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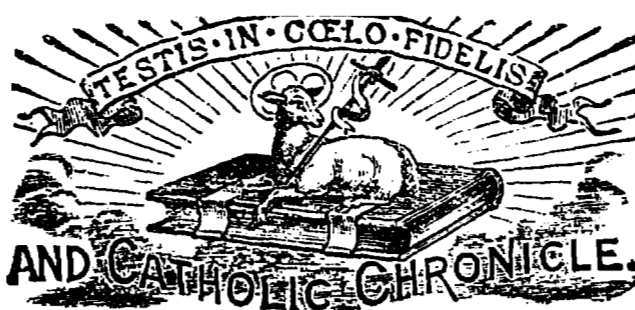
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ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN ON SCHOOLS.

We have before us a lengthy report of Archbishop Corrigan's powerful argument in connection with Catholic education...

After giving this detailed account of the size and development of the great archdiocese of New York, His Grace said:— "Our present most pressing duty is, first, to bring our Catholic schools...

Table with 2 columns: Category and Value. Includes 'In the churches of New York city', 'Number of children and adults prepared for confirmation from 1890 to 1900', etc.

"Regarding our educational duties, hear the authoritative utterance of him to whom I am about to report the work of the archdiocese during the past decade, addressed to the archbishops and bishops of Austria, Germany and Switzerland on occasion of the tercentenary of Blessed Peter Canisius, S.J. Having shown how beneficial is the public remembrance of virtuous and holy men, the Holy Father compares our own time with that of Blessed Canisius, sketches in outline the history of this great apostle who fought error chiefly through the school, and shows the pressing need of bringing knowledge to the defence of religion. He declares that religion is not adverse to knowledge, but rather its acme and crown; and that secular adds dignity and beauty to sacred science. He exhorts bishops to watch over the schools, not only primary, but higher, in order that, besides preserving religion in its entirety, the rights of the church, and of the parent may be safeguarded against mixed schools (wherein members of various creeds are taught), of which he points out the dangers. He bids them join with the religious instruction of the youthful mind the quickening of the heart by piety and the fear of God—and this not only in primary schools, but also in the gymnasias, lyceums and universities."

FEAST OF OUR LADY OF GOOD COUNSEL.

The patronal feast of St. Mary's parish was duly observed on Sunday last. The Triduum which preceded the feast was also in every way a great success. Each evening of the celebration the church was crowded to the doors with pious worshippers—all eager to partake in the spiritual blessings attached to these devotions. Rev. Father Helfferan delivered the sermon each evening with that eloquence for which the Rev. Father is noted. However, on Friday, the closing evening, he surpassed all previous efforts, and his practical and instructive discourse will long be remembered by the people of the parish. On Sunday morning, large numbers assisted at the early masses, many of them approaching the Holy Table. At ten o'clock solemn High Mass was sung by Rev. Father Condon, St. Laurent College, assisted by Rev. Fathers Rioux and McDermott, as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. Rev. Father O'Donnell preached a short but very instructive sermon on the devotion to the Blessed Virgin, and exhorted his hearers to always remain true and devoted children of their good Mother. The high altar was tastefully decorated with choice plants and flowers, while the side altar, where the beautiful picture of Our Lady of Good Counsel was placed, was ablaze with lights, and surrounded by many rich and beautiful ornaments. The music was also in keeping with the solemnity of the occasion. Prof. Wilson, the well-known organist of the church, displayed great taste in the selections for the service. A very fine Mass (Prof. Wilson's latest composition) consisting of solos, duets, trios and choruses, was admirably rendered in every particular by the fine choir, under the direction of Mr. J. B. Paquette. To particularize would be useless, but we cannot refrain from mentioning the names of those who contributed to make the affair a success. Messrs. Emblem and Cielland, At the Offertory D'Anjou's beautiful "Sub Tuum" for solo and chorus was given with much effect. Mr. Thomas Emblem rendering the solo in his usual proficient manner. In the afternoon, at 4.30, the Rev. Pastor enrolled the children in the secular of Our Lady of Good Counsel. In the evening, at 7.30, His Grace, the Archbishop, paid his annual visit to the parish, and confirmed the children. Long before the

hour the church was thronged. The ringing of the church bell announced the arrival of His Grace. A procession of altar boys, led by the cross-bearer and two acolytes, marched slowly up the centre aisle, followed by Rev. Fathers McDermott, Armour, Loneragan, Rioux, Helfferan, Desrosiers, then came the Archbishop, assisted by Rev. Fathers O'Donnell and Kavanagh, S.J. As the procession wended its way towards the sanctuary, the organ pealed forth a grand march. At this time the church looked beautiful in the extreme, the myriads of tapers, colored lights and the electric lights especially around the dome and sanctuary, showing the beauty and grandeur of the artistic work done around the church. It was a sight that brought joy and happiness to the hearts of the assembled worshippers. Arranged in pews on each side of the centre aisle were the boys and girls to be confirmed, to the number of nearly eighty. The girls looked well in their long flowing veils, while the boys were neatly attired in black suits. When the Archbishop had vested, turning to the congregation, he addressed a short but beautiful discourse, which shows the tenderness and earnest solicitude for the dearest portion of his flock—the children. His Grace spoke as follows:— "My dear children:— "These days are great days for a Christian. It is a pleasure for a bishop to confirm ten or twelve thousand children in a year. This time is a time of happiness, because you receive the precious gifts of the Holy Ghost. I am after confirming a class of 320 children before I came here, and now I am going to confirm you. You are confirmed once in your life-time. You are going to receive a great Sacrament. You have prepared yourselves by prayer and the Sacrament of Penance. When I entered the church I knelt to adore our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament, and while doing so I felt the need of saying a prayer to Our Lady of Good Counsel. Whilst gazing upon that beautiful picture which I brought from Rome, two years ago, I thought of the happy hours which I spent in the Eternal City. The Sacrament of Confirmation is a sacrament of the living. It will make you stronger in the spiritual life. You are already Christians, but to-day you are going to be made perfect Christians and for ever. Every time you go to confession you re-

ceive absolution, which purifies your soul. You receive often Our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament. When you are in danger of death the Rites of Extreme Unction are given to you, and often more than once, but like the words of the prophet when the ministers of the church are ordained: "Tu es sacerdos in aeternum, etc." the same applies to the ceremony of confirmation; you are confirmed for all eternity. It impresses a character on the soul which can never be effaced. As I have already said, you are confirmed only once. The result of this ceremony is that you are made perfect Christians. What is a Christian? A disciple of our Divine Master. And what is a disciple? A person who is faithful to the teachings of his master. Many men call themselves Christians, and are only such in name. Those who don't keep the commandments of God and of the Church, never go to Mass on Sundays, don't observe the laws of abstinence, don't make their Easter duty. Are these Christians? Only by name. You are young—little Christians. In future you'll be more respectful towards your father and mother, say your prayers every day, go to Mass on Sundays; be devout to the Blessed Virgin Mary; and honor the Sacred Heart of Jesus. In your classes be respectful and obedient to your teachers, and then you'll be good children, and good Christians. When you are good and perfect Christians, you'll also be good citizens. Live up to your religion, until the last day of your lives, and when you ap-

pear at your judgment, you will receive that special reward which will confirm you forever in glory." His Grace then confirmed the children. During this time the "Veni Sancte Spiritus" was admirably rendered by Mr. Thomas Emblem. After the customary prayers being recited, His Grace turned to the people and said: "My dear brethren,—I must congratulate you on the beauty of your church. It is the first time that I had the pleasure of seeing it since it was decorated, and I am delighted with it." Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given by the Archbishop, during which time the choir rendered some excellent music, all of Prof. Wilson's own composition. This brought to a close a celebration which will long be remembered by the people of St. Mary's parish. The "True Witness" extends hearty congratulations to both Pastor and people and wishes them every success in the different works of the parish. The First Communion for the boys and girls of St. Mary's Parish will take place on Ascension Thursday, May 24th. Quite a large number of children are preparing for this solemn event. Inspector McGowan visited the boys' and girls' schools last week, and was highly pleased with the answering in the different classes. A new school is about to be built for the boys.

THE HOTEL DIEU.

"La Semaine Religieuse" of last week publishes a lengthy article under the heading of "The Hotel-Dieu, its Friends and Detractors." As this article places the whole question of the proposed grant of land in an entirely new light, we take the liberty of publishing a full translation of the document, which reads thus:— "A discussion has arisen in the newspapers over a piece of land which it is proposed to give to the reverend ladies of the Hotel Dieu, the oldest in Montreal, have obtained from the Legislature of Quebec power authorizing the city to donate to this institution a certain extent of land situated on the Mountain park. The liberties of our city fathers are in no way interfered with, and it remains with them to judge of the advisability of making the proposed concessions. It has not been very long, only a few years ago, that another institution of the same kind, an English hospital, received from the corporation a similar gift and of about an equal value without any protestation having been exercised. No passion whatever was exercised, and no influence of caste or party was called into play. "Far from this, the initiative of this act must be sought only in that noble sentiment of benevolence towards the poor and the sick; for it is in vain that they could be sought elsewhere. This is so true that the text of the law investing the corporation of the city of Montreal with the power to cede the land to the Hotel Dieu was introduced in the amendments to the charter, without any participation of the reverend ladies, and even without their knowledge. Neither was the ecclesiastical authorities consulted in the matter. Is it not surprising, therefore, to see certain writers throwing insult and injury upon these nuns who devote themselves in silence with the most admirable and constant perseverance to the relief of human sufferings? Of what reprehensible act have they been guilty, and what bad sentiments have they uttered in this case? "Shut up in their cloister by day and by night, they pass their time in prayer at the foot of the altar, or at the bedside consoling the sick and dying. The services so full of charity and abnegation rendered to thousands of unfortunates, which they take in and nurse every year, and this from the cradle of the colony and a long time before the English and Protestants opened asylums for their own sick, these nuns have never asked the city to pay them for what they expend in the public interest, and do not dream of doing so to-day. They, without the least hope of reward here below, give more than \$100,000 a year. This enormous sum they raise from the revenues of their properties, on which all the taxes are levied just the same as those who only think of enjoying themselves and becoming rich. Such is the life of these humble nuns. Such is their work amongst us, since Mile. Mance's arrival at Ville Marie, their heroic foundress. "Such is their sole occupation, their

only ambition. The Protestants as well as the Catholics, citizens of both the English and French tongue, have always benefited by their charity and devotion, and they will always benefit by it, for the doors of the Hotel Dieu have never been closed, and will never be closed upon the poor, irrespective of nationality and religion. And now, because thoughtful and compassionate minds, without whispering a word to these nuns, have proposed to ask the city to furnish the Hotel Dieu means of enlargement to the profit of the poor, there are journalists who find it just to traduce these modest servants of suffering humanity. They cry shame upon these women, who have made themselves sisters and mothers of the poor and afflicted, and they likewise accuse them of covetousness and envidia. This is the lowest and most humiliating kind of fanaticism. It passes all reason, and such language calls for indignant protestation. It is a sectarian hate that should bring the blush of shame to every man of honor. "But it will suffice to issue a formal denial against these insulters of what virtue and grace have produced the most generous and purest on the earth. No, the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu do not covet this part of the Mountain Park. No, never. Neither directly nor indirectly have they asked for it, no more than they have ever asked for any contribution from private or public charity. "The asylum that they have opened for the poor, the food they have given them, the medical care and nursing that they lavish upon them, in the hospital, or in the dispensary, perhaps the most beautiful in America; nothing of all this has been taken from the treasury of the city, none of it asked from the people, but all has been provided from the savings of the poor and modest life they lead. "If, however, the doctors of the Hotel Dieu, aided by their friends, demand and obtain from the city the piece of ground adjoining the institution, the religious, in their spirit of devotion, will accept it in the name of the poor, although such a donation would impose upon them onerous duties. "To the insults heaped upon them they will thus respond, while waiting for Providence to supply them with the means for enlarging the institution. In the present state of their affairs, in truth, the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu are unable to add anything to their annual expense. "Far, then, from wishing for the lands of the city, the ladies, in all the noble and Christian acceptance of the word, will not refuse to increase their devotedness, if the aldermen, as interpreting the popular feeling, demand it. "Once more, we say that it is unnecessary to express here congratulations to those distinguished citizens who, in consideration of the spirit of sacrifice of the sisters, have taken steps to assure the extension of their work."

A PLEA FOR THE TEACHER.

As mentioned in our American notes, we desire to reproduce a considerable portion of Mgr. Conaty's admirable address delivered at the Catholic Colleges Conference. In substance, the learned President said:— "The whole question of collegiate success would seem to hinge upon the teacher; the dry wood of form counts for little with one who has the teaching spirit and is equipped

for his work. Vocation, knowledge, ability to impart, devotedness to study, ambition to excel, power to excite interest, enthusiasm, personality, are elements that make for success. A thorough and critical knowledge of the subjects to be taught, an intimate acquaintance with one science, calls for the training which will fit a man to be a master, and make it possible for him to inspire

confidence in himself and love for scholarship in others. If there be no interest the seed falls on land through which no plow has passed. Hence the demand for the university trained man, who has been acquainted with knowledge, and familiarized with scientific methods. The teacher has always been a power and an influence for good. All nations in all times, have loved and respected him. What a chapter might be written on the teachers who have influenced mankind! There stands the great teacher, who, by his word, changed the thought of mankind and led humanity through redemption to God. Christ is the model teacher among men. What a roll of honor in the names from Athens to Rome, from Sinai to Jerusalem, from Iona to St. Gall, from Paris to Oxford, from Leipzig to Louvain. They are the immortals belonging to no one race, but kinsmen of all men in the republic of intellect and truth. They still live and influence human thought."

"Mgr. Conaty spoke of the difficulties under which our Catholic teachers have labored, especially in non-Catholic countries, and paid a feeling tribute to the devotion and scholarship of the men who have laid the foundation of our splendid educational system. He had a strong word to say for the overburdened college teacher who, in studies correlated had more than could be done successfully, and who in studies widely divergent was asked to do the almost impossible. Bad results must follow. Give the teacher a chance to study that he may perfect himself. Place at his hand the literature of his science, and give him time to read it. Put him in contact from time to time with men engaged in the same work, that he may have an opportunity to broaden and develop. Let the man called to college teaching be sent to the university, where he may have the preparation which will equip him for his noble mission."

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND AND ENGLISH CATHOLICS.

Archbishop Ireland, the learned prelate of St. Paul, has addressed a letter to the Duke of Norfolk, President of the Catholic Union of Great Britain, from which we take the following paragraphs:— "I desire to say to the Catholic Union of Great Britain that the passing of time has not decreased the vividness of my gratitude for the cordial welcome which it then extended to me, and for the many significant acts of kindness which, on other occasions during my visit to London, its president and several of its members were pleased to bestow upon me. "The memory of the Catholic Union of Great Britain is deeply imbedded in my soul, and will remain unaltered there during the coming years of my life. "The Catholics whom I had the honor to meet recognized in me a fellow-Catholic, and were pleased to give evidence that the bonds of faith do not slacken when strung across oceans and continents; and with them the Protestants whom I had the honor to meet recognized in me an American, and all were pleased to embrace the opportunity to indicate their regard for America by their treatment of one of its citizens, however small may have been the personal title of that citizen to such treatment. "To have been brought into near relation with the Catholic Union of Great Britain was an event in my life that I prize most highly. Meeting the Union, I realized I was in the presence of a body of men remarkable in a signal degree, both for its membership, and for the manifest work set before it. "In its membership I saw the representatives of the families of heroes and martyrs, who in penal days had, under penalty of such fearful sacrifices, stood guard around the devastated altars of religion; and, I saw there, too, the converts of recent times, whose coming into the bosom of Mother Church announces the "Second Spring" of the growth of Catholicity in England. In presence of an assembly of such nature, what could my prayer have been but what it was, that the glory of the Church's future in England be no less bright than that of her past, and that never again in her story there be recorded an interruption in her march of power and conquest. "In the membership of the Union, among old-time Catholics and among converts, I saw men whose princely names and princely deeds are the

pride of the British Empire; I saw there men whose exalted intellectual gifts reach out in richest influence throughout the whole English-speaking world; and in the presence of all such I could not but have said, as I did say to myself—whatever such men undertake to do cannot fail of being well done.

And the work set before the Catholic Union of Great Britain—need I state it?

It is a broad, plain fact in the geography of the world—a fact daily becoming broader and plainer—that the English language is circling the globe, that English-speaking countries are constantly growing with speed that nothing seems able to arrest, in territory and in influence. I certainly shall not belittle the spheres of influence of language other than the English, or deny in the least the importance to the Church of countries speaking those languages; let due place be given to all agencies in the great work of religion. But, this said, the truth is before us, that in the present, and more yet in the future, the minds of peoples spread over immense regions of the globe are to be reached only through the English language, and that very much of the missionary work of the Church is to be done under the aegis of English-speaking countries. This fact cannot, in the interest of religion, be too strongly impressed upon English-speaking Catholics, and upon the representatives and leaders of the Universal Church herself. Whatever the institutions and influences that are strong and potent where the English language holds sway, these will be strong and potent in shaping the destinies of the world.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE MR. JOHN CONWAY.

Death comes "like a thief in the night," and equally does the great spirit appear when least expected in broad noon-day hours. In the person of what sudden death of Mr. John Conway, superintendent of the Lac Beauport Canal, Montreal loses a promising and worthy citizen. For some short time back Mr. Conway has been living with his wife at the Balmoral Hotel. On Wednesday he went down as usual to the general dining room for his midday meal. After the repast he returned to take a short rest in his sleeping apartments. He cast himself on a sofa for a moment's repose, and almost immediately expired. The shock must have been great when Mrs. Conway heard the sad news. The deceased was only forty years of age, but his varied and important duties, as he moved upwards in the scale of employments, have rendered him much more widely known than is many a man of double his years. Six years ago Mr. Conway succeeded the late Mr. E. Kennedy, as superintendent of the canal. There will be very widespread and deep sympathy for his bereaved family, and the "True Witness" desires to convey to them the expression of a sorrow that will find an echo in the hearts of hundreds of our readers—R.I.P.

MISS MURRAY.

After three months of constant illness borne with remarkable fortitude and resignation, Miss Minnie Murray, daughter of Mr. Edward Murray, Pt. St. Charles, passed to her reward. She was a promising young lady of 21 years of age. To say that her death has caused widespread sorrow amongst her relatives and friends is but feebly giving expression to the regrets which are heard on all sides over her early demise. Having contracted a gripe some fourteen months ago, a short time ago she recovered sufficiently to go to Ste. Agathe mountains; her condition was such as to allow hope to linger in the hearts of her relatives and friends, but, as is so often the case, the apparent improvement noted was but the prelude of the messenger of death. Despite the efforts of the best medical skill and careful nursing, she succumbed. The funeral service took place in St. Ann's Church on April 18th, where a solemn Requiem Mass was chanted, at which the choir and school boys of St. Ann's assisted.—R.I.P.

MINES OF ONTARIO.

The "Toronto Globe" says: The total mineral output for the year was valued at \$8,785,251, as compared with \$7,235,877 during 1898, which was, by a wide margin, the highest previous year. There were 9,979 hands employed in mineral production, against 7,495 during the previous year, and the total wage bill was \$2,921,397, against \$2,464,250 for 1898. Iron occupies the most important place among the metallic minerals of Ontario. The production of pig-iron reaching \$808,157. In addition to this there was an output of iron ore worth \$30,951. This industry employed 287 hands, and had a wage bill of \$96,332. The nickel output of the province was valued at \$525,104, and for this product, together with \$176,237 worth of copper, 839 employees were paid \$443,879 in wages. The gold output was \$419,328, and in this line of mining 537 employees received \$278,094 in wages. The output of silver was valued at \$65,575, and zinc was next in importance, with a total output of \$24,000.

THE TRUE WITNESS.

OFFICIAL ORGAN

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS



OF HOCHELAGA COUNTY, QUEBEC.

County Officers for 1899 and 1900. Wm. Rawley, County President, 78 Mansfield Street.

Board meets third Friday of each month, at 1863 Notre Dame Street, 8 p. m.

HAPPENINGS IN IRELAND.

THE QUEEN AND BELFAST. Her Majesty has a reputation for womanly tact, says the "Irish Weekly."

"THE STRENGTH OF TWENTY MEN." When Shakespeare employed this phrase he referred, of course, to healthy, able-bodied men.

NOTES FROM OUR EXCHANGES. MANITOBA SCHOOLS. The "Northwest Review" says—

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE. We are not disposed to condemn the rigid enforcement of the laws designed to secure the worthy observance of Sunday.

LOYAL TO THE LEAGUE. Recently the charming little town of Donaghmore, in South Tyrone, was "en fete."

FOR NAPPER TANDY. A demonstration, very enthusiastic in its character and of very large dimensions, took place in Dublin, Sunday.

EMIGRATION STATISTICS. One of the most saddening records which it is possible for an Irishman to study is the tale annually told in

the official emigration statistics of this country, says the "Dublin Nation." The Registrar-General's return for the year 1899 has just been issued, and while giving the numbers, ages, occupations, etc., of emigrants for the year named, it contains, in addition, a comprehensive statistical summary of Irish emigration since 1851.

The non-irritating cathartic—Hood's Pills.

Under the heading "New uses for Catholic Wealth," the "Western Watchman," in a leading article, says:—

Rich Catholics must awake to their duty. God sends them wealth for a nobler purpose than simple personal aggrandizement.

There is a spirit abroad in the Protestant world to-day which it would be no harm for Catholics to emulate.

As the ocean tickets are good for six months, the pilgrims and those who join them, may prolong their stay in Europe.

It is with pleasure that we learn of the appointment of Rev. Father J. J. Kavanagh, S.J., of St. Mary's College, to the position of English Chaplain to the Paray-le-Monial pilgrimage.

GOOD NEWS comes from those who take Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula, dyspepsia and rheumatism. Reports agree that HOOD'S CURES

happily, the War Department was in agreement with the congressman, who is to be congratulated upon his success.

FENIAN SCARE. — The frightened Canadians continue to see a Fenian in every bush. We thought they had about forgotten Ridgeway and the flight of the "Queen's Own."

APPEALS TO WEALTHY CATHOLICS. The appeals of the titular Archbishop of Damascus have aroused a broader spirit and opened the eyes of our wealthy Catholics to the duty they owe the Church and their fellow Catholics by reason of their wealth.

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their wealthy parishioners to their duty to the general interests of the Church. They must appeal to the heroic and chivalrous sentiment so strong in our Catholic body and bring them face to face with their vocation as men of wealth.

PARAY-LE-MONIAL PILGRIMAGE.

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Mason & Hamlin ORGANS THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD. Catalogue free. 146 Bay State St., Boston, Mass.

St. Patrick's Society. The regular monthly meeting of St. Patrick's Society will be held in the St. Patrick Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on Monday evening, May 7, 1900, at Eight o'clock.

to a sense of her obligation to the United States. Some time ago any ripple of excitement of this kind would have caused a great flutter in our peaceful country.

OCEAN LINERS. In the storage-rooms of the Terminal, which arrived in New York last week, were 1,735 immigrants.

A LIFE OF SACRIFICE. That is the motto of the graduates of the Portland Medical Department, says the "Portland Oregonian."

QUEBEC. — Leave 2nd June, at 4 p.m. LIVERPOOL. — Arrive 12th a.m. Leave for London by special train.

PARAY-LE-MONIAL. — Arrive on the 20th in the evening. 21st, rest, religious exercises, visit the Musée Encharistique, the Basilica, etc.

TOULOUSE. — Arrive the 26th. LOURDES. — Arrive 26th, stop two days. Leave on the 29th.

MARSEILLES. — Arrive 30th. Leave for Genoa. GENOA. — Arrive 2nd. Beautiful city with population of 221,500.

ROME. — Arrive 5 a.m. Stop six days. Leave for Assisium. ASSISIUM. — Arrive 11th.

ROME. — Arrive 5 a.m. Stop six days. Leave for Assisium. ASSISIUM. — Arrive 11th. PADUA. — Arrive 15th.

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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.....MAY 5, 1900.

News of the Week.

Elsewhere we publish an article upon the subject of donations by Catholics to Catholic institutions; we are pleased to place on record the splendid donation of fifty thousand dollars by Mr. Michael Cudahy to the Catholic University at Washington, the fund which the zealous promoter has been empowered by the Holy Father to raise for the purpose of the institution. The telegram from Chicago which brought the agreeable news added that a confident hope is now indulged in that the desired amount, one million dollars, will be raised within the next year. Besides the splendid contribution of Mr. Cudahy (who is one of the trustees of the University) other prominent members of the Church in Chicago have subscribed handsomely in response to Archbishop Keane's appeal.

Some fruits of the Queen's visit to Ireland; she conferred baronetcies upon the Lord Mayors of Dublin and Belfast, the title of Lord Mayor on the Mayor of Cork and his successors in office, and knighthood upon the Mayor of Cork and the Mayor of Londonderry.

Her Majesty gave £1,000 to be distributed among the poor in the Dublin Hospitals.

By the Queen's command, Lord Cadogan, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has published the following:
"The Queen is very anxious before leaving Ireland, where she has spent a most agreeable time, to express through the Lord Lieutenant to her Irish people how very much gratified and how deeply touched she has been by her reception here during the three weeks she has spent in this charming place.

"She has been received by all ranks and creeds with an enthusiasm and affection which could not be surpassed. Each time the Queen came before with her dead husband, they kindly and warmly welcomed her; but on this occasion, after the lapse of 39 years, her reception equalled that of previous visits, and she carried away the most pleasant and most affectionate memories of the time spent in Ireland.

"The Queen earnestly prays that good will and harmony may prevail among all her people, and that they may be happy and prosperous."

The news comes from Philadelphia, that the Phoenix Iron Company has secured a contract to build the largest cantilever bridge in the world over the St. Lawrence River at Quebec. The cost will be \$4,700,000.

Nine people were killed and seven injured by the fall of a foot bridge in the Champs de Mars section of the Paris Exhibition, on Sunday.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the "Independent" Publishing Company, Dublin, Ireland, held a little over a week ago. Mr. William Field, M.P., presiding, the following resolution was passed: "That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind-up the same, and ac-

cordingly that the Company be now wound-up voluntarily, and that Mr. Thomas Baker, of No. 54, Kenilworth-square, Rathgar, Co. Dublin, be and is hereby appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up."

Judging from reports to the American press, Queen Victoria's visit to Ireland is proclaimed a success.

But it is safe to predict that if nothing substantial in the shape of a concession to the Irish popular demands follows this visit there will be far less enthusiasm for the next member of the royal family who visits Ireland.

Public sentiment in England now would sanction any concession that the present Government might propose. Its sole opponents would be the Irish landlord ascendancy class. But it is feared that the present Government is more anxious to please that clique than to conciliate the Irish people.

An American journal says:—The acceptance of a baronetcy by knighthood by Mayor Hegarty, of Cork, was discounted beforehand, as both were known to be actuated mainly in their demonstration of loyalty by a desire to secure titles. Both are nonentities politically.

A press despatch says:—Royalty's presence in Erin failed to make Irishmen flauntingly English; but, curiously enough, made Englishmen annoyingly Irish.

The lower house of the York Convention, composed of sedate clergy and laymen of the Church of England's northern diocese, has adopted resolutions to put St. Patrick upon the pages of the prayer-book, from which he was unaccountably missing.

On a par with this is the agitation in England over Irishmen's right to wear kilts. Upon this momentous question Hon. William Gibson, son of Baron Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, has been lecturing to large audiences in London, dressed in the picturesque abbreviated garb generally associated with Scotchmen.

This process of killing would be merely humorous could one forget the misery, poverty and stagnation of industries in southern and western Ireland; but in view of the conditions the shamrock craze is but another instance of England's failure to grasp the nature of Ireland's needs.

A correspondent in Manila, writing to a New York journal, says:—One of the serious problems which confronts the Government here is the selection of a leper island and the segregation of the lepers. There are lepers scattered throughout the archipelago. In many places they mix with the rest of the people. They may be seen begging at the doors of the churches, and it is hard to tell whether they are not in the markets handling the vegetables and meats which we eat on our tables.

There are, it is said, 30,000 lepers in the Visayan Islands, and the number in the whole country must be upward of 50,000. Leprosy exists to an alarming extent in several of the provinces of Luzon, and Captain Lynch, one of the doctors of the

Health Department, tells me that he saw several hundred cases during his stay in Negros.

The London "Times" correspondent in Paris writes:—

It is no exaggeration to estimate, as preceding statistics prove, the number of visitors to the exhibition at 36,000,000 at least. If the average expense of these visitors be calculated at £5, £180,000,000 sterling will represent the net expenditure of this vast multitude in Paris, the capital alone, and a third at least of this expenditure, £60,000,000, will certainly be made in Paris itself in the shape of cost of living, of transport and of purchases. These figures take no account of the items of railway and steamboat travel from the frontiers to the capital, in which the provinces will reap a profit and the great transport companies. This item may be fixed at £40,000,000.

A despatch from London says:—The Duke of Argyll died a poor man, owing to the heavy mortgages on his estates, together with the great cost of maintaining Inverary Castle.

The Committee on Arrangements for the formation of an Alumni Society at Mt. St. Mary's Seminary of the West, have completed their labors. Letters have been sent to all the old students of the institution, inviting them to attend a meeting to be held at the Seminary on May 16th, 1900. Archbishop Elder will celebrate Pontifical High Mass, and Bishop Byrne, of Nashville, will deliver the sermon. The morning will be devoted to the formation of a permanent organization and the appointment of general committees. In the afternoon, a grand banquet will be served to the visiting clergy.

Reports from London state: Fighting, heavier than any since Lady-smith, seems to be imminent near Thaba N'Chu. The despatches of Lord Roberts dated Monday and Tuesday, show that the Boer rear guard, stubbornly resisted his advance, forcing the British on Saturday and Sunday to act chiefly on the defensive. General French, who is directing the operations, has at least fifteen thousand men. Some estimates give him thirty thousand. The Boers are estimated to number at least six thousand, and possibly ten thousand.

The Rev. J. P. McQuaid, of San Francisco, who is returning to his home from the Philippines, preached at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Columbus avenue and Sixtieth street, New York, on Sunday last.

Father McQuaid's subject was "The Catholic Church in the Philippines," and he took occasion to reply sharply to the criticisms of Bishop Potter and Dean C. Worcester, who was one of President McKinley's commissioners to the islands. He said the Philippine friars were the advance agents of Christianity and civilization. They were men of fine breeding and of splendid education. They voluntarily exiled themselves to work among savages.

"They found slavery, murder, robbery and idolatry in their worst horrors prevailing, yet so thoroughly did the friars work that twenty-seven years after their appearance there were bishoprics and archbishoprics, and peace and happiness reigned over all the islands save those of the Sulu group. The friars brought the Philippines into the light of day."

Two hundred or more lives were lost in the explosion in mine No. 4, of the Pleasant Valley Coal Co., at Seofield, Utah, on Monday. 137 bodies have already been recovered. The work of rescue is still proceeding, although there is no hope that any of the men who are unaccounted for escaped death.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

No institution of recent formation has exhibited greater successes than has the Catholic Sailors' Club. We all know of its humble origin, and the million and one obstacles that had to be surmounted before it could be brought to a stage of permanent usefulness. Many of those who first assisted in the organization have made way for successors, not a few have passed away for all time; but the work was well commenced; it was a necessity, and as a consequence, it has become one of the most admirable organizations in our city.

On Saturday afternoon last, the fifth annual opening took place. His Grace, the Archbishop, was present. The rooms were tastefully decorated for the occasion. The annual report showed 20,357 visits made by sailors to the club. Addresses were delivered by Mr. W. E. Doran, Hon. Dr. Guerin, and Rev. Father Turgeon. The season opens with great promise, and we trust that it will be as prosperous as its magnificent aim deserves.

THE HULL-OTTAWA CATASTROPHE

There are cities that seem to have been marked out by Providence for special ordeals; some are repeatedly visited by plagues, others by inundations, and still others by fires. Yet no cause apparent to the human eye can be assigned for such catastrophes. In the United States the cities of Boston and Chicago have especially suffered from the burning element; in Canada, Quebec and Hull have suffered repeatedly and in a most severe manner from the same dread scourge. Three times has Hull been swept by the flames; each time it appeared as if the city was destroyed for years to come, but each time, like the phoenix, it sprang up from its ashes. The numerous and magnificent mills of the Chaudiere, furnished labor to fully one thousand persons, and, even if their dwellings were destroyed, they always had the work awaiting them, while the hand of generosity furnished material to rebuild their humble dwellings. But this, the fourth time, no such resource has been left. The city of Hull has been practically wiped out, and with it have gone all the mills and manufactories between that city and Ottawa. The result is that destitution reigns supreme on the site of that busy, lively, industrious town.

By this time all our readers are familiar with the harrowing details of the terrific conflagration. So complete has been the work of destruction and so universal the distress and misery that have come to thousands of people, that the sympathy of the whole Dominion, of the United States, and of Great Britain, has been awakened in a manner so keen, that it seems to have permeated every strata of society and to have touched the hearts of all the world—from the Sovereign Queen down to her humblest subject. To attempt any adequate description of the scenes enacted last week in Hull and Ottawa would demand a volume and a pen of fire. Imagination falls entirely short of the reality, no matter how strained its effort to picture all that took place. One hour before noon a prosperous city, with its splendid public buildings, its miles of streets of various kinds—rich and poor—united to a large section of the Capital by a magnificent suspension bridge and a series of islands covered with the most splendid mills and manufactories on this continent; the hum of industry drowning the roar of the great cataract; long before evening all that remained of so much wealth, so much comfort, so much industry was a field of ashes, marked here and there by a solitary building, a tottering wall, or a lone chimney. So fierce was the attack of the flaming enemy, that no opportunity was given even to save household effects; in many instances the most that people could do was to save themselves from the fiery furnace. On former occasions, when the scourge came upon devoted Hull, the ravages of the element were principally confined to the wooden structures inhabited by the poorer class. This time everything was swept away: Court House, Prison, Post Office, Registry Office, lawyers' offices, City Hall, Anglican Church, and presbytery, the palace-like residences of E. B. Eddy, Dr. Graham, L. N. Champagne, M.P., A. Rochon, Q. C., Charles Leduc, the prothonotary; then the entire Eddy establishment—saw mills, pulp mills, match factory, pail and sash factory, and the splendid series of offices; worse still, millions of feet of lumber, the grand suspension bridge, all the bridges over the slides, J. R. Booth's offices and mills and piling-grounds, the whole of the thickly populated district of the Flats, the C.P.R. Depot, everything between the Ottawa river and the Richmond Road, including the convent of the Sisters of Mercy; in a word, seven miles of densely populated streets on both sides of the river.

An idea of the loss may, perhaps, be gauged from the fact that the losses incurred by thirty-two insurance companies amounts to \$2,810,000. The consequence is that the actual loss must have mounted into the millions. Severe as the blow may be to such a merchant-prince as J. R. Booth—who loses \$1,500,000, equally as severe is the loss of his home and all his belongings for the laborer who earned his dollar each day in the mills. Starvation, cold, nakedness, misery in every form fell to the lot of fully eight thousand individuals. As we said the magnitude of the catastrophe awakened a sentiment of sympathy in every direction, and that sympathy immediately took a practical form.

The first appeal made on behalf of the victims came from His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal, who at once issued a circular letter to his clergy ordaining a collection in all churches of the archdiocese for the benefit of the destitute. The beautifully worded letter, which was at once reproduced in all the press, both French and

English, was backed up with a subscription of five hundred dollars. The Government, by special Order-in-Council, donated \$100,000. The ever generous and whole-souled Lord Strathcona cabled \$25,000. And thus we find the list commenced and hourly has it augmented since. The railway companies have offered to transport free of charge all objects that are addressed to the Relief Committee; car-loads of clothing, provisions and other necessities have poured in all week, and the destitute have been rescued from starvation and cold. But all these donations do not give back their homes to the laborers, nor rebuild the mills that were their source of livelihood. If there is any consolation under such circumstances, it is the fact that the season is on the verge of summer, instead of winter. Were it otherwise, and had we a Canadian winter ahead, the situation would be almost beyond control. It is to be hoped that before the summer is over the majority, if not all, of the victims will find themselves again in homes, at least, as comfortable and happy as those from which they have been driven by the fire.

One building alone of importance in Hull remains—it is the magnificent Catholic Church. Although surrounded by a sea of flame, in some miraculous manner, the sacred edifice escaped the scorching element. During the fire of 1886 the Church, which occupied the place upon which the present one stands—was entirely destroyed; spectators from the Parliament Hill in Ottawa beheld the falling of the steeple, and witnessed many of the harrowing scenes of the occasion. This time, however, the temple remained alone erect—like the Church of which it is a symbol—a fit guardian over the ruins spread on all sides. We desire to unite our humble voice with those of all our fellow-citizens in expressing heartfelt sorrow for the numerous victims of this terrible visitation and the hope that soon again out of the gloom that hangs over the populations of both cities, rays of promise and beams of prosperity may flash forth. We subjoin an imperfect list of the subscriptions gathered in various Catholic churches on the appeal of the Archbishop. These being all the returns so far to hand, we can merely form therefrom an idea of the widespread feeling that exists in regard to the sufferers:—

- St. Louis de France, \$700.
- St. Pierre, \$624.25.
- St. James, \$435.
- St. James Cathedral, \$400.15.
- Gesu, \$153.
- St. Patrick's, \$228.
- St. Henri, \$225.
- St. Jean Baptiste, \$106.
- Maisonneuve, \$47.
- Ste. Cunegonde, \$200.
- St. Louis du Mile End, \$133.
- Viauville, \$20.
- St. Vincent de Paul, \$170.
- St. Joseph, \$225.
- Sacred Heart, \$185.
- St. Mary, \$100.
- St. Bridget, \$160.
- Hochelaga, \$70.
- Immaculate Conception, \$97.
- St. Edouard, \$40.

These twenty churches gave \$4,618. Notre Dame and the country churches have yet to be heard from, and it is expected that the total collections will range all the way from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

A SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

As usual the Montreal City and District Savings Bank has shown a most successful financial year, and its encouraging report has been accompanied by a deed that eloquently speaks the merits of the institution. At the meeting of the Board, held on Tuesday, one thousand dollars were donated to the fund for Ottawa and Hull sufferers.

In addition to the regular yearly donations to educational and benevolent institutions, this gift to the suffering people of Hull is a guarantee that one financial establishment of our province is unshaken in the least, and is capable of teaching the world how business and charity can go hand in hand.

According to the fifty-third annual report, which we publish in full elsewhere in this issue the year closing Dec. 31, 1899, was a most prosperous one. The net profits of the year were \$122,660.54, which added to the balance at the credit of profit and loss account of the previous year, (\$117,979.58) brings this account up to \$240,640.12. From this amount two dividends and a bonus have been paid, and \$50,000 has been carried to the reserve fund, making it \$550,000. The amount at the credit of profit and loss is now \$100,040.12. The volume of business transacted during the year amounted to \$84,000,000, or \$6,000,000 more than in the preceding year. The increase during the year in the amount due depositors was \$992,118.87. The number of open accounts on Dec. 31 last was 54,053, being 2,527

greater than in the previous year. The average amount due each depositor was \$204.23, as against \$195.98 for 1898. Much of the success of the bank is due to the vigilance exercised by its enthusiastic, faithful and able manager, Mr. Henri Barbeau.

The old Board of Directors was elected as follows: The Hon. Sir W. H. Hingston, M.D., Mr. R. B. Bellemare, the Hon. James O'Brien, the Hon. Judge J. A. Ouintet, E. J. Barbeau, F. T. H. Judah, Q.C., Michael Burke, Robert Mackay, H. Markland Molson and Chs. P. Hebert. The Hon. Sir W. H. Hingston, M.D., was re-elected president, and Mr. R. Bellemare, vice-president, H. Barbeau, manager.

THE HOTEL DIEU GRANT.

We publish this week a translation of an article, on the question of the proposed grant of land to the Hotel Dieu, from the pages of "La Semaine Religieuse." We did not deem it at all necessary to comment upon that article, as all comment upon it would be superfluous. The situation is clearly explained, and the subject is placed before the reader in a proper and easily understood manner. We are not at all surprised that such a masterly exposition of the matter should meet with severe criticism on the part of the "Daily Witness." Yet we had anticipated something more logical and effective in the form of a reply. In its lengthy editorial of Monday the "only religious daily" has not removed one stone from the pathway of unreasonable opposition. It takes it for granted that His Grace, the Archbishop of Montreal, wrote the article in the official organ of the archdiocese. We have no evidence that the contribution came from the pen direct of Mgr. Brodeur; moreover, His Grace is generally in the habit of signing his own writings. But we agree that it conveyed the sentiments and views of the Archbishop—since these sentiments and views are held by all the Catholic population of Montreal. Consequently, it does not advance the cause against the Hotel Dieu to suppose His Grace to be the author. No more does it benefit the "Witness" to agree in so many points or details with the writer of that article, since it merely wishes to cover its real motives with a veil of apparent disinterestedness. Its sarcasm at the close, in regard to the Archbishop's influence upon "his" aldermen (as it calls those civic fathers of Catholic faith), is just as poor a substitute for argument as could be imagined.

All that we can glean from the elaborate editorial of the "Witness," is that the organ of Protestantism is opposed to the grant, but that it has no better reasons for its opposition than that the land accorded the "Royal Victoria" was useless, while that proposed to be accorded the Hotel Dieu, is part of a playground, and that a home for consumptives should be up in the Laurentians. If these be all the weighty reasons brought to bear in opposition to the article in question, we may confidently assert that the case for the Hotel Dieu and the grant has been clearly set forth, and that no one has been able to refute the arguments in their favor.

A SECTARIAN SPIRIT.

At the meeting of the Parks and Ferries Committee, during which the appointment of a successor to the ex-superintendent of Mount Royal Park was discussed, the spirit of religious controversy came nearly assuming control. However, it is a lesson that we should take to heart, and learn to keep an open eye to business when there is question of civic patronage. We cannot well style it bigotry, but certainly the non-Catholic element is ever ready to bury all differences, and to act as one man the moment Protestant interests are at stake. We are not disputing their right to seek to obtain amongst themselves every office once occupied by an English-speaking Protestant. We are neither unfair, nor unreasonable in these matters; we are perfectly prepared to grant to every other element the rights and privileges which it should enjoy, and we can appreciate the sentiment that causes others to insist upon whatever they consider to be their just claims. All we ask, in return, is that we be granted the same consideration. We have noticed that whenever it became the turn of the Irish Catholic, either to fulfil the duties of a public office, or to receive an appointment to some civic or otherwise public position, there were scores of arguments raised against him—amongst others, that it should not be a question of creed or race, but rather one of the most competent aspirant. This is very fine in theory, and with the principle we are in perfect sympathy; but in practice the day has yet to dawn when we will behold simple merit, apart from other considerations, to be a passport to preferment.

Our English-speaking Protestant friends have shown that they are actuated by the same motives and every sway the actions of each and every element. We do not call attention to these facts for the purpose of intruding upon the aspirations of any section of the community; we simply wish to lay stress upon them for the benefit of our own people. We have long preached the necessity of greater harmony, more concentrated action on the part of the Irish Catholics of Montreal; now we hold up a striking example of the practice amongst others of what upon our fellow-countrymen and co-religionists. We need support in action—not in mere words—and the shift-either act in accord with the best interests or else bravely breast them. At all events we daily see more and more clearly the necessity of some organization; and until such time as a person can see about where we stand in all municipal and political matters, our element cannot expect either success or victory.

THE CONNAUGHT RANGER'S BUDGET.

DIVISION NO. 9, A.O.H., held a very large and important meeting on Friday evening. President Hummel presiding. Several communications were read, and five applications for membership received and referred to the proper committee.

Thursday evening, President J. B. Ligne presiding. Five candidates took their first degree, and three applications were received. The regular routine of business was transacted, and a nice social entertainment followed.

THE SMOKER, under the auspices of the Knights, on Thursday evening, was very largely attended. Every inch of space available was occupied, and a splendid programme of songs, recitations and dances presented.

DEGREE WORK. — An important matter to be discussed at the National Convention next week is the drafting of degree work for the Order in general.

INITIATION FEE.—One thing imperatively necessary for the A.O.H. is the arranging of a maximum initiation fee. The Divisions of the Order throughout the country that kept up the old standard adopted at the New Orleans Convention, ten years ago, are in a prosperous and healthy condition.

POINTED QUESTIONS.—How are benefits to be arrived at by initiating members at a low rate? Some of the new Divisions can answer. What part of the constitution specifies that only so much assessments can be levied during the year?

PERSONAL NOTES.—Mr. John J. Tynan, marshal of Division No. 6, A.O.H., who has been an inmate of the Royal Victoria Hospital for the past four months, suffering from acute rheumatism, is convalescent, and expects to leave that institution in the course of a few weeks.

TO PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.—The different State conventions have been called to meet the last week of May, and the first week in June.

THE MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC entertainment of the Young Irishmen's L. and B. Association, in their own hall, on Friday evening, was a grand success.

DIVISION NO. 2 held a very large meeting on Friday evening, and were unanimous in lending their splendid flag of green and gold to the Hibernian Knights for their visit to Boston.

DIVISION NO. 5, held their regular meeting in the Richmond street Hall, on Wednesday evening. President McNicol presiding. Three candidates were initiated, eight elected to membership, and three proposed.

DIVISION NO. 8, moved into their new quarters on Wednesday evening, but owing to the illness of President Lavelle, there was no meeting.

NO. 6 DIVISION, A.O.H., held a fine meeting in their hall, corner of Roy and St. Lawrence streets, on

found expedient to make certain changes in the by-laws governing the transfer of shares of other institutions: deposits in chartered banks, and in the by-laws respecting depositors. These are now submitted for your consideration.

Table with columns: Liabilities, Assets. Includes Capital stock (amount subscribed \$2,000,000), Dominion of Canada Government stock, Provincial Government, etc.

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS. Shares. Archibald, H., executor Mrs. Maria L. Gale, 150; Archer, Robert, 30; Atwater, Estate, 58; Barbeau, E. J., 25; Barbeau, Henri, 39; Bellefleur, R., 25; Benson, Mrs. Ethelred N. (institute) and W. R. Miller, 25; Berthelot, Estate Hon. J. A., 25; Bickerdike, Robert, 7; Blackburn, C. S., 10; Blackburn, Mrs. Sarah J., wife of C. S., 65; Bolton, Richard, 50; Bonin, J. Alex., 9; Botterell, John H., 25; Brisset, Andre, 50; Burke, Michael, 61; Burke, M., Executor, 50; Chapleau, Estate Hon. Sir J. A., 73; Chapleau, Lady M. J., 25; Charlebois, J. A. (in trust), 50; Cramp, Mrs. Marianne, widow, 2; Currie, Mrs. Caroline C., 40; Davidson, Mrs. Margaret, wife of John, 3; Delisle, Estate A. M., 310; Evans, Mrs. Sara A. M., 40; Ewing, S. H., 40; Garland, C. Simpson, 2; Gault, Mrs. Elizabeth J., widow M. H., 50; Greene, Executors & Trustees of Mrs. Lucy H., 72; Guy, Estate late Mrs. Julie F. Hamilton, Mrs. Caroline, widow, 125; Hobert, C. P., 20; Hobert, J. W. A., 30; Hickson, Lady Catherine, 5; Kingston, Hon. Sir W. H. M., 250; Judah, P. T., Q.C., 502; Lajoie, Mrs. Josephine, widow A. Gerin, 25; Louis, Joseph, 25; Maculloch, Executors late Ferd Macdonald, Estate Hon. D. A. Macdougall & Co., John, 1; Macintosh, Grant, 2; Mackay, Robert, 30; McLennan, Estate Hugh, 70; McLeod, Mrs. M. E. Mills, 87; Mont, Estate Robert, 30; Moison, John Thos., 510; Moison, H. Markland, 120; Moison, Mrs. Louisa G. P., widow of J. H. R., 120; Montreal St. Bridget's Refuge, The Director, Vice-Director and Trustees, 266; Montreal St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, The Directors and Trustees, 22; Murphy, Estate Hon. Edward, 400; O'Brien, Hon. James, 245; O'Neil, John, 19; Onimet, Hon. Judge J. Alderic, 230; Ready, Mrs. Ellen, widow L.L. Col. Charles, 63; Ross, G. D. & Jas. S. N. Dougal (in trust), 11; Ryan, Estate Hugh, 57; Simpson, Mrs. Lucy S., 10; Soeurs de la Charite (Hospital-General), 30; Soeurs de la Providence, 30; Strathcona & Mount Royal, Lord G. C. M. G., 60; Smith, Mrs. Maria L., widow C. E., 15; Smith, R. Wilson, 10; St. Onge, Estate Seraphin, 12; St. Onge, Mrs. Adeline, 13; Waddell, Mrs. Maria C., 70; Walker, C. J., 2.

THE S. A. A. A.

This year the annual report of the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association has been printed for circulation amongst the members of the organization. Starting out upon another season, with a new staff of officers and a promise of success born of past achievements, it is well that every encouraging statement should not be omitted.

The Mill Cannot Grind with Water That's Past.

This is what a fagged out, tearful little woman said in telling her cares and weaknesses. Her friend encouraged by telling of a relative who had just such troubles and was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The little woman now has tears of joy for she took Hood's, which put her blood in prime order, and she lives on the strength of the present instead of worrying about that of the past.

Humor.—When I need a blood purifier I take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cured my humor and it is excellent as a nerve tonic. Josie Eaton, Stafford Springs, Conn.

Erysipelas Sores.—"After scarlet fever a running sore was left on my nose. Took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it cured me. My brother was also relieved by it of erysipelas in his face." ELLA COCKER, Burden, N. B.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints. Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and truly cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Table with columns: THE LADY HIBERNIANS' SOCIAL. Includes Ross, G. D. & Jas. S. N. Dougal (in trust), Ryan, Estate Hugh, Simpson, Mrs. Lucy S., Soeurs de la Charite (Hospital-General), Soeurs de la Providence, Strathcona & Mount Royal, Lord G. C. M. G., Smith, Mrs. Maria L., widow C. E., Smith, R. Wilson, St. Onge, Estate Seraphin, St. Onge, Mrs. Adeline, Waddell, Mrs. Maria C., Walker, C. J.

THE LADY HIBERNIANS' SOCIAL.

What proved to be one of the most enjoyable of this season's entertainments was held in the Victoria Armory, Cathcart street, on Friday evening, under the auspices of Div. No. 1, Ladies' Auxiliary to the A.O.H. The good ladies had been working for the past three weeks, and were indefatigable in their efforts to make the entertainment a success, socially and otherwise.

COLONIAL HOUSE

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

NEW GOODS.

While all lines are up to the usual Spring Standard, the assortment of Medium Priced Goods has been greatly increased.

BEUREAUS and WASHSTANDS, in solid Oak, Birch and White Enamelled. An attractive display at prices ranging from \$22.00 to \$35.00, with 5 per cent. discount for cash.

AX ALL BRASS BEDSTEAD, either double, single or three-quarter sizes, \$18.00, less 5 per cent. for cash, \$17.10 net.

Double White Enamelled Bedsteads at \$1.00, less 5 per cent. for cash, \$3.80 net, upwards.

We have also added an excellent line of OFFICE FURNITURE.

ROLL TOP DESKS, 4 feet long, solid oak, \$17.00, less 5 per cent. for cash, \$16.15 net, up to \$180.00. Some nice patterns in Solid Mahogany and Birch Mahogany.

PICTURE FRAMING.

Although a New Department, the assortment will be found very complete.

Latest Designs, New Finishes, as all frames are joined on the premises, quality of workmanship and careful handling of valuable pictures is guaranteed.

All work supervised by an experienced framer. Call and see these goods and get our quotations. They will be sure to please.

Special Furniture Catalogue mailed to out of town customers on application.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., - MONTREAL.

Expectations, the association should determine upon a rattling season of 1900. It is the intention of the executive to add the game of football to the athletics of the association. The financial situation of the organization is improved to the degree of \$3,500, and with satisfactory understanding with new parties, there is every hope that the coming season will witness the Shamrocks still further ahead upon the path that leads to independence.

Next morning he left his room about six o'clock to send a few telephone messages, after which he requested one of the Sisters to let him know when the chaplain would be ready to give him communion. He then retired to his room, and when the Sister called to tell him that communion time had arrived, shortly after seven o'clock, he was found dead in his arm chair. The doctors declared death to have been caused by heart disease.

THE S. A. A. A. This year the annual report of the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association has been printed for circulation amongst the members of the organization. Starting out upon another season, with a new staff of officers and a promise of success born of past achievements, it is well that every encouraging statement should not be omitted.

Julius C. Delavigne was born in the diocese of Autun in 1828. He obtained his theological education in the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris, and was ordained priest in 1851. He came to Canada the same year, and was at once appointed professor of philosophy in the Montreal College. A few years after he became professor of rhetoric in the same institution, and in 1854 was transferred to the Seminary of Theology as professor of the Holy Scriptures. In 1868 he became director of that Seminary, and held that position until 1873, when he became director of the Montreal College. In 1882 he was appointed director of the Seminary of Philosophy, and remained in that position until the time of his death.

It is to be hoped that when next year's annual report comes forth, there will be even still greater reasons for having it printed and widely circulated. Needless to state how deeply we wish the S.A.A.A. every imaginable success during the season about to commence.

The venerable priest was well known in St. Patrick's parish, where he had attended all the principal religious celebrations for many years. R.I.P.

REV ABBE DELAVIGNE DEAD. Rev. Abbe Delavigne, one of the most distinguished and best known priests in this diocese, died at the Hotel Dieu, on Wednesday, after a brief illness. He was in his usual good health until Sunday evening, when he began to feel ill. His condition having grown worse during the night, he asked to be taken to the Hotel Dieu on the following

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Young Irishmen's L. and B. Association, on Wednesday evening, was well attended, and the greatest interest manifested in the election of the following officers, which constitutes the Board of Management for the ensuing term: President, Mr. Henry O'Connor; 1st Vice-President, Mr. M. J. Power; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. Charles P. Hamelin; Recording-Secretary, Mr. James O'Loughlin; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. J. P. O'Connor; Treasurer, Mr. M. A. Phelan; Collecting-Treasurer, Mr. J. P. Cunningham; Librarian, Mr. J. McAfee; Assistant Librarian, Mr. George McGivern; Marshal, Mr. J. McLoche.

CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

The annual meeting of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank took place on Tuesday, at the head office, St. James street, Sir William Hingston, president, occupying the chair. The following, which is the fifty-third annual report, was read and unanimously adopted, the directors all being re-elected:— Your directors have pleasure in presenting the fifty-third annual report of the affairs of the bank, and of the result of its operations for the year ending 31st December, 1899. The year has been one of general prosperity, and the bank has had its share therein. Deposits have increased; money has been in constant demand, and remunerative rates have been obtained. The net profits of the year, were \$122,660.54, which, added to the balance at the credit of the profit and loss account of last year (\$117,379.58), bring the latter to \$240,040.12. From this, two dividends and a bonus have been paid, and \$50,000 have been carried to the Reserve Fund, making it \$550,000. The amount at the credit of profit and loss is now \$100,040.12. The volume of business transacted during the year amounted to eighty-four million dollars, or six millions more than in the preceding year. The increase during the year in the amount due depositors was \$992,113.87. The number of open accounts on 31st December last was 54,053, being 2,527 greater than in the previous year. The average amount due each depositor was \$204.23, as against \$195.98 for 1898. The branch at Point St. Charles having been found inadequate in size and location for the convenience of depositors, a property has been secured, corner of Conde and Centre streets, where a suitable building is now being erected. As usual, frequent and thorough inspections of the books were made during the year. The report of the auditors and the balance sheet accompany this report. It has been

serve Fund, making it \$550,000. The amount at the credit of profit and loss is now \$100,040.12. The volume of business transacted during the year amounted to eighty-four million dollars, or six millions more than in the preceding year. The increase during the year in the amount due depositors was \$992,113.87. The number of open accounts on 31st December last was 54,053, being 2,527 greater than in the previous year. The average amount due each depositor was \$204.23, as against \$195.98 for 1898. The branch at Point St. Charles having been found inadequate in size and location for the convenience of depositors, a property has been secured, corner of Conde and Centre streets, where a suitable building is now being erected. As usual, frequent and thorough inspections of the books were made during the year. The report of the auditors and the balance sheet accompany this report. It has been

BERNIER & WEST, Cor. St. Catherine and University Streets. Great Costume Sale. 200 Washing Suits JUST ARRIVED, made from White Pique, White and Colored Duck and Crash, worth from \$5.00 to \$7.50. Serge Costumes in all colors, worth \$7.50 to \$9.00. To clear \$5.00. Homespun Costumes in Grey and Brown worth \$10.00 to \$15.00. While they last \$6.50. All new goods to clear, \$3.00 Suit. STORE OPEN TILL 10 p.m. SATURDAY. BERNIER & WEST, Cor. St. Catherine and University Streets.

A GLIMPSE OF AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

Special Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

Before leaving Dublin it may be useful for me to record some general impressions. What is the state of Irish politics? Is there any future for Irish unity? Are the Irish still bent on Home Rule? What does Ireland think of the war? Has the Queen's visit produced any material effect? The last two questions I have already answered inferentially in the course of my letters from day to day. The Queen's visit has produced a great wave of kindness and courtliness towards the Queen personally; but it would be absurd to say that it had produced any change in the demand for Home Rule or the attitude of the people towards the war. As to the war, those in a position to feel the pulse of Irish opinion are amazed at the depth of feeling on the subject from end to end of Ireland. In Dublin the tone of the Press, the talk of the hotels, and passing pater and cries of the street all tell the same tale. The veneration of the "khaki" does not go beyond the fashionable shops and the precincts of Grafton street.

Of course, society is Jingo, and even more intolerantly Jingo than in England. But "society" is the mere fringe of Dublin life, an even smaller, narrower fringe than in London. A hundred families or so—a few streets and squares—and you exhaust the roll. They are literally the "English Garrison." Socially there is not a more charming people in the world. With their rather pale, aristocratic faces, their passion for outdoor sports, their wit and hospitality, their delightful touch of the Irish brogue—not too pronounced to be common, but still surviving to give a peculiar savour to their speech—the social "elite" of Dublin are as attractive as any in the world. But they are an unhealthy growth. They have no deep roots in the soil, and after a time their continual depreciation of their own people, their flattery of England, the very precision of their orthodoxy make them wearisome even to the English visitor. They have their intellectual centre in the Four Courts—the Irish law courts—where the Irish Bar, secured to the Government by a liberal administration of posts, supports it with all the wit and keenness of intellect that might have gone, under happier auspices, to strengthen and fortify an interesting and brilliant nationality. There is England's performance—in the capture of all these able minds, in the imposition of her livery on the backs of the cleverest Irishmen of the time. How could she govern without them? The Englishman talks about the Irish being unable to govern, but, as a matter of fact, he governs the Irish by means of the Irish. The Nationalists will know that if the refusal to serve became universal English Government would be impossible. We divide and rule.

Here, then, lies the reason of the quarrel over the action of the City Corporation. The Mansion House has always been in Dublin the centre of the resistance to the Castle influence, the Nationalist stronghold. Imagine, then, the horror of the old Nationalist party when the Lord Mayor took a seat on the same committee with the Viceroy and led the way in singing "God Save the Queen!" The fear of losing the Corporation for ever explains Mr. Dillon's protest, the boohing in the streets during the Lord Mayor's procession, and the threats of reprisals against the Nationalists who consented to stand at Leeson street to receive the Queen. I think that the fears have been exaggerated. The Corporation have no doubt been swayed by mixed motives, among which figures the desire for honors and for social advantage. But there are other and better reasons. One is the perfectly laudable conviction of some councillors that extreme loyalty to the Queen is quite compatible with fervent Nationalism, just as Hungary loves the King-Emperor as much as Austria. The other is the desire to pass the boundaries bill—to include the suburbs of Dublin in the city. The Castle has not obscurely hinted to the Corporation that if the Queen were well received the chances of passing the Boundaries Bill will be very much increased.

Now, this is a most important object for the Corporation, as it gives them a large new rateable area. The Bill has passed the Commons once, and been thrown out by the Lords. But on Thursday last Mr. Balfour appointed a Joint Committee of Lords and Commons to consider it, and so took the first step to fulfill the bargain. However this may be, I think that the importance of the whole issue has been exaggerated. The incident of the Queen's visit will pass, and it is to be hoped that nothing will be done to mar the new unity of the party by taking reprisals against those who voted for the address to the Queen.

This brings me to the question of unity, and here the change is extraordinary. People talk about the split as if it were entirely past history. "He was a Parnellite," they say of one man, or "We differed about Mr. Parnell," but the hatchet is buried with that quickness of funeral rites which is only possible in Ireland. In fact, I find the party just as united as in 1890. But the stars remain. That long interregnum warfare of ten years has weakened the constitutional and has strengthened by one and the same process, both the loyalist minority and the party of physical force. I have seen enough to know that the physical force party in Ireland at the present moment is a serious factor, and may at any moment, if the Government strikes a blow at the Parliamentary Party, thrust up its head again. Every Nationalist in Dublin is aware of a coming struggle between these two forces. For, if Home Rule weakens in Parliament, it will only take new and uglier shapes in the by-lanes of Dublin and the hillsides of Connemara. Much depends on the leadership question. Mr. John Redmond has made no great mistake as yet, but he has not taken any great hold of the people of Ireland, and there is some scepticism as to his success. But there is a very general loyalty to his position, rather from a pathetic craving after unity than any devotion to a man. It is a shadow of Parnellism, though without the Parnell. The greatest danger to unity seems to come from Mr. William O'Brien, who cannot curb the bitterness of his tongue. But things will be easier when there are fewer papers; for there is a group of faction papers which grew up during the split, but are now left without an occupation. These will probably amalgamate.

For the moment, the Nationalist movement is subordinate to other causes of a more material kind, which are being pressed with an urgency not quite fully understood in England. One of these is the United Irish League, which is taking up the cause of the western cottiers, whose problem was left unsolved by any of the Land Acts. The Land Courts and Land Purchase—the great achievements of the Parnell "regime"—have brought comparative comfort and prosperity to the Irish farmer, who now makes an excellent property out of his tenant-right. But the cottier of the western counties occupies land from which no economic rent can be forced, and can only live by the aid of fishing and money from America. The congested Districts Board struggles on with limited powers. But it has no right of compulsory purchase, and in half the cases the attempt to buy breaks down. So the West of Ireland is still faced with the chronic possibility of famine. Some propose that Parliament should find the margin of purchase-money, but Mr. William O'Brien, in fact, is playing the same game with Mr. Redmond as he played with Parnell; but he is now a person of wealth and power, and will soon be back in Parliament. Mr. Redmond plays the diplomat, and neither agrees nor opposes. The other question is the financial grievance, in which all Ireland joins. At the present moment it is made more acute by the Budget. Roughly speaking, both these questions play to the Home Rule cause with the same part as the land question in 1880-90. They give it a material impetus. They win over the nationalist, while the idealist is still dreaming of nationality. They all go to strengthen the desire for Home Rule.

NOTES OF FOREIGN CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Liverpool "Catholic Times" publishes the following note concerning decrees which have been published in Rome preparatory to the canonization of the Blessed Rita da Cascia, a professed nun, belonging to the Order of the Hermits of St. Augustine, and the Beatification of a large number of servants of God. The canonization of the Blessed Rita affords particular joy to Leo XIII., as he intimated in an Allocution on Palm Sunday, for he was during many years a Bishop in Umbria, where she is chiefly venerated. The venerable servants of God who are to be beatified include a large number of martyrs. There are as many as seventy-seven who suffered for the faith in China. This fact will, no doubt, be accepted as a good omen for the cause of "The First Martyrs of the Holy Childhood," two priests and ten Sisters of Charity, of whose sufferings and deaths a touching account is given in the work of a French Priest of the Mission, which has been translated by Lady Herbert and recently published by the Art and Book Company. The murders took place so late as 1870. On the 21st-June of that year the convent at Tientsin was attacked by a furious

mob, with the connivance of the mandarins and military leaders. Seven of the Sisters were murdered in the chapel to which they had fled, and three just beside it. Amongst them was Sister Alice O'Sullivan, a native of Clonmel, over whom the miscreants poured boiling water before she was put to death. The heathen mob mangled and insulted the remains of the martyrs, pillaged and set fire to the convent, which was burnt to the ground. Such are the trials by which the honors of the altar are won.

An incident which occurred recently at Humme, in East Flanders, illustrates in a remarkable way the deeply religious temper of the masses of the Flemish people. There are extensive rope works in this important town giving employment to several thousand hands. Dissatisfied with the slender wages they were receiving, the work people demanded an increase, which the employers refused. A general strike was the consequence. For several days excited crowds of working men and women paraded the streets, and, fearing disturbances, the authorities drafted in to the town a large body of mount-

ed gendarmes to repress any possible disorder. It so happened that on one of the days during which the strike lasted the Holy Viaticum was being taken to a sick person in the town, and, as is the custom in Belgium, the priest who carried the Blessed Sacrament was accompanied by acolytes with lighted lanterns. On his way to the house of the dying person the clergyman met a large crowd of the strikers who, recognizing his mission, all instantly uncovered, made a passage for him, and going on their knees, remained silently in that position until he had gone out of sight. They then quietly dispersed. What a touching instance of faith and piety!

From the same source, we learn that the Passion Week ceremony, at which the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria washes the feet of twelve aged men, and presents them with thirty silver pieces, has again taken place at the Imperial Palace. Detachments of Hussars and Infantry guarded the inner courts of the Palace, and before nine the Court functionaries, members of the aristocracy, and a large number of generals filled the great hall of ceremonies. Here a platform was raised, on

which a long table stood, on one bench seated the twelve aged men, dressed as mediaeval pilgrims to the Holy Land. Of the twelve two are ninety-two, one ninety-one, six ninety, and three eighty-nine. On the opposite side of the table stood the Emperor and Archdukes, and served the viands which the splendidly-accoloured Life Guards presented on silver. The old men do not eat or drink, but all the viands, the wine and the silver mugs, even the flowers with which the table is strewn, are placed in large wooden receptacles, decorated with the Imperial eagle, and sent home with them. The table was removed while the Court Chaplain, Father Perathoner, intoned the Gospel. When he came to the passage "et lavabat pedes eorum," the Emperor knelt down before the oldest man at the top of the row, took the golden ewer, and poured some water over his feet into the golden basin held by the officiating priest, then dried them with the lace-hemmed towel, which another cleric presented. The Emperor moved from one old man to the other on his knees, and when he had washed the twelve pair of feet, he rose, washed his hands, and hung a purse with thirty new crowns in it round each old man's neck. Then the ceremony was over.

DOINGS IN AMERICAN CENTRES.

COLLEGE CONFERENCE. — Success has attended the annual conference of Catholic colleges of the United States recently held in Chicago. Fifty-three representatives of Catholic colleges from all over the United States took part in the deliberations. Mgr. Conaty presided. The first paper was by Rev. J. A. Delwrey, of Villanova College, on "Uniformity of Admission into the Freshman Class." Father Delwrey said: "We are conferring for strength, and strength lies in concerted action, as appears by comparison with other organizations. The goal or end of education is the same in all our colleges. It is in the methods that we differ. Now, the goal or end of all college courses must be a liberal education, the development of the whole man, a fitness to enter on a university course, for the university course fits a man for life. There are at present many important branches neglected, because an examination in these is not demanded when the student presents himself for entrance into college. The discussion which followed, showed two very distinct camps of opinion: Fathers Fagin, of Georgetown University, and Conway, of Gonzaga College, Washington, seemed to lead their respective sides. A paper on the "Relative Merits of Courses in Catholic and non-Catholic Colleges for the Baccalaureate," was read by Rev. Timothy Brosnahan, of Woodstock College; and one on "The Electric System of Studies," by Rev. James A. Burns, of Notre Dame University. Other papers were read by Father McHale, of Niagara University, on "Religious Instruction in College;" by Rev. John P. Carroll, of St. Joseph's College, Dubuque, on "The Teaching of Modern Languages in College;" and a last one by Rev. M. P. Dowling, S.J., of Creighton University, Omaha, on "Development of Character in Catholic Students." Father Dowling said: "Some students go through college without any appreciable development of character. The defects, noticed are: Want of courage, energy and industry; yielding too easily to difficulties; absence of a sense of responsibility; lack of order, gentility, tact, self-respect, self-control, self-sacrifice; disregard of principle. The failures prove that more is needed than talent, application, successful studies, or money; character must be developed. Non-Catholic colleges register a higher proportion of graduates with imperfect character. Catholic educators are not responsible for life-failures of students, unless they substitute the means for the end; attaching undue importance to book-learning, recitations, lists, marks, silence, etc. These are helpful, but they do not constitute education."

An able address was delivered by Mgr. Conaty, entitled "A Plea for the College Teachers." As we make a more extended reference to Mgr. Conaty's address in another column, we will do no more than mention it here. A CHURCH PROPERTY DECISION.—Of late not a few disputes regarding the ownership of or rights in Church property have been decided, but Mr. Justice Montgomery, of the Michigan Supreme Court, has given a decision which should go a long way to settle the rights and powers of bishops over private property. The court decided that the title to all Church property held by the Bishop Foley was absolute. For us the most important portion of the decree is that which contains the judge's reasons for his decision. He said:—"One of the rules of the Roman Catholic Church which complainant testifies has been in force in the diocese of Detroit since before his appointment, reads as follows: "All real estate bought or donated for the use and benefit of any church and congregation in this diocese must be deeded in fee simple to the bishop, i.e., the bishop's name, without any prefix or title and without any conditions whatever in the instrument. If these conditions are not complied with the deed cannot be accepted, and the pastor or missionary cannot allow the deed to be recorded. If the deeds are obtained they must be forwarded immediately to the secretary of the bishop. "The fact that the bill alleges ownership in fee should not debar complainant even though the title which he holds is subject to a trust if he is entitled as trustee to maintain this action. The statute Section 8844 C. L. 1897, provides that every express trust (with a certain exception not material) shall vest the whole

estate in the trustees in law and equity, subject only to the execution of the trust. "We think it necessary to decide whether any trust is shown to exist in this case. If there be a trust it is altogether clear that it was a trust to hold the property according to the rules and tenets of the Roman Catholic Church which gives the bishop control of the property and which prohibits the erection of church edifices without his express assent and approval."

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY. — The spreading of the Catholic Truth Society all over this continent is a remarkable fact, and one that augurs well for the future of Catholicity in the new world. "The International Catholic Truth Society filed its certificate of incorporation in the office of the Secretary of State to-day. Its objects are to disseminate the truths of the Roman Catholic Church through an organization largely composed of laymen of that faith; to refute and correct erroneous statements regarding Catholic morals and dogma through the press; to distribute Catholic literature; to secure a fair representation of Catholic authors and books in public libraries and to present Catholic doctrines and ideals to the general public in a fair, impartial and philosophical light. Its principal office and place of business is at 225 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, and its incorporators are: The Rev. W. F. McGinnis, D.D., the Rev. Thomas Taaffe, William J. Carr, Andrew Divine and Francis C. Keenan, of Brooklyn; the Rev. Henry Braun, D.D., of Manhattan; the Rev. Paul Griffith, Washington, D.C.; John E. Farrell, Albany, N.Y.; the Rev. Lucien Johnston, Baltimore, Md.

One of the incorporators of the newly incorporated society in speaking of its aims and what it intended to accomplish, said: "The society was organized in Brooklyn about a year ago by the Rev. Dr. W. F. McGinnis, under the title Metropolitan Truth Society, and it has already done an extensive work on the lines of its organization. So broad has been its influence and so well has it been received by the hierarchy, the clergy and the laity that it was deemed wise by its projectors to broaden its scope by giving it an international character. Its correspondence has already extended all over this country and Canada, as well as to Europe and South America, and it has secured not only the approval of the Papal Delegate, Mgr. Martelli, and most of the Archbishops and Bishops of the country, but it has also received the Papal benediction from Pope Leo XIII. Bishop Charles L. McDonnell, of the Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn, has also given the society his approbation and has accepted the position of honorary president."

BISHOP MULLEN DEAD. —After three years' illness, Rt. Rev. Tobias Mullen, D.D., Bishop of Erie, Pa., died on the 22nd April last, at his Episcopal residence. The late bishop was a County Tyrone man, and was born in that district in 1818. "In 1840 Bishop Laughlin held an examination of the students preparing for the priesthood, and such was young Tobias Mullen's proficiency that he was selected among others to be sent to the Irish College at Paris. But while he was making the preparations for his departure for Paris he stood another and more rigid general examination and competition with all the students of the diocese; and such was the distinction he won in this ordeal that he was selected by the Bishop for immediate entrance into the college of Maynooth. "In 1843, in the month of October, the first Bishop of Erie, Right Rev. Michael O'Connor, visited Maynooth on his way from Rome, soon after his consecration, with a view of providing priests and religious for his diocese. Bishop O'Connor made an appeal for volunteers for the American mission, and among the five young Levites who responded was the Rev. Tobias Mullen. He was ordained to the priesthood by the Right Rev. Bishop O'Connor on the 18th of September, 1844, in the Cathedral in Erie. "His first Mass was celebrated in St. Philomena's Church, assisted by the Venerable Rev. J. N. Neumann, C.S.S.R., afterward Bishop of Phila-

delphia, and whose cause for beatification is now being forwarded at Rome.

The young priest was first employed in the holy ministry of the Cathedral of St. Paul. For the purpose of providing for a higher education for boys in the city of Pittsburgh, the Bishop in 1846 established a high school, and named the young priest as its principal.

After two years the Bishop sent him to take charge of the Church of St. John Gualbert, Johnstown, with the additional mission of Wilmore. This was about the close of the year 1846. In this laborious mission he spent nine years, and he was then appointed pastor of St. Peter's Church, Alleghany, succeeding Rev. James Kearney, Oct. 24, 1854.

Bishop Mullen was a profound student and deep thinker. He wrote an erudite treatise on the "Canon of the Sacred Scriptures," issued from the press about nine years ago. It is an invaluable book to students and clergy.

He attended the Vatican Council at Rome in 1869, at which there were in attendance over one thousand bishops from all parts of the world. He had journeyed to Rome three times since. Owing to his illness he resigned his office in 1899, when the Right Rev. John E. Fitzmaurice was consecrated coadjutor Bishop with the right of succession.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CRISIS.—In the columns of an American contemporary we find the following paragraph:—"The Presbyterian Church is passing through a crisis. The demand for a new creed has become almost universal, and meanwhile some of the most prominent clergymen in the communion are deserting. But what will a new creed accomplish? What reason is there for believing that it will be respected any more than the Westminster Confession? Who has authority to enforce it, or even to frame it?"

We have no doubt upon this score, the wonder is that it has held out so long without going to general smash years since. RECOGNITION OF QUALITY. The Philadelphia Export Exposition of 1899 is now a thing of the past, but the honors conferred by its Jury of Awards are lasting. It is for the public good that it should be known to all that the very highest honors were awarded to the Mason & Hamlin pianos and organs, such honors as were awarded to the instruments of no other maker. The significant fact is a guide to all intending purchasers. The good hate evil, but not evil people. The evil abhor both good and good people.

Consumption is contracted as well as inherited. Only strong lungs are proof against it. Persons predisposed to weak lungs and those recovering from Pneumonia, Grippe, Bronchitis, or other exhausting illness, should take Scott's Emulsion. It enriches the blood, strengthens the lungs, and builds up the entire system. It prevents consumption and cures it in the early stages. 10c and 50c all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS. CARPET DEPARTMENT. A Dozen Things You Are Sure to Want This Spring. 1. A new Carpet or Carpets. 2. Have your old Carpets cleaned and made over. 3. Oilcloths or Linoleum on bathroom, kitchen and steps. 4. Some of your furniture wants re-covering. 5. Your Mattresses want making over. 6. Perhaps you want a new Mattress. 7. A Bissell Carpet Sweeper. 8. New felt, wadded lining or fluted lining under the carpets. 9. A door mat or a hearth rug. 10. A few new Curtains. 11. Some new Window Shades. 12. Curtain Poles or Portiere Rods. We have them all, and a hundred and one other necessary requisites for your spring cleaning or moving. Just received: New English Wiltons, New Axminster, New Brussels, New Tapestry Carpets, New 2 and 3-Ply Ingrains. All the latest designs in Oilcloths, Linoleums, Inlaid Linoleums and Cork Carpet in Natural Cork, Terra Cotta and Green. Where noiselessness is a desideratum, Cork Carpet is just the thing for banks, offices, club rooms, libraries, nurseries, billiard rooms, etc., etc. We carry a large stock of these goods, and are prepared to fill contracts. OGILVY'S. Cor. St. Catherine and Mountain sts.

MAKES CHILD'S PLAY OF WASH DAY. SURPRISE SOAP. is a pure hard soap which has remarkable qualities for easy and quick washing. SURPRISE really makes Child's Play of wash day. Try it yourself. ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO. St. Stephen, N.B.

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Course kindness is at least better than coarse anger, and in all private quarrels the duller nature is triumphant by reason of its dulness.

Saturday, May 5, 1906

Our Boys and Girls

THE GIRL WHO HADN'T TIME.

I know a little lassie—yes I know her very well. Her name you ask? I don't believe she'd like to have me tell; but I suppose I'll have to call her something in my rhyme. And so I'll name her (just pro tem). "The girl who hadn't time."

This morning at the breakfast table I was much afraid. Her hair had not been combed at all—'twas such a "tousled" braid!—"hadn't time" to comb it! Ha! All very well, mayhap! But I wonder where she got the time to take the second nap.

And then she "hadn't time enough" to get to school in season; and then she missed her lesson and the teacher asked the reason. Why she "hadn't time" to learn it! Now, I think it queer, don't you. Where she found the time to read that book of fairy tales quite through?

Oh, she's always very busy when the table should be set. (If we waited her convenience, why we might be waiting yet.) And both her brothers know quite well that she could never stop for the fraction of a jiffy just to help them mend their top.

Alas! The fact, I fear, that each unbidden mind must strike, is, the things she hasn't time for are the things she doesn't like.

KNOWLEDGE.—If you want knowledge, you must toil for it; if food you must toil for it; if pleasure you must toil for it. Toil is the law which has come down to us from our first father, Adam. Remember, pleasure comes through toil, and not by indolence, ease or laziness. It costs far more in the end to be lazy than to be well employed. Never look for honesty, decency, politeness, etc. etc. from the young person who is not industrious. Work is a safeguard against many dangers and temptations. When one gets to love work his life commences to be happy.

DISOBEDIENCE.—There are many children who are very disobedient to their parents, and seem to take little or no heed to the commands given them. The following story has a good moral.—"The boy who hadn't time" told his mother, and one day when mother came into the library she found a queer-looking row. A high chair stood next to an empty coal-burner, then there was a tall bronze vase, then a little table, all in a row. To stand in front of them. He wore his paper soldier cap and carried his tin sword.

"I'm captain, mother," he said. "I've just had a big battle, and we beat."

when we do reap that harvest it is after all only the planting of that which was done in the spring months of our lives.

DUTY.—Duty is a power which rises with us in the morning, and goes to rest with us at night. How many children forget the duty they owe to God, their parents and others each day. It is a shadow which cleaves to us during life, and only leaves us when we have reached the end of our career here below.

I was once spending the night in a beautiful home in a large city. At about nine o'clock my host, a gentleman of about fifty-five years of age, got up, went out into the hall and put on his overcoat and rubbers. Returning to the parlor door, he said:

"Excuse me, please, for just a few minutes. I am going to say good-night to my mother." His mother lived three blocks distant, and for thirty years her son had never failed to go and bid her good-night, if he was in the city. "No matter what the weather may be, no matter how tired he may feel, no matter who his guests are, my husband never fails to run over to his mother's and bid her good-night," said the gentleman's wife when he had gone.

"Neither he nor she could sleep if this duty had been neglected. When his business compels him to be away from the city, he writes to her every day, if only a single line. "Her mental powers are beginning to fail, and she forgets many things, so that her mind is a blank on some points; but when nine o'clock comes she always knows the hour, and says: 'It is time for Henry to come and bid me good-night.'"

REVERENCE FOR HOME, ETC.—A woman who has a national reputation and is much sought after and admired everywhere on account of her talents and charm, was speaking the other day about a girl whose mother was an acquaintance of hers. "I had expected to like Julia R.—from what I had heard of her bright mind," she said; "but I must say she made rather a disagreeable impression upon me, instead."

"Why, she is a delightful talker," said her companion, "and so interested in club work and charities, and so enthusiastic about you, too. I should have thought you could not fail to like her."

"I called the other day," said the first speaker, smiling, "and had been talking for some time with Mrs. R.—before Julia came down to the parlor. Mrs. R.—had been telling me how many things her daughter was interested in, and how often Julia was obliged to be away from home. 'Mr. R.—and I hardly ever see her,' she said, a little plaintively, 'and as she is our only child we often feel very lonely; but then, Julia is so interested in these outside things that we would not spoil her pleasure in them for the world, and Julia has a fine mind, every one says. 'Poor little woman! She looked quite proud as she said it, and yet you could see how she missed her daughter's companionship at home."

"Just then Julia made her appearance and was introduced. She took no notice whatever of her mother, but came over and sat down by me and began talking eagerly about this subject and that. I could not help smiling at her enthusiasm, but told her I had come for a quiet call, and was not quite up to such discussions; for I saw that Mrs. R.—would be entirely shut out of the conversation if we started upon abstract subjects, and that would have been rude.

"So we chatted about everyday things for a while, and then Mrs. R.—said, rather timidly, 'Julia, perhaps Mrs. B.—would like a cup of tea. Will you ring for the tea?'"

very much surprised, and I hope she may have understood why I cut my visit short. "Now do you wonder that Julia R.—left a disagreeable impression instead of a pleasant one? She may be bright and energetic, but I do not want a daughter of that type—nor a friend, either."

HEART PALPITATION.

A QUEBEC LADY RELEASED FROM GREAT SUFFERING.

She Had Tried Many Medicines Without Avail, But Ultimately Found a Cure Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Few bodily afflictions are more terrible than disease of the heart. To live in constant dread and expectation of death, sudden and with last farewells unspoken, is for most people more awful to contemplate than the most serious lingering illness. The slightest excitement brings suffering and danger to such people.

For several years Mrs. Gravel, wife of P. H. A. Gravel, foreman in Barry's cigar factory, St. John's suburb, Quebec, was such a sufferer, but thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills she is again in the enjoyment of good health. Mrs. Gravel says:—

"My general health was bad for several years, my appetite was poor, and I was easily tired, but it was the frequent sharp pains and violent palpitation of my heart which caused me the greatest alarm. I tried many medicines, and was treated by several doctors, but in vain. Finally I became so poorly that I was not able to do any household work, and was frequently confined to my bed. At the suggestion of one of my friends, I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After taking a few boxes I began to gain new strength and vigor. The pains in my heart were less frequent and less severe, and in every day my health was improving. I continued using the pills until I had taken eight boxes, when I had completely recovered my health. I have gained in flesh; my appetite is good, and I am able to do all my household work without feeling the awful fatigue I was before. Subject to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for they have truly released me from such suffering, and I hope that others may be induced to try this wonderful medicine."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. If your dealer does not keep them they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A DUBLIN FUSILIER'S STORY.

A private in the Dublin Fusiliers, who collected a quite surprising number of bullets in his body, and is even more bored by inquisitive visitors to the Moat River Hospital, was assailed by a pompous legislator from Cape Town. He wearily described his wounds. Two bullets through his helmet, one in his shoulder, another in his foot, and two explosive bullets through his left breast. "It's a wonder you weren't killed," said the legislator; "they must have passed perilously near the region of the heart." "They did that, indeed," said the Fusilier, "but I was right enough, for sure my heart was in the mouth for safety."—London Chronicle.

THE INHERITANCE TAX.

Considerable opposition is being shown to the New York State law taxing all inheritances. It is claimed

Provide for the Morrow. Take out a policy in THE CO-OPERATIVE FUNERAL EXPENSE SOCIETY; it will cost you nothing. After a few years you will pay no more, and still you will be sure of a first class funeral. For full particulars, telephone and our Agent will call. The Co-Operative Funeral Expense Society, 1756 St. Catherine St., near St. D. 3. TEL. PHONES—Bell "East 1885." Merchants 563.

that the law is driving an enormous amount of property into other States where no such restrictions are placed upon record. A prominent New York lawyer, speaking on the subject said: "The only possible value of the measure, as a law, is its tendency to limit the point to which the wealth of an individual may attain." A New York organ says:— "The constitutionality of the law has not as yet been conclusively tested. The only action approaching a test case which has so far been brought on all points of the act, was instituted in the Supreme Court. To settle the point as to whether or not the trust fund created by William H. Vanderbilt for the benefit of his grandchildren was subject to the customary tax under the law. The Justice of the Supreme Court before whom the application came, held, on one point raised by counsel to the Vanderbilt heirs, that the law, in so far as it related to the case in question, was constitutional; and the Appellate Division upheld his opinion.

"The Vanderbilt heirs also lost on the other points raised; the courts decided that the fund created by William H. Vanderbilt, although reposing in the hands of Cornelius Vanderbilt, as trustee, did not reach the true heirs until his death, when it was distributed among the persons named to receive it.

"Some idea of the practical working of the law may be gathered from the fact that the Vanderbilt estate, amounting all told to approximately \$3,000,000. This will probably be assessed under the various provisions of the inheritance-tax at more than \$3,000,000.

TRUTH AND BEAUTY.—God reveals Himself to the faculties of the soul. We not only know Him as truth, we also love Him as beauty. As He is infinite truth, so is He perfect beauty. Without the existence of God as absolute truth science is impossible. Science, which is co-ordinated knowledge, can never be well grounded unless it rest upon the eternal and first cause, which is God. God as truth is at the bottom of all knowledge; as beauty He is the ideal present to the soul in every conception of art.

"Thousands of men breathe, move, and live—pass off the stage of life, and are heard of no more. Why? They did not a particle of good in the world, and none were blessed by them; none could point to them as the instruments of their redemption; not a line they wrote, not a word they spoke could be recalled, and so they perished; their light went out in darkness; and they were not remembered more than the insects of yesterday. Will you live thus and die, O man immortal! Live for something. Do good, and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storms of time can never destroy. Write your name by kindness, love, and mercy on the hearts of the thousands you come in contact with year by year and you will never be forgotten. No; your name, your deeds will be as legible on the hearts you leave behind as the stars on the brow of the evening. They will shine as brightly on the earth as the stars of heaven.

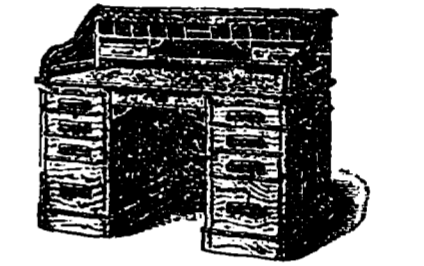
It is not how long but how well we live. We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths. We should count life by heart throbs. He most lives who thinks most, feels the noblest, and acts the best.

We promise according to our hopes, but perform according to our selfishness and our fears.

CHRONIC DRUNKENNESS. Alcoholism, all phases of the drug and drink habits successfully treated by the DIXON VEGETABLE CURE. Unlike bi-chloride of gold and other similar treatments, it is perfectly harmless and can be taken in the privacy of a man's home without anybody knowing it and while still attending to business. Its use involves no loss of time from work. It has been used with marvellous efficacy in hundreds of cases. The proprietors are in possession of testimonials from clergymen, doctors and others vouching for the success of this cure. Particulars may be obtained from J. B. LALIME, Manager, THE DIXON CURE CO., 572 St. Denis Street, Montreal. Dr. MACKAY, Belmont, Quebec. All communications confidential.

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TELEPHONE, 8086. THOMAS O'CONNELL Dealer in General Household Hardware, Paints and Oils. 137 McCORD STREET, Cor. Ottawa PRACTICAL PLUMBER, GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTER. RUTLAND LINING, FITS ANY STOVE CHEAP. Orders promptly attended to. Moderate charges. A trial solicited.

DANIEL FURLONG, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in: CHOICE BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, Pork 54 Prince Arthur Street. Special Rates for Charitable Institutions. Telephone, E. 147. 11-9 St.

SAVE YOUR EMPTY BAGS. Bags of BODIES "XXX" Self Raising Flour who preserve the empty bags and return them to us will receive the following premiums: For 12 six pound bags a beautiful colored picture in splendid gilt frame, 12 inches x 16 inches. For 24 six pound bags a larger picture in fine gilt frame 18 inches x 12 inches. Two three pound bags may be sent in place of one six pound bag. BRODIE & HARVEY, 10 & 12 Blouy St., Montreal

Society Directory. LADIES' AUXILIARY to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1.—Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on the first Sunday, at 4 p.m., and third Thursday, at 8 p.m., of each month. President Sarah Allen; Vice-President, Stella Mack; Financial Secretary, Mary McMahon; treasurer, Mary O'Brien; Recording Secretary, Lizzie Howlitt, 383 Wellington street.—Application forms can be had from members, or at the hall before meetings.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2.—Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, Michael Lynch; Recording Secretary, Thomas Donohue, 312 Hibernian street.—to whom all communications should be addressed; Peter Doyle, Financial Secretary; E. J. Colfer, Treasurer. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy and J. Cavanagh.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 9.— President, H. J. Hummel, 28 Visitation street; Rec. Secretary, W. J. Clarke, 25 Lyamburner ave., St. Cuneogoude, (to whom all communications should be addressed); Fin. Secretary, M. J. Doyle, 194 Balmoral street; Treasurer, A. J. Hanley, 794 Palace street; Chairman of Standing Committee, R. Diamond; Marshal, J. J. Tynan. Division meets on the second and fourth Fridays of every month, in the York Chambers, 244 1/2 St. Catherine street, at 8 p.m.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.—(Organized, 13th November, 1883.)—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers:—Jas. J. Costigan, President; P. J. McDonagh, Recording Secretary; Robt. Warren, Financial Secretary; Jas. H. Maidea, Treasurer.

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. ASSOCIATION, organized April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875.—Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 19 Dupre street, first Wednesday of every month, at 8 o'clock, p.m. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President Geo. A. Grace; Secretary, M. J. Power; all communications to be addressed to the Hall, Delegates to St. Patrick's League, W. J. Hinchy, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. F. Strubbe C.S.S.R.; President, D. J. O'Neill; Secretary, J. Murray; Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

ST. PATRICK'S COURT, NO. 95 C.O.P.—Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at 8 p.m. Chief Ranger, James P. Fossbre, Recording Secretary, Alex. Patterson, 197 Ottawa street.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every month, at 8 p.m. Rev. S. C. Hallissey, Rev. President; James J. Costigan, 1st Vice-President; W. P. Doyle, Secretary, 25 St. Martin street.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1863.—Rev. Director, Rev. Father Flynn, President, John Killfeather; Secretary, James Brady, No. 97 Rosel Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 8.30 p.m. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Killfeather, T. Rogers and Andrew Cullen.

CANCER AND OVER-EATING. Sir William Banks's Lettsomian lectures on cancer before the Medical Society of London reveal (says a correspondent) a new theory of the causes of the increase of this frightful scourge. According to Sir William, cancer is largely due to over-eating. "Our working classes," he says, "are admirably; our better classes eat infinitely too much, especially of animal food, partaken of at breakfast, lunch, and dinner. But for the athletic tendency of the age and the general passion for games and exercises which pervades all classes this over-stuffing must have proved very dangerous. I am pretty well convinced that when a man is over forty-five excess in food is perhaps worse for him than excess in drink." Again, Sir William refers to the marked increase of cancer in males during the past few decades in comparison with that in females, and this he attributes to the tendency among men to eat heavy food in increasing quantities. "Murder will out." Impurities in the blood will also be sure to show themselves unless expelled by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

For pure blood, A bright eye and A clear complexion, A keen appetite, An easy digestion And refreshing sleep. TAKE Bristol's Sarsaparilla. It arouses the Liver, Quickens the circulation, Brightens the spirits and Generally, makes life worth living. Sixty seven years trial have proved it to be beyond question, the most reliable BLOOD purifier known. All the leading Druggists sell BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

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A. O. H.

National Convention.

The following is the official call to the great A. O. H. Convention which will open on Tuesday next in Boston.

In accordance with the instructions of the late National Convention, embodied in Article XXIV section 2 of the constitution, it is our duty to summon the duly authorized representatives of the Order to meet in Boston, Mass., for the purpose of hearing the reports of their officers and the continuation of their business as may be indicated by their deliberations.

We hereby announce the date, place and general program of the Annual Convention of the Order, to be held at the Hotel Marlborough, Boston, Mass., on Tuesday, May 15, 1906, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The program of the convention will include the following: Tuesday, May 15, 10 o'clock A. M., Registration and check-in at the Hotel Marlborough.

Wednesday, May 16, 10 o'clock A. M., Business session. Afternoon—Street parade, which will be reviewed by the Governor and Mayor. There will be a grand stand erected on one of the principal squares of the city for the delegates to view the parade from.

Thursday, May 17, 10 o'clock A. M., Meet at Faneuil Hall, then go in a body to the cathedral of the Holy Cross, to attend Mass, come back to the Convention Hall, where the Convention will be called to order at 12 noon. The Mayor will welcome the delegates and guests. The Convention will continue in session Tuesday afternoon and evening.

rooms can do so by corresponding with P. P. Cannon, Clinton, Mass., and stating the name they desire to pay.

NOTES FROM ROME.

ANOTHER CARDINAL DEAD.—A report following on the death of Cardinal Mazzella comes the loss of another member of the Sacred College, Cardinal Giuseppe Sarto, Cardinal.

THE LATE MONTENEGRO MONARCH.—The late Prince of Montenegro, Nicholas I, died at the age of 67, after a long illness.

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denry of St. Cecilia, and warmly applauded the beauty, skill, and melody showing that the aged composer has lost none of his marvellous art.

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Montreal Wholesale Markets. The market continues quiet and the tone rather easy.

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The S. CARSLEY CO., Limited. 184 to 184 St. James Street, Montreal. SATURDAY, May 3.

Every Need Anticipated. This store has ample interest for all in search of new things to wear. Never before have we made such preparations.

New Silk Waists. Ladies' Fine White Waists. Ladies' Fine Blue Waists.

Spring Millinery. Ladies' Fine Hats. Ladies' Fine Gloves.

NEW 1900 WHEELS. Made by a Canadian firm whose reliability is unquestioned. The new Star Wheel is the event of the season.

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Oilcloths, Floor Coverings of every description. Immense ranges of novelties in every line. Curtains, Rugs, Mats, Art Carpets and Squares.

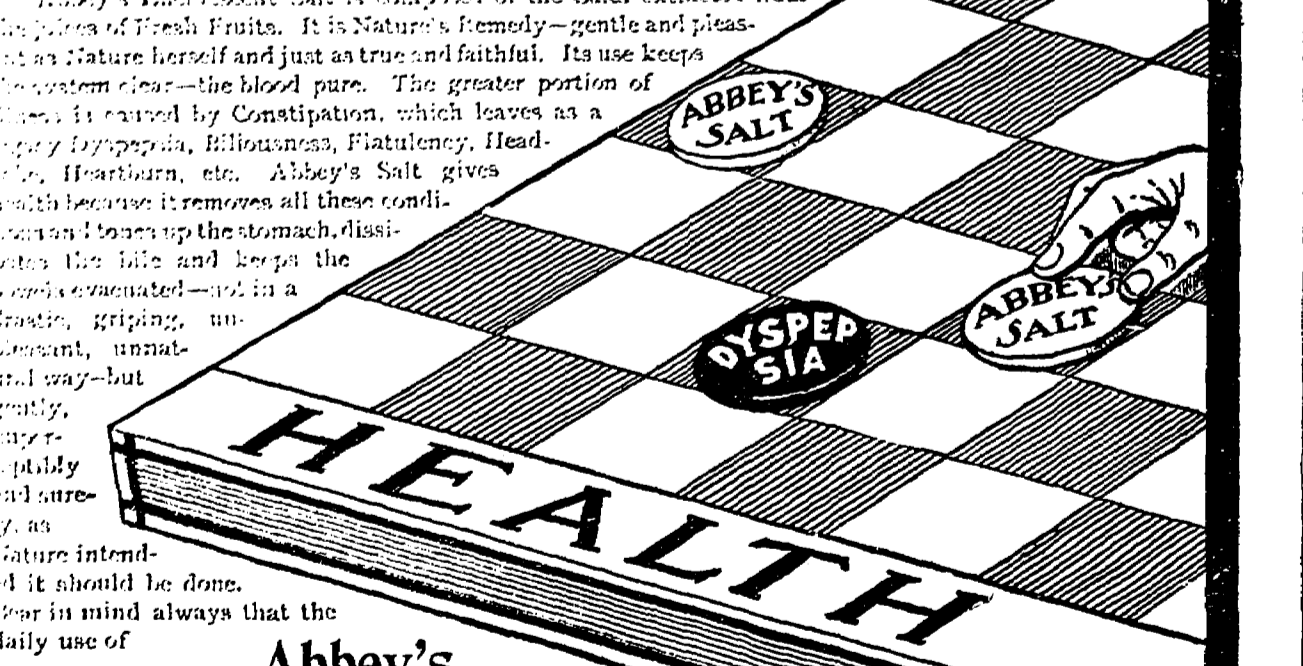
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On payment of \$10 cash, and the balance \$8 monthly. On payment of \$10 cash, and the balance \$8 monthly, we will deliver to your home choice of splendid pianos by Nordheimer or Heintzman.

Low Prices For High Quality Furniture. Have made our business a success. We won't sell you poorly made, trashy furniture at any price.

It's Your Move!

If Dyspepsia, or any of its kindred ills, such as Biliousness, Constipation or Headache block your way to health you have the remedy in your own hands. It's your move—you can checkmate it!



Abbey's Effervescent Salt is composed of the Salts extracted from the juice of Fresh Fruits. It is Nature's Remedy—gentle and pleasant as Nature herself and just as true and faithful. Its use keeps the system clear—the blood pure.