRENGTH-ENER.

That is the Term an Ottawa Lady Applies to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Among many in Ottawa and the vicinity who have been benefited one way or another by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the Journal has learned of the case of Mrs. Gilchrist, wife of Mr. T. V. Gilchrist, of Hintonburg.

PATENT REPORT.

Messrs. 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 agency:

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS OF CANADA, 1666 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Distributions every Wednesday. Value of prizes ranging from \$2.00 to \$2,000. Tickets 10 cents.

Readers of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

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Because we do good work. We sometimes make mistakes, but when we do we make things right. We'd like you for a customer.

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Advertisement for Surprise Soap, featuring the text 'EASY QUICK WORK SNOWY WHITE CLOTHES.' and 'SURPRISE SOAP MAKES CHILD'S PLAY OF WASH DAY'.

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 Clongrennan.

The Liquor and Drug Habits.

MONTREAL, September 22, '07. Mr. A. HUTTON DIXON, 49 Park Avenue, City:

Dear Sir—You 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.

Father Quinlan's Testimony.

The writer of the above has been well known to me for years, and I can fully and conscientiously substantiate all he affirms.

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Society Meetings.

Young Men's Societies. Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association Organized April 1874. Incorporated Dec. 1876.

St. Ann's Young Men's Society.

Organized 1845. Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the first Sunday of each month at 8 p.m.

Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Division No. 2. Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church, corner Centre and Laurier streets.

A.O.H.—Division No. 3.

Meets the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at Hibernia Hall, No. 242 Notre Dame St.

A.O.H.—Division No. 4.

President, H.T. Keenan, No. 22 DeLormier Avenue; Vice-President, J.P. O'Hara; Recording Secretary, P.J. Lunn.

C.M.B.A. of Canada.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 74, Organized March 11, 1885. Branch 74 meets in the basement of St. Gabriel's New Church.

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

Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month.

C.M.B.A. of Quebec.

GRAND COUNCIL OF QUEBEC Affiliated with the C.M.B.A. of the United States. Membership \$2.00.

Catholic Benevolent Legion.

Shamrock Council, No. 320, C.B.L. Meets in St. Ann's Young Men's Hall, 157 Ottawa Street.

Catholic Order of Foresters.

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

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

Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at 8 p.m.

Total Abstinence Societies.

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

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ESTABLISHED 1868. Rev. Director, REV. FATHER FLYNN; President, JOHN KILLFEATHER.

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OUR IRISH LETTER.

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 Ireland were watered with the best blood of her sons, there was no distinction, north, south, east or west, and, happily, 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 nation hoping to accomplish its freedom by the bloodless but no less effective method of constitutional agitation.

Of course, in some parts of the country, the viperous poison of Orangeism is still latent, and breaks out in spots like 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 really Irish generally, and Catholic particularly.

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.

The News Letter refers to the National demonstration as a "direct challenge from disloyalty to loyalty in the centre of loyalty." Should any disturbances occur there is only one source of blame, and it will not lie with the National element, but be 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 Belfast 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 occasion 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 Croamac Square, and proceed by May street, Donegal Square South, Howard street, Upper Queen street, Mill street, Divis st., and thence to Hannabstown. 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 a number of police were drawn up, and immediately the processionists came along they drew their batons and without any provocation charged the crowd, which scattered in all directions. The procession, however, reformed, and proceeded on its way to the Falls Road returning by the same route some time afterwards. On reaching Millfield, the police were again present in force, 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 refuge in houses and doorways. Several persons were arrested and lodged in the

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 people 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 drunkenness and disorderly conduct. To the Orangemen of Ballynahinch drunkenness and disorderly conduct are synonymous 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 disorderlies" that they immediately proceeded to smash the windows of houses and shops owned by Catholics. The affair was such a disgraceful one that it was made the subject of an enquiry in the House of Commons, the following extract from the proceedings of which may be of interest to transatlantic readers:

Mr. P. J. O'Brien—I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland if his attention has been called to a serious riot caused by Orangemen in Ballynahinch on the 12th inst., when hostile demonstrations were indulged in towards the Roman Catholic residents, and windows broken in the houses of Mr. O'Donnell, Mrs. McAlea, Mr. Patrick Boyd, Mr. Leahy, 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.

The Chief Secretary—I will also reply to the question on the same subject put by the hon. member for South Down. On Tuesday last I replied to a question addressed to me, with regard to rioting at Ballynahinch, by the hon. member for South 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 information to the effect alleged with respect to Mr. Campbell, but I am making inquiries. A crowd of about 1,000 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 instituted 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 militia took a hearty hand in the celebrations.

On 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 inspiring. 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 feature of the demonstration, exceeding 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, notwithstanding all the precautions of double patrols of police, a large number broke camp and joined in the celebrations.

REPUTATION.

There is probably no article purchased by people requiring a greater amount of trust in the integrity and justice of the dealer than a piano. The amount of outlay is a large one, yet there is no means of testing in advance the qualities of a good piano. The unfortunate part is that cheap and inferior pianos are got up to look well on the outside, case work being made the chief feature instead of the mechanical construction of the instrument itself.

Two important guarantees are, however, always at the disposal of the customer. The name and reputation of the piano itself, and the standing in the community of the firm representing the piano. It is then on these two points we claim the attention of people who contemplate a piano either now or in the near future. We offer in our warehouses choice of such famous makes as Steinway, Nordheimer, Heintzman, and other good standard pianos.

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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 gone over to Tom's."

OUR LONDON LETTER.

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 News.

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, Q.C. The list also includes Canning and Bruce, Sidney Herbert, Lord Dalhousie and Tall, 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 arrangements 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 ceremonial 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 occupied so much prominence in connection with the sad and solemn occasion.

It is a coincidence that one of Mr. Gladstone's oldest Parliamentary contemporaries, the Right Honorable Spencer Horatio Walpole, 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 shorter political career.

It is proposed in Glasgow, to bring the luxury of cremation within reach of the poorest pauper, 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 shillings 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 amongst twenty-six members present.

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 eloquently 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 proprietary rights that it is powerless to effect reforms or check abuses in the matter of gas, water and other all-important matters.

The conversion of Sir Henry Hawtike, 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 Buldige House, Chippenham, a

Fat is absolutely necessary as an article of diet. If it is not of the right kind it may not be digested. Then the body will not get enough of it. In this event there is fat-starvation.

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wealthy and very leading county gentleman, and nephew of the Rev. H. W. Cator, of the Brimpton Rectory, 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 nuisances, viz. rowdiness, obscene language, solicitation and unnecessary cries and noises, and an influential list of vice-presidents, 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 entering upon a colossal 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 Rose Day,' and says 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 other in April!

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 organ, Truth, referring to the practice of swearing in Deputy Governors during the absence of the Irish Lord Lieutenant, says: "Constant though the swearing in of Deputy Governors at the Castle is, the Turk, Jew, or Atheist, but not a Papist" principle is never deviated from. The fact stands out 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 Deputy Governors 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 Shakespeare's works. The first folio 'Shakespeare' 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 gentleman, who turned out to be Sir Arthur Hodgson, chairman of the committee of the Memorial Library at Stratford-on-Avon, announced that he had travelled up especially 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 seeming glad that the book was going back to its author's home by the Avon.

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NOTES ON CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Rev. J. A. Zehn, D. D., of Notre Dame, Ind., provincial of the Congregation of the Holy Cross in the United States, has tendered to President McKinley the services of all the priests of whom he is at the head as chaplains for the war.

"The Trappist monks of the Oka Monastery," says an American journal, "are to go to the Klondike to introduce their perfect agricultural methods, thereby making habitable the region for those lured thither by the thirst for gold. They brave the hardships 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. Philip's, St. Anthony's and St. Charles Barrocco's parishes for some months past, closed on Wednesday evening, the 5th inst., at St. Patrick's Hall in the presence of a large, enthusiastic and excited audience, says the Catholic Standard and Times of Philadelphia.

When the curtain rose on 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. Dolley, who acted as chairman and as judge for Father McArdle; Rev. John J. Ward, judge for Father Smith, and Rev. D. J. Broughal, judge for Father MacAran. Others present were Rev. Joseph A. Stillman, of Jenkintown; William P. Masterson, of St. Anthony's; James P. Sinnott and Thomas F. Quinn, of St. Charles Barrocco's; James F. Trajnor and Michael 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 anxious 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 escorted the victorious Barrocco home, where there was a fireworks display with music. All the late contestants returned to St. Charles' rectory and witnessed the scene.

The merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is literally written in blood. It is traced in the vital fluid of millions of the human race. Its positive medicinal merit. And curative power is written upon the hearts, and graven upon the minds of thousands of people whom it has cured. And given good health. When there seemed nothing before them but darkness and despair. It cures all diseases arising from or promoted by impure blood by its intrinsic merit as The One True Blood Purifier.

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 herdman to be sure and not to tell 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?" "Indeed, I did, sir," said the herdman. "The man asked whether she was a good milker." "By-gone, 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 terrify him for ever.

Many a man refuses to love his neighbor as himself because he has a garden and his neighbor has hens. The attention of our readers is directed to our advertisers, who are representative business men. Please tell them you saw their advertisement in The True Witness.

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2 1/2 yards assorted FANCY DRESS MUSLINS, all the new styles, worth 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 70c, 80c, 90c, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50, 8.00, 8.50, 9.00, 9.50, 10.00, 10.50, 11.00, 11.50, 12.00, 12.50, 13.00, 13.50, 14.00, 14.50, 15.00, 15.50, 16.00, 16.50, 17.00, 17.50, 18.00, 18.50, 19.00, 19.50, 20.00, 20.50, 21.00, 21.50, 22.00, 22.50, 23.00, 23.50, 24.00, 24.50, 25.00, 25.50, 26.00, 26.50, 27.00, 27.50, 28.00, 28.50, 29.00, 29.50, 30.00, 30.50, 31.00, 31.50, 32.00, 32.50, 33.00, 33.50, 34.00, 34.50, 35.00, 35.50, 36.00, 36.50, 37.00, 37.50, 38.00, 38.50, 39.00, 39.50, 40.00, 40.50, 41.00, 41.50, 42.00, 42.50, 43.00, 43.50, 44.00, 44.50, 45.00, 45.50, 46.00, 46.50, 47.00, 47.50, 48.00, 48.50, 49.00, 49.50, 50.00, 50.50, 51.00, 51.50, 52.00, 52.50, 53.00, 53.50, 54.00, 54.50, 55.00, 55.50, 56.00, 56.50, 57.00, 57.50, 58.00, 58.50, 59.00, 59.50, 60.00, 60.50, 61.00, 61.50, 62.00, 62.50, 63.00, 63.50, 64.00, 64.50, 65.00, 65.50, 66.00, 66.50, 67.00, 67.50, 68.00, 68.50, 69.00, 69.50, 70.00, 70.50, 71.00, 71.50, 72.00, 72.50, 73.00, 73.50, 74.00, 74.50, 75.00, 75.50, 76.00, 76.50, 77.00, 77.50, 78.00, 78.50, 79.00, 79.50, 80.00, 80.50, 81.00, 81.50, 82.00, 82.50, 83.00, 83.50, 84.00, 84.50, 85.00, 85.50, 86.00, 86.50, 87.00, 87.50, 88.00, 88.50, 89.00, 89.50, 90.00, 90.50, 91.00, 91.50, 92.00, 92.50, 93.00, 93.50, 94.00, 94.50, 95.00, 95.50, 96.00, 96.50, 97.00, 97.50, 98.00, 98.50, 99.00, 99.50, 100.00, 100.50, 101.00, 101.50, 102.00, 102.50, 103.00, 103.50, 104.00, 104.50, 105.00, 105.50, 106.00, 106.50, 107.00, 107.50, 108.00, 108.50, 109.00, 109.50, 110.00, 110.50, 111.00, 111.50, 112.00, 112.50, 113.00, 113.50, 114.00, 114.50, 115.00, 115.50, 116.00, 116.50, 117.00, 117.50, 118.00, 118.50, 119.00, 119.50, 120.00, 120.50, 121.00, 121.50, 122.00, 122.50, 123.00, 123.50, 124.00, 124.50, 125.00, 125.50, 126.00, 126.50, 127.00, 127.50, 128.00, 128.50, 129.00, 129.50, 130.00, 130.50, 131.00, 131.50, 132.00, 132.50, 133.00, 133.50, 134.00, 134.50, 135.00, 135.50, 136.00, 136.50, 137.00, 137.50, 138.00, 138.50, 139.00, 139.50, 140.00, 140.50, 141.00, 141.50, 142.00, 142.50, 143.00, 143.50, 144.00, 144.50, 145.00, 145.50, 146.00, 146.50, 147.00, 147.50, 148.00, 148.50, 149.00, 149.50, 150.00, 150.50, 151.00, 151.50, 152.00, 152.50, 153.00, 153.50, 154.00, 154.50, 155.00, 155.50, 156.00, 156.50, 157.00, 157.50, 158.00, 158.50, 159.00, 159.50, 160.00, 160.50, 161.00, 161.50, 162.00, 162.50, 163.00, 163.50, 164.00, 164.50, 165.00, 165.50, 166.00, 166.50, 167.00, 167.50, 168.00, 168.50, 169.00, 169.50, 170.00, 170.50, 171.00, 171.50, 172.00, 172.50, 173.00, 173.50, 174.00, 174.50, 175.00, 175.50, 176.00, 176.50, 177.00, 177.50, 178.00, 178.50, 179.00, 179.50, 180.00, 180.50, 181.00, 181.50, 182.00, 182.50, 183.00, 183.50, 184.00, 184.50, 185.00, 185.50, 186.00, 186.50, 187.00, 187.50, 188.00, 188.50, 189.00, 189.50, 190.00, 190.50, 191.00, 191.50, 192.00, 192.50, 193.00, 193.50, 194.00, 194.50, 195.00, 195.50, 196.00, 196.50, 197.00, 197.50, 198.00, 198.50, 199.00, 199.50, 200.00, 200.50, 201.00, 201.50, 202.00, 202.50, 203.00, 203.50, 204.00, 204.50, 205.00, 205.50, 206.00, 206.50, 207.00, 207.50, 208.00, 208.50, 209.00, 209.50, 210.00, 210.50, 211.00, 211.50, 212.00, 212.50, 213.00, 213.50, 214.00, 214.50, 215.00, 215.50, 216.00, 216.50, 217.00, 217.50, 218.00, 218.50, 219.00, 219.50, 220.00, 220.50, 221.00, 221.50, 222.00, 222.50, 223.00, 223.50, 224.00, 224.50, 225.00, 225.50, 226.00, 226.50, 227.00, 227.50, 228.00, 228.50, 229.00, 229.50, 230.00, 230.50, 231.00, 231.50, 232.00, 232.50, 233.00, 233.50, 234.00, 234.50, 235.00, 235.50, 236.00, 236.50, 237.00, 237.50, 238.00, 238.50, 239.00, 239.50, 240.00, 240.50, 241.00, 241.50, 242.00, 242.50, 243.00, 243.50, 244.00, 244.50, 245.00, 245.50, 246.00, 246.50, 247.00, 247.50, 248.00, 248.50, 249.00, 249.50, 250.00, 250.50, 251.00, 251.50, 252.00, 252.50, 253.00, 253.50, 254.00, 254.50, 255.00, 255.50, 256.00, 256.50, 257.00, 257.50, 258.00, 258.50, 259.00, 259.50, 260.00, 260.50, 261.00, 261.50, 262.00, 262.50, 263.00, 263.50, 264.00, 264.50, 265.00, 265.50, 266.00, 266.50, 267.00, 267.50, 268.00, 268.50, 269.00, 269.50, 270.00, 270.50, 271.00, 271.50, 272.00, 272.50, 273.00, 273.50, 274.00, 274.50, 275.00, 275.50, 276.00, 276.50, 277.00, 277.50, 278.00, 278.50, 279.00, 279.50, 280.00, 280.50, 281.00, 281.50, 282.00, 282.50, 283.00, 283.50, 284.00, 284.50, 285.00, 285.50, 286.00, 286.50, 287.0