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vol. XLIX. No. 39.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THURLES '98 MEMORIAL. - The | monument erected by the people of gallant men who fell in 1798, was unveiled, a couple of weeks ago, by the Rev. Father Kavanagh, O.S.F., in the presence of an immense crowd enthusiastic spectators. The monument is a magnificent piece of sculptural work. It stands 18 feet in height, and is erected on the most prominent site in the town, so that it can be viewed from a considerable distance all round. On the top of the memorial is a pikeman—a typical representation of an Irish peasant-while on three of its panels are carved busts of Wolfe Tone, Emmet, and Lord Edward Fitzgerald, while on all of the panels are inscribed patriotic lines. Father Kavanagh's brilliant and

patriotic oration was worthy of the occasion and of the men whose memory was honored. However, it is too lengthy for reproduction in this colunm, so we confine ourselves to the pertinent remarks of Rev. Father Dwan, administrator of Thurles, who said that in opening the proceedings he would first express thanks for the honor which they had conferred on him that day in placing him in the chair. He appreciated and felt proud of the honor. On last St. Patrick's Day the foundation stone of the memorial was laid in the presence of an immense gathering of ardent and enchusiastic Tipperary men. To-day, in the presence of even a greater and a more ardent gathering, the monument stood complete. Their best and warmest thanks were due to the members of the committee having charge of the memorial for the grand work which they had so successfully achieved in a short time. Quietly, yet actively and energetically; they had during the past twelve States; it is addressed to the friends months applied themselves to this good work (hear, hear). To them it was a labor of love, and they all had the satisfaction that day of seeing their labors crowned with conspicuous success, mainly through the activity and real of patriotic Tipperary. They now had a monument designed to perpetuate one of the most glorious episodes in the history of the Irish Race. One hundred years ago their forefathers ground down by penal laws, and oppressed by the hands of a tyrannical Government, rose up against the Government, whose authority they never recognized. They took to the hillside, and with pike and musket in hand, smote slavery and free their native land. They fell and perished, some on the scaffold, some on the battlefield, and some on the altar in the glorious fight for liberty. Since that time in their country they had various movements, some imitating the methods of 1798, and others appealing to constitutional means, But, looking away from the present time, their hearts should go back to the men of 1798. They honored their names, and revered their memories. The men of today believed that the methods resorted to by their forefathers were justified. They believed they fought in a good cause, and to-day in that old market place of Thurles they unveiled this monument in their honor. and they hoped it might perpetuate name and fame, and keep their memory as fresh and green in the hearts of their fellow-countrymen in centuries to come as it was to-day.'

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. - At a meeting of the College Historical Society, of Dublin, the subject of debate was, "That Local Government in Ireland has so far justified its existence." On a vote seven were for the affirmative, and five for the negative. In acknowledging a vote of thanks to him for presiding, the Lord Mayor made some significant re-

marks. Amongst other things he said: "Local Government in Ireland was getting its legs, it had stumbled, but as it gathered strength, so it has produced benefits all round; and he thought as Irishmen they could well be proud of how Local Government in Ireland had been carried out, and of the manner in which our fellowcountrymen sat down to carry it out in this country."

together to make the Local Government Act what he believed it wasthe precursor of a greater and a betmake Ireland what he believed the people were capable of making it-a country equal to any country in the an imitation of the best Italian lace world as regards the management of which could hardly be distinguished its local affairs."

RUMORS OF HOME RULE.—Two very significant editorials appeared monument elected by Market Square last week, both of which have bearof Thurles, to the memory of the ings on the future of the Home Rule cause. The "Morning Herald" (London), says :--

> 'The impression is certainly growing that a modified form of Home Rule is contemplated by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain for electioneering purposes. I have indeed heard from a well-informed person a suggestion, declared to be not without official patronage, in favor of reviving Butt's scheme, which admitted the restoration of the old Irish House of Lords for the purpose of the veto.'

On the same day we find the 'Daily Mail' saying, in reference to St. Patrick's Day events :--

"Saturday's demonstrations should lead to some tangible results. The great Irish problem (which is a simpler matter than the rhetoricians will have us believe) still demands solution, but never had statesmen fairer chance of solving it than now. The present temper of both Celt and Saxon provides an opportunity which should not be allowed to slip. Experiments can be successfully made at such a time which in former years would have been fruitless.

'The problem before us concerns not so much the individual Irishman as Ireland. The Irishman by himself has shown that under favorable conditions he develops all those qualities we most desire in him. It has long been matter of common knowledge that Irishmen in the colonies are among the most loyal subjects of the

APPEAL TO AMERICA .-- Mr. Redmond furnished an American correspondent with the following manifesto for publication in the United of Ireland in America :---

"It can be said with emphasis that the new union of the Irish members of Parliament has come to stay, and body of the Irish people disapprove that the talk of veiled disagreements which eventually will disrupt the Party again can be set down as vicious nonsense. We have sunk all past feuds in the determination to get Home Rule for Ireland, and we are going to get it-sooner, perhaps, than may be generally supposed. The alliance with the Liberal Party is ended, and we are now free to work solely for the cause that binds us together. During the remainder of this Parliament, probably at most about twelve months, our efforts must be their enemies and their oppressors, directed to re-organizing Ireland and They refused to lie down under the preparing for the coming elections, heel of their oppressors, and made so that the Irish Party can return to a noble effort to break their chain of Westminster in increased numbers, with its personnel improved, and with a sufficient war chest at its back. People must not expect as great results as Parnell produced immediately. We have no Parnell. All we can do is to humbly but faithfully act on his principles and follow his policy."

> IRISH INDUSTRIES. - In connection with the great movement for the revival of Irish industries, we find a very same and encouraging com-ment by one of the leading Irish organs. Amongst other things it says:
> "The marvellous development of

the co-operative movement in Ireland during recent years is one of the most encouraging events of our time, and has given fresh hope to all who to generations of Irishmen their have the real interest of the country at heart and who believe in the ability of Irishmen to assert on their own soil that industrial superiority which it is indisputable they are capable of asserting when the theatre of their labors is anywhere but at home. The practical and businesslike meeeing held at Dunleer on Monday for the purpose of founding a co-operative society was a thorough success and marks, we are sure, the beginning of a new era, so far as local industries are concerned. The chief function of the co-operative society or school which the meeting resolved should be forthwith started will be to afford instruction in the art of butter-making, the management of fowl, knitting, and other industries of that kind. That there is great scope for the operations of such societies in other parts of Co. Louth besides Dunleer, and Clogher Headwhere a society was also founded on Monday-is proved by the striking success which has already attended the exertions of the nuns in promoting various cottage industries in "He hoped all classes would join important centres like Dundalk and Ardee. Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart, who presided at the meeting in Dunleer, spoke in enthusiastic terms of ter one for this country. He hoped the results which had been achieved it would mean the joining of all by the nuns resident in these two classes to work harmoniously to towns. So beneficial had the instruction of the state of the s tion given in the Ardee school been that the workers there could make

will soon bring about a reaction that the country will soon realise what a blunder it was to plunge into this war, and what a tremendous; price we are paying for it.

With a more even division of the two great parties our opportunity will come, and we are ready now to take advantage of it. One break with the Liberal party is complete. and we are free to act solely for the will be that we shall gain Home Rule. Am I certain of it? Absolutely. I am just as certain that a Home Rule measure will come up in some form or other and be passed as I am that the sun will rise to-morrow. Liberals. It would be easier for a Conservative Government to carry it. It would not be any more difficult a they passed the Local Government greatly, but no harm has come of it, and its results have proved the falsity of the old charge that the Irish people were not steady enough to be entrusted with self-government. Parliament in Dublin, where it could be watched by all the world, would The questions were :surely be a body worthy of Home

Rule if, as events have proved, the little local assemblies, out of the range of National criticism and fairly free to mismanage themselves if they were so disposed, have conducted themselves well. Local Government has worked better in its first year in Ireland that it did in its first year in England."

When asked about their plan as regards the keeping of the Home Rule

issue before Parliament, he said :---"We are not going to talk Home Rule all the time, but every question in Parliament in which we as a body take part will have some bearing upon it, directly on indirectly. Every bit of legislation of which the great will be fought, and if it is defeated. it will add to our strength. Every advantage that we can gain for Ireland will increase our power and strengthen the organization of the people in Ireland, which has been weakened in the past nine years by the division in the ranks of the Nationalist representatives in Parlia-

Referring to the other issues of importance in which they were interested, Mr. Redmond said :-

Government majority of 150 at pre- to be considered are the compulsory sent signifies but little, for there is purchase of land in Ireland and the no telling what effect the war will establishment of university education, have on the political situation. Per- which Catholics can conscientiously sonally I am of the opinion that it avail themselves of. Why should the Catholics be condemned to ignorance, because they will not sacrifice their faith? But these and the many other reforms that Ireland needs will not be permitted to exclude Home Rule from first consideration.

On the stability of this new union of the parties, he emphatically ex-

pressed himself thus :-"Yes, you may say unqualifiedly that the re-union of the Irish Nationbest interests of Ireland. The result alist Parliamentary Party is permanent, and that the old feuds are completely buried. Capital has been made out of the fact that since the union some of the Dublin papers representing different shades of Nationalist opinion, and long opposed to pect newspapers that have been so long opposed to each other to settle as they command the House of Lords. down in perfect concord all at once. You will understand that their sostep for them than they took when called quarrelling since the re-union does not signify much when I tell Bill two years ago, and thereby went you that the owners of these papers half-way towards Home Rule. That have come to a perfect understandmeasure astonished the landowners ing, and are in absolute accord on all points of vital importance.'

> Mr. Healy was also interviewed in regard to similar matters and three distinct questions were asked him.

20(1) If they believed the Nationalist union would be permanent; (2) what funds were needed? and (3) what support was believed to be due from America?"

Mr. Healy's replies were made in writing as follows:--1. Yes.

"2. I was never acquainted with the financial concerns of the party. but from published statements. should think it would take at least \$25,000 a year to maintain at Westminster an effective attendance. Elections and registration of voters are Chatard, who was a Baltlmorean. also very costly, and if we are to has recently returned from a visit to fight the Ulster seats in the Revision Rome. Courts, and at the polls as in '85 and '90, nearl# as much more would be annually expended. A general election, if the Tories contest our eightytwo seats, would cost \$100,000 for sheriff's fees and like expenses. Twice the Tories put us to this outlay to drain our resources, and doubtless will do so again.

"3. The previous answer covers this, I think, but of course, if people at home will contribute also, and it is not a matter of assessment between them and our countrymen abroad, as all are equally interested, and will be "Some of the immediate questions generous according to their means."

NOTES OF NEWS FROM AMERICAN CENTRES. ********************

AN INSULT TO A PRIEST.—It is ! tion from certain authorities as would be entertained for a tinker. Father Tierney of the Sacred Feart

ry call last Thursday to attend a live in more ways than one :— sick soldier at Fort Totten. Willets | Mr. Steele: "Mr. Speaker, I desire sick soldier at Fort Totten. Willets Point. Father Tierney was allowed to pass the lines by the sentry, but ling, that on Saturday after one when nearing the hospital the carriage Knight's orderly and ordered to stop. Home Rule is quite as likely to come each other, have gone in disagreeing formed that the major wanted him to turn back. Father Tierney asked the turn back. Father Tierney asked the orderly to summon the ma-or.

Major Knight came up and told the priest that he could not pass the lines, and gave the orderly orders to stop him even if he had to use the bayonet.

Father Tierney asked if such conditions were not contrary to the constitution of the United States, and the guaranteed rights of a clergyman. He has written to the secretary of war and hopes to be upheld. Major Knight refused to discuss the

A NEW BISHOP, -- Papal briefs. have been received from Home through the apostolic delegation at Washing- in the fifty-third congress, proper reton naming the Very Rev. Denis O'Donaghue, of St. Patrick's Church, Indianapolis, Indiana, Bishop of Pomerania, North Africa, and bishop Fauxiliary of the diocese of Indianas was asked on a question of this kind.

The new Bishop will be the assistant of Bishop Chatard, and will have the right of succession. Father O'Donyears. He is the first native of his come in regard to that statue, diana to be made a bishop. Bishop

A GENEROUS TRISHMAN. - - Patrick Callaghan, formerly a New York lawyer, whose death occurred i in Poughkeepsie, recently, left a will in which he bequeaths the greater part of his estate, valued at \$200,-000, to the following institutions : Society for the protection of destitute Roman Catholic children, convent at Morrisana, foundling asylum of the Sisters of Charity of New York city, home of the Good Shepherd, New York city, and St. Mary's Church, Poughkeepsie. The will does not state how much each institution is to have, but after dividing about \$25,000 among relatives the remain- members. I intend, at some later der is left to the institutions named presumably to be equally divided among them.

DELEGATES TO MUNICH. -- On plished by this explorer." the 24th September next, an International Catholic Scientific Congress. will open at Munich.

The congress will embrace ten sections, as follows: 1, religious sciences: 2, philosophy and psychophysics; 3, juridic, economical and social sciences: 3, history, ecclesiastical and profane; 5, history of art and civilization: 6, language and Oriental antiquities; 7, philology, archaeology and epigraphy; 8, mathematics, physics and chemistry; 9, astronomy, geography, geology, etc.; 10, biological, anthropological and medical Philadelphia, says an exchange. The science. It is expected that the United States will be well represented at enumerators were employed. Giving the congress, and an effort will be five to every Catholic family and four made to secure a number of papers to every Protestant, the result is as from American scholars. The officers follows: Catholics, 316,466; Methof the congress in this country are : odists, 137,804; Episcopalians, 103,-President, Very Rev. Dr. Zahm, Notre 812; Presbyterians, 102,360; Bapt-Dame, Ind.; vice-president, Rev. Dr. ists, 100,748; Lutherans, 71,308. Shahan, and secretary, Dr. Edward This shows that Abp. Ryan presides Green, both of the Catholic univer-

THE MARQUETTE STATUE. -In evident, with all their vaunted liber- the House of Representatives at ty, that the Catholic priest, even Washington, a week ago, the queswhen on that most pressing of all tion of the Marquette statue became missions—the visiting of the dying—the subject of considerable debate. is not accorded as much considera- The matter came up in connection with the acceptance of the statue of Hon, Oliver P. Morton, presented by the State of Indiana. The following Church, Bayside, L.I., received a hur- extract from the debate is instruct-

to renew my request made last eveno'clock, the 14th day of April, be was overtaken by Major devoted to resolutions accepting the statue of the Hon. P. Morton.

The Speaker: "The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent that Saturday, April 14. commencing at one o'clock, be set apart for addresses on the receipt of the statue from the state of Indiana of the Hon. Oliver P. Morton, Is there objection?

Mr. Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts: Mr. Speaker, I wish to say that I objected to the resolution yesterday, not to show any discourtesy to the gentleman from Indiana, or to the great man whose memory is sought to be praised by the resolution presented by the gentleman from Indiana. But there is a statue now in statuary hall of Father Marquette to which, through the narrowness of the members of a committee on library spect has never been shown. Yesterday was the first occasion, that I was present in the House of Repres sentatives when unanimous consete and I thought I would take advantage of the opportunity to call the attent on of the House and the perple of the country to the narrow feetaghue has been in Indianapolis, 27 and of bigotry which existed at that

> MR FUTZGERALD'S REMARKS. ---"The resolutions unanimously adopted by the senate calling the cotention of congress to the virtues of this great explorer were presented to the House, referred under the rules to the committee on library, and slumiered there. I endeavored at various times to call them up, but owing to the right rules of this House, which prevented consideration without a report from this committee, no action was ever taken upon this wat-

> "Father Marquette is the recognized discoverer of the great Mississippi, and his memory has been denied proper recognition by this House, because of the narrow spirit of bigotry and prejudice against the Catholic Church prevailing among some of its date, that a special time be set apart in which the members of this House may have the chance to pay proper respect to the great work accom-

> TATHER TIGHT DEAD .-- The news comes from Chicago that Rev. Dennis A. Tighe, known also as the "builder of churches," pastor of Holy Angels' Church, is dead of pneumonia, after he had been operated upon for appendicitis, Father, Tighe was born in 1851 in Tighe's Town, County Sligo, Ireland.

> CENSUS FIGURES. -- A religious census has been taken of the city of work was done thoroughly, and 1,500 over one of the greatest Catholic centres in the world.

WHO AND WHAT ARE BOERS?

Most people in the civilized world | the latter, and thus, according to to-day know that a war has been dr. Keane, were sown the seeds of the chronic discontent and friction between the Administration and the "Standard" gives the following information :—

edly Dutch. Representatives of that experienced craftsmen. (though not till long after its dismiddle of the seventeenth century, when the Dutch East India Company established a re-victualling station in Table Bay, and built a fort to prointention of forming a settlement beyond the range of the fort's guns. Other Europeans were 'warned off the premises,' and intercourse with

Great Britain and the Boers, or the settlers. Next the station was trans-Transvaal Republic; but few know formed into a Colony, not, however, either who the Boers are, or what by the arrival of new emigrants, but was the origin of the Transvaal Re- by grants of land and other aid to public and the Orange Free States. those already in the country. These In the course of a notice of Mr. A. men, soldiers and sailors, generally H. Keane's book on "The Boer not of the better type, with civilians States, Land and Pcople," the of humble grade, were the nucleus of the Boer race. For them wives had to be imported, who were respectable "But who are the Boers, and what young women, selected from the inraces did those who made the Trek mates of an Amsterdam orphanage. find already occupying the territory Their arrival lessened the temptawhich has become the Transvaal and tions to irregular alliance with nathe Free State? Most people take it tive women, and thus kept the white for granted that the former are blood practically free from a colored Dutch. So they are, in part, as their strain. Other Dutch, of a better solanguage shows. But Taal, as Cape cial status, then emigrated to South Dutch is called, has widely departed Africa. Settlers, of course, owned from that spoken in Holland. It has slaves. These, at first, were kindly discarded inflections and grammatical treated and even educated. That polendings, replacing them by particles, icy, however, was afterwards changso that its relation to standard ed, and among the indirect results Dutch is something like that of the have been not only the "Great Trek," Early English of the Twelfth and but also some of the worst faults of Thirteenth Centuries to the Anglo- the Boer character. Next Huguenots Saxon of pre-Norman times. But the went to South Africa. They Began to Boers, notwithstanding a language arrive soon after 1685, when the which exhibits little trace of foreign | Edict of Nantes was revoked, and elements, are a new race— the out-come of a blend of three distinct Eu-Piedmont. Though the latter were ropean elements, putting aside any not numerous, they leavened the dull-later infusion of English blood. The er Dutch nature; for some were men first and oldest element is undoubt-I formerly of good standing, and others nation began to arrive at the Cape initiated such branches of industry as vine culture and weaving, and even covery by the Portuguese) about the now, though their racial characteristics seem to have disappeared, the frequency of French names among the the population to have been one of tect it. So the Cape Colony began as real weight. Last, alike in chronoa military stronghold, without any logical order, numbers, and general importance, is the German element, composed partly of Teutons who had taken service with the Netherlands Company, partly of settlers who artime the station was occupied chiefly by soldiers and sailors, together with Cape in any force, and the Cape Colony was not finally ceded to us a few craftsmen and gardeners. From the first the former class oppressed till 1815."

CONVENT EDUCATION.

Parents who have the means should send their daughters to convent Magazine" pays a generous tribute to convent education. Speaking of the culture of the human voice, the writer observes that "those who teach its use tell us that the reaction of lar results, as, no doubt, many do.'

important; that, in conslict, not to raise the voice is to expel anger and restore the control. The nuns know and practice this, and whatever may he the defects of convent school eduimpression upon the speech." In conwould be well if every public and address itself systematically to simi-

THE SALOON AND ITS ALLUREMENTS.

The curse of the United States to- | ther. Does each pay for his own liday is the saloon. Other evils, monstrous and perplexing, like the vainpire, suck the life-blood of society, but they are all eclipsed in the widespread disaster they bring, by the liquor saloon. It dots the hill sides and the plains of nearly every state in the union. There is hardly a hamlet where it is not entrenched. Our Boers shows the Huguenot element in great cities marshal their saloens by the thousands. To what extent is "the saloon as such" responsible for the incalculable disaster-crime, poverty, disgrace, disease and death that intemperance, like a mighty flood, night and day, year after year leaves in its path? Is the appetite for alcoholic stimulants, hereditary the surrounding Hottentot tribes was rived from Europe early in the for alcoholic stimulants, hereditary strongly discouraged. Thus for some eighteenth century. Not till near its time the station was occupied chiefly end did the English appear at the temperance that prevails? temperance that prevails? Suppose that liquor drinking could be shorn of all the artificial and attractive trappings that now attend it; suppose that the business of supplying those who desire alcoholic stimulants should be rid of all the glifter that gilds it, and should suffer the elimination of the factor of avarice-what would be the result? "It would lessen intemperance one half." Stand as I did the other day in the bar-room of a great hotel a half hour, and note what transpires. Occasionally a man comes in alone-makes diprivate school in the country would rectly to the counter-orders his

by twos or threes and drink toge-

quor? Never. One treats the other. See that man walking straight past the bar evidently with no thought of drinking. A man standing at the counter who has ordered drinks for himself and two friends, espies him, stops him, introduces him to the two others, asks him what he will take, and then the four drink together.

A friend meets another on the street; from a mistaken notion of politeness he invites him to take a drink in a near-by saloon. The invitation is accepted from the same mistaken idea of good breeding. Neither are thirs'y; neither would have drank had he been alone, but both drink in accordance with the abominable treating custom. Abolish treating, and you will do away with one quarter of the drinking done in barrooms. Abolish saloons and you abolish treating.

Again, the saloon is called the poor man's club-room, and indeed it is, and many a rich man's too. How attracting its brilliant lights - its warmth- its sociability--its comradeship. Little wonder that many a man prefers it to his unhappy home maybe, or his cheerless room, and yet it is the doorway of death to thousands. Its allurements entire the young man who has no desire for liglass-drinks it-pays for it - and quor; he drinks for sociability's sake; goes out. More frequently men go in he acquires the appetite for alcohol, by twos or threes and drink toge.

Continued on Page Eight.

and the second of the second

INTERVIEWS WITH IRISH LEADERS.

from the original.'

When the different sections of the | mond was recently interviewed on the bond would soon be broken; but now

Irish Parliamentary Party were at subject, and in answer to some quesfirst re-united many expected that the bond would correct the subject and in answer to some questions, amongst other things, he said: that they have apparently weathered brought much nearer by this union. the first dangers, and seem to be It is only a question of time when destined to go on in harmony, it has the 80 or 85 Irish members will hold

become time to learn something of the balance of power between the its use tell us that the reaction of their plans for the future. Mr. Red- Liberal and Conservative parties. The the voice upon the character is most

schools. A writer in the "Century cation, it seldom fails to make an clusion, the editor observes:

-Sunday Democrat.

THE BASILICA AND ITS MEANING.

Rev. Father Allard, C.SS.R., writ- | each basilica. The first and principal ing in the "Annals of Saint Anne."

trum or tribune.

were the places set apart for divine worship.

Some archaeologists think that these Christian churches were merely pagan basilicas transformed into

"Others assert that these churches ior, St. Paul's without the walls are ; favors. Anadst the pilgrimages. major basilicas. Now to this title of as remember that Sie. Anne's shrine basilica are attached honors and pristis a basilica commanding respect vileges clearly set forth in a decree preaching recollectedness. Inspiring of the Sacred Congregation of Rites confidence. In giving us this insigwhich was consulted on the subject ma, Leo XIII, wishes the Church of in 1836. The arst privilege consists Canada to be closely united to the in pre-eminence. The major basilies Roman Church, and her children to take precedure over the numer basil- | how themselves worthy of that disicas and the latter over all other timetion by most tender love for Her. churches except cathedrals. This pre- by final submission to her doctrines, emonence is valid even outside. the by an attachment which the vicissidoces. The s cond privilege consists tudes of life can neither break nor in the use of the ansigma proper to even distrub."

insignia is the 'pavilion' also called tent, canopy. This is a large parasol explains the meaning of a Busilica in made of alternate bands of red and a very clear manner; he also tells of yellow. The scalloped hangings orthe two kinds of Basilicas in the namented with a fringe are of the world of religion. We clip the fol- same colors but opposite to one anlowing from this article, which will other. The upper portion terminates be instructive to many of our read- in a globe surmounted by a cross of gilt brass. Its place in the church is "More than one subscriber will ask on the Gospel side. It is carried at what the title of Basilica means; in the head of all processions, but folwhat do the privileges of a Basilica lows the bell. The insignia of the consist? Among the Greeks the ba- Basilica consists of g baton or staff, silica (royal house) designated the a metal bell and a wooden ornament residence of the Head of the State, called the 'beliry' bearing on one side Among the Romans this name was the titular of the basilica, and on the given to a vast public building used other the cartouch with the pavilion. at the same time as a market, an ex- In the church its place is on the change and a court-house. Rectangu- Epistle side. Finally in basilicas lar in shape, the Roman basilica was where there is a chapter, the canons divided by columns into three parts have the right to wear the canonwith galleries on both sides and ter- ical Cappa' turned backwards. Such minating, at the end of the central is the title and such are the privinave, in a semi circle, called the ros- leges granted by the Sovereign Pontiff to the Church of Ste. Anne de Beau-"Among the Christians basilicas pre. A child is honored in the person of his father who is appointed knight of the Golden Fleece, of the Legion of Honor, etc. What a glory for Canada to see the shrine of our Patroness distinguished among all the shrines of the country and decorated with a title which it alone can were new temples erected by the bear with the exception of the metro-Christians on the model of the an-politan church of Quebec, What atcient basilicas. In any case it may tention, what kindness on the part be said that the first churches of the of the Holy Father? Is not Leo XIII. Christians were called basilicas; that the Pope of Ste. Anne? He crowns they were built in the shape of the her statue through His Eminence Roman basilica, with some modifica- Cardinal Taschereau; he endows the tions rendered necessary by the resishrine with a precious relic, the obquirements of religious worship, ject of our veneration and of our con-Later on the name of basilica was fidence; he enriches with numerous given to certain remarkable churches indulgences the arch-confraternity esand finally it became in time a title tablished at Beaupre; finally he raises of honor indicating a distinction, an her temple to the rank of minor baidea of pre-eminence, a heerarchical silica. Ah! let us not remain indifferprinciple. Basilicas are divided into ent to so many evidences of the major and minor basilicas. St. Pe- Holy Father's kindness. Let us apter's, St. Jean Lateran, St. Mary Ma- preciate his benefits and profit by his

lifteen model tenements also shown ous arrangement of the rooms nearly here a wide alley, and the space between on the street or the rear yard.

five per cent. difference, the ordinary each house is used only for stairways style covering seventy-five per cent, and galleries, which are under cover. of the lots and the newer and better but wide open, so that every wind of style covering seventy per cent. This heaven may blow through them. In is owing to the more scientific dis- these houses there is no such thing tribution of the air space by means as a closed public hall, and by the of which every room in each house is open stairways and galleries every made light and airy. The same is true of the block of his own apartments. By an ingeni-The two rows are divided by every window has an outlook either

THE GYMNASTIC TONIC.

TWO OF THE OLDEST IRISH SOCIETIES

As spring approaches, each one] "As for exercises, these, taken in a

food, air and exercise in correct pro-slowly as possible. portions. These can be administered down, without a pillow to interiere the eyes closed. Finally, try what is house during the whole of Lent and follow. The foods for half invalids should resemble that for whole ones. nourishing, simple and appetizing, with a preponderance of well flavored, thick soups and fruit and dairy products.

complished much good during their ciety.

institution, and it is gratifying to

sound and vigorous condition the So-

ciety has reached after years of diffi-

The great festival of the Society,

St. Patrick's Day, was celebrated in

the customary manner. The Society

on that day assembled at an early

hour in their hall, and thence parad-

ied by bands of music. A visit was

paid to the gubernatorial residence,

where it was received by His Excel-

F. Howley, Bishop of St. John's, and

the clergy, His Lordship addressed

the Society with characteristic vigor,

and congratulated it on its condition.

and invoked the members to make

every effort possible to extend its

operations, and encouraged all eligi-

ble for membership to join the ranks.

From the Episcopal Palace, the So-

ciety returned to the half and dis-

On Faster Monday, April the Brd.

a ball was given under the auspices.

of the Society, which was thoroughly

The result of the year's operation

season.

ed the streets of the city accompan- \$188,39.

culty and struggle.

comes one of the most pleasing dut- and Rev. John Walsh.

ies of your officers to present their The finances of the Society have re-

cordial congratulations to the Bene- reived the special care of the officers

volent Irish Society on the attain-during the past year. On assuming

ment of the 94th anniversary of its office one of the first matters to re-

them to be enabled to remark the mendations contained in the last re-

Society.

feels the need of a general "clearing well aired room, will soothe the out.: Old Horace wrote an ode on nerves and gently bring the blood to this very subject, in which he strong-the starved cells, whose hunger has ly advises the use of spring medi- set their victim on edge. First take cines. Possibly the poet had a com- a standing position and go through mission from some Roman drug-mak- all the ordinary arm and shoulder er to advertise his goods. Here is movements very slowly. Then raise friend of humanity," at the end the heels successively until you feel of the nineteenth century, advising tired. Walking about the room on as to the best means of inducing a tiptoes strengthens the insteps and refreshing sleep—which is necessary draws the surplus blood away from ly disposed of at once by statements finite addresses. 6th, it has seemed to the health of millions. He says:— the brain. Then sit on the side of and explanations from the Federal positions in good families for time. "The exhausted body needs rest, the bed and practise lying down as

"Next standing, raise the arms at home if one has more will power above the head and lower them, than money. The rest may be con- counting ten each time. Roll the stant sleep or merely the Delsarte head now from side to side and all movements for relaxing, while lying aroung, like a ball on a string, with with the head motions. If you could called "the Nebuchadnezzar moverun off to a lonely but cheerful farm- ment. Get down on all fours and go slowly around the room five or six live properly the best results would times. This is good for the digestive troubles which usually bother nervous persons."

If some people should happen to be in the next room during such an exhibition, the patient might soon ex-| pect to be lodged in an asylum.

the official gazette, and are thence these women landed alone shape on the measures to be considered. There is as little debate in the Assembly as at the meeting of a board of directors of a business corporation. The members of the Federal Council are present to give any intions are asked and answered, but the tone of the discussion is businesslike, and not political, in the sense in which the word is used in this country. The system is not only a year. It has sometimes cost as where were kept, free of charge

pared in advance of the meeting of

Council.-Saturday Post, Phil.

O'Brien, daughter of the Irish pat- tain employment. riot William Smith O'Brien. We The present director of the Misson might remark that after Miss addresses a word of warning to those is to protect young Irish girls who land alone, unfriended, in the city of longer what it was. The stringile for sailed for America, under an assumed upon thousands of emigrants and NewfoundLand boasts of having two | which our difficulties have heretofore of the oldest Irish societies in North | prevented us from removing. In fur- name, and took steerage passage. In other countries. The good priess to ther connection with the School Com- New York she lived with the poor often heard Irish emigrant girl. i. . America. The one at St. John's was introduced in the Sensor Company of the Sensor Compan founded in 1800, whilst that at Hars observe the satisfactory condition of experiencing their miseries and the Mission's advice to intending the satisfactory condition of experiencing their miseries and the Mission's advice to intending the satisfactory condition of experiencing their miseries and the Mission's advice to intending the satisfactory condition of experiencing their miseries and the Mission's advice to intending the satisfactory condition of experiencing their miseries and the Mission's advice to intending the satisfactory condition of experiencing their miseries and the mission's advice to intending the satisfactory condition of experiencing their miseries. bor Grace in 1811. Both have according Important Department of the Sociolangers to which they were exposed, emigrants is emphatically. Remove long existence, and have welded toges. Fleven new members, joined, the project before Archbishop Ireland, he, when it is no longer possible for ther a stock of Irishmen, that would ranks during the past year, whilst in turn, laid her plans before the be hard to find the world over. We death removed the following four Irish Catholic Colonization Society in pared for hard work. Young women present to our readers the 194th and members: William Donnelly, Michael Chicago, Finally, in 1883, Miss find employed nual report of the B. L. S. of St. (Conners, Patrick Scott, Q.C., John C. O'Brien secured the services of Fa-young men.) John's, and the 86th annual election Tobin. In accordance with the rules ther John Riordan-with Cardinal of officers of the Harbor Grace Irish of the Society the officers attended as McCloskey's consent—with Cardinal a guard of honor at the funeral of the mission in New York. We now In surrendering their trust at the the deceased members, and also at quote some passages from the article close of their year of office, it best of the late Rev. S. O. Flynn in question:—

'Miss Mary O'Sullivan, assistant ditor of 'Donahoe's Magazine.' thus

describes the Home :---"It is an old brick mansion with colonial windows, jutting balconies, . and massive wood-work. Over the heavy door gleams a golden cross drawing attention to the legend, to fall on his neck." 'Mission of our Lady of the Rosary,' and to the arch below, bearing the inscription. Home for Irish Immiof the Society as shown by the grant girls, Within are quaint stairways, oddly-furnished rooms, and unexpected turnings; and, running the length of the building, is a spacious apartment, probably a ball-room in the long ago, when votaries of pleasure tripped to the pulsing of music, their merry young hearts in accord. Now, it is a shrine of our Lady, the chapel of the Mission, where thousands of young immigrants have The eighty-sixth annual general knelt to plead for guidance in the volent Irish Society was held in St. have received their answer in the

"By a singular coincidence, this reof business had been gone through, fuge for Ireland's daughters was built the various reports passed, etc., the at the time when Ireland was in the election of officers for the coming throes of the insurrection. The builders little dreamed that the abode of wealth and fashion would ever harbor exiles, or that little immigrant girls would tread the stairways that felt the springing step of the proud young maidens of colonial days.

"In the first years of its existence the number of wirls housed and mainview and Correspondence; James tained within the sheltering walls of Quirk. Chairman of Charity. The the Home, averaged 5,000 for each Venerable President congratulated the year. The maintenance of so many, with the payment of the interest on dition, both numerically and finan- the mortgage, taxed the resources of the Mission heavily. But Father Riordan appealed so constantly, and that it is somewhat remarkable that so successfully to the Irish in Amerthe respected President, and the So- ica, that he was able not only to in the schools of the Society is shown ciety over which he has presided for meet all expenses, but also to pay off

> sore calamity befell the Mission. Its life and soul, the generous, noble-hearted Father Riordan died of pneumonia. He was worn out with hard work and anxiety, and had not strength to resist the disease. He was loved and mourned by all, Catholics were an injunction to the Irish in America to 'take care of the immigrant girls.'

"He was succeeded by the Rev. Hugh Kelly, of St. Teresa's Church. but after one year of untiring and fruitful labor, his health gave way, and he resigned. Father Kelly has

since gone to his eternal reward. "The next director of the Mission was the Rev. Michael O'Callaghan. The prospects of the Home, when he came to it, were very gloomy indeed. Popular enthusiasm had lessened or been turned into other channels, and contributions had decreased. The receipts were less, while the expenditure was the same, while the holder of the mortgage threatened to foreclose unless one-third of the principal was paid. But Father O'Callaghan was equal to the emergency. By the most strenuous and unwearied exertions, he succeeded in relieving the financial pressure, and restoring the Home to a prosperous condition. By directness which characterize the re- wealth, is similar. The President and dint of the most heroic efforts, this self-sacrificing priest contrived in

> He died in 1896. "The Mission has now been carrying on its magnificent work for sixteen years. During that time, there landed at New York, 476,149 Irish emigrants. Of this number, 249,995 were women, nearly all under 40

came from Ireland during the lust the Assembly, and, together with full sixteen years required the sheltering explanatory reports, are published in care of the Mission. How many of carried by the newspapers into every strange city, with very little money. corner of the confederation. The and utterly ignorant of the ways of measures are discussed by the people. American life! One trembles to think and when the Assembly meets, public of their possible fate if the Mission opinion has already taken definite of our Lady of the Rosary had not opened wide its hospitable doors to shelter the lonely exiles. The work done by the Mission is thus summed up in the report issued by the director. 1st, it has used moral influence with the steamship com-

formation that may be desired. Ques- panies to safeguard the emigrant girls on board their vessels. 2nd, it has watched over, guided, and assisted at the landing-depot those who intended to proceed by rail or steamboat to their destination. 3rd, it has thoroughly efficient, but it is also ex- examined the claims and fitness of tremely economical. The cost of main-the relatives or friends who called taining the executive department of for the immigrants. 4th, it has pre-Switzerland does not exceed \$17,000 vided a Home at 7, State Street much as that to prepare and print 70,000 girls whose friends did hot the reports called for by a single re- call on the day of their arrival, or solution of inquiry addressed by Con- who had no friends at all, or who gress to our executive department, were unable to proceed on their jourwhereas under the Swiss system the ney. 5th, it has tried to locate pomatter would have been satisfactori- latives of those who brought tudeready to go to work. 7th, it has provided a chapel before whose above the immigrant has knelt to receive comfort, encouragement, and strengti. for the battle of life before her. Sil. it has supplied the good offices of the priest in whom alone the Irish gri is ready to confide. The report ands Writing in the last issue of "The, that so well did the Mission perform Irish Rosary," E. Leahy tells a most its work that during those sixteen interesting story of the establish- years there was not one girl what ment of "The Mission of our Lady of failed to reach her destination safe. the Rosary," by Miss Charlotte ly, or to find her friends, or to ob-

The present director of the Missonia O'Brien's return to Ireland from her girls who leave comfortable homes in trip to the United States and the Ireland to go to America in the Main starting of her project, she became a expectation of some fairy-stroke of Catholic. The object of this mission good fortune. He tells them that the America of the present day is to New York. The writer tells how existence among the working charges Miss O'Brien first founded a home for is as great as it is in Ireland, γ_{no}. emigrant girls at Queenstown, and Irish emigrant has now to combepersonally superintended it. She then in the labor market with thousands she went to St. Paul, and placed her at home if you can. Emigrate coll to remain at home. All must be pertind employment more quickly approxi-

> Deceit is the false road to happeness; and all the joys we there! through to vice, like fairy banquets. vanish when we touch them.

"I suppose the war hero received a warm welcome when he returned to his native town?" "Gosh! yes, stranger. Why, the blamed car window even shared in the welcome." THO was that?" "Why, it was the cos



really reckless woman is the one who braves Nature day after day, by neglect of the health of the delicate womanly organs. "Crime and punishment blossom on one stem" says Emerson. When the cycle of self-neglect is complete it includes the pains and sufferings which are the inevitable penalties inflicted by outraged Nature. The drain which to-day is counted an inconvenience, becomes in succeeding days a horrible and offensive stigma. The passing depression of an hour grows into a permanent mel-

The timely use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will save young women from suffering, as it will cure those who through neglect have become martyrs after marriage. No woman who suffers with backache, pain in the side, bearing down pains, debilitating drains, ulcera-tion or inflammation, should delay an-other day the use of "Favorite Prescription." Its use helps every woman and heals ninety-eight per cent, of all who give it a fair trial. It contains no opium, cocaine or other narcotic.

Cocaine or other narcotic.

"I was tempted to try your medicines after seeing the effect upon my inother," writes Mrs. Flora Arn, of Dallas, Jackson Co., Mo. "At an early stage of married life I was greatly bothered with painful periods, also a trouble-some drain which rendered me very weak and unfit for work of any kind. I became so thin there was nothing left of me but skin and bone. My husband became alarmed and got me a bottle of 'Favorite Prescription.' After he saw the wonderful effects of that one he got me two more, and after I used those up there was no more pain, and I began to gain in flesh very rapidly. I believe I weight twice as much as I did then, and can do all of my work. I think I owe all praise to Dr. Pierce and his wonderful curative medicines."

Doctor Pierce's Pellets are specially

Doctor Pierce's Pellets are specially adapted to the needs of delicate women.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL,

No. 4604.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE DISTRICT

OF MONTREAL.

Chahine About, of the city and district of Montreal, merchant, Plaintiff;

Joseph Charamater, of the town of Brandon, in the Prevince of Manitoba, Defen-

dant: John B. Picken and Frank G. Payne, both of the city of Montreal, brokers, and there carrying on business as such together in partnership, under the firm name of J.

B. Picken & Co., mis-en-cause.

The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

Montreal, 27th March, 1900. J. CARTIER, Deputy Clerk of said Court.

BROSSEAU, DENTIST.

7 ST. LAWRENCE STREET. Telephone 2001.

A LONG TO THE RESERVED TO SEE

CELTIC LANGUAGE. THE

archeological collection relating to the Celtic Memorial Society, of which the prehistoric ages in Ireland, in ad- all persons desiring to promote the dition to the Gaelic chair in the Cath- study of the art and literature of olic University at Washington, and a ancient Ireland may become memcomplete library pertaining to the bers. Many Irish societies in this golden age of Gaelic literature. we city and throughout the entire counhave an evidence of the spread of the try have signified their intention of olden language. Mrs. Aaron Moreley joining the newly-formed organiza-Wilcox is the originator of the idea, | tion. and an American contemporary says about the plan and the lady :--

In the proposal of a museum for an Hishment of an organization called

ied in the various universities on the "Mrs. Wilcox has been permanently continent of Europe, as well as in connected with the kindergarten some of those in Ireland and Engschool movement in this country and land, and one of the most learned is a lady of broad ideas and large Celtic scholars is Dr. Heinrich Zimculture. She has interested herself in mer, of Germany. The Catholic Unithe movement known as the Celtic versity at Washington is the only inrevival in its relation to church his-tory, and her plan for a museum de-States which has an endowed chair voted to ancient Celtic art, together and able professors in this branch of with a library of the almost un- research. Hence it is that the proknown national literature of Ireland, posed movement, which is thoroughly is meeting with the enthusiastic appointments of celtic self in connection with the universcholars throughout the country. The sity, which already possesses several object of the museum will be to pro- reproductions of ancient Irish manmote in the United States the results uscripts. The only collection of Celof the movement which has been tic antiquities of any note in the styled in Europe by some savants country is in the possession of the the Gaelic renaissance, which, or Smithsonian Institution. This, howiginating in Europe curing the latter ever, relates only to the same age. part of this century, has already pro-, and comprises hatchets, arrow heads, duced marvellous developments. hammers, stone rings, etc. These have "The plan formulated by Mrs. Wil- all been presented by private indivicox for the awakening of popular in- duals. the Smithsonian institution terest in the subject of a Celtic list never having conducted any special

"The Celtic language is now stud-

brary and museum is by the estab-linvestigations in Irish antiquities."

NEW YORK'S TENEMENTS.

**

How the poor of New York | are | There are in all 605 suites of aparthoused will be explained to the ments, divided into 1,588 rooms, so world, at the great universal exhibition that, including kitchen and living tion of Paris this year. This will be chambers, there are only two rooms done by means of models. Glumpses of Chrystic, Forsyth, Canal and Bay- more than five hundred of all these and streets will be afforded the curi- rooms are lighted from the street or

Bounded by these noted thoroughis not the worst, for there are about them at all, except such as may fifty other blocks in New York equal- creep in from other rooms. Most of ly bad, and there is a complete block the halls are absolutely dark, and nues and Sixty-first and Sixty-second thrown out by reckless and mischievdowntown tenements are intensified, in every forty has hot water in it.

the New York "Herald" '-

vails in the Chrystic street model. Nearly every building in it has a dif- | ities there will be sent, as well modferent color. No more than three of els of the better tenements of New them are exactly the same height. | York, There are all kinds of lengths, and New York has a few of the best there are several old fashioned rear becomes in the world, to get up

to every four persons. Only a few yard. Six hundred and thirty-five of them get a few gleams of liggt from fares is one of the most unsanitary narrow and gloomy air shafts, and tenement blocks in the world. But it no less than 141 have no light in bounded by Tenth and Eleventh ave- many of them are polluted by fifth streets, in which the evils of the ous tenants. Only about one room We can scarcely realize, outside of A suite of four rooms in this block An air of picturesque variety pre- tie block. There are many worse,

As an offset to these fearful local-

to say that there is no town of that able space for renting must be much

tenements in the world to set up tenements among them. But inside against those which experts say are there is almost a dead level of the worst. Some of them are erected at Nos 217 to 233 West Sixty-eighth Not counting a few rear tenements, street and at Nos. 214 to 220 West the block contains thirty-five houses. Sixty-ninth street, and models of into which nearly three thousand these will also go to Paris. The airpeople are crowded. The exact num- shafts in these houses are twentyber of inmates who are more than eight feet square, and between the five years old is 2,315. Under the two rows of houses there is an alley age of five the block shelters 466 lit- sixty-four feet long and eighteen feet tle ones. Many a town with half a wide. There is also a wide space dozen square miles within its limits between each two houses. At first has a smaller population. It is safe glance it would seem that the availextent in America which cannot boast greater in the ordinary tenement a single bath, but in this block there houses than in the improved ones, office, and remain standing until he legislation is in the hands of the years of age. It may safely be asare no bathing facilities whatever. but as a matter of fact, there is only has seated himself near the Speaker's President and Council. Bills are presumed that nearly all the women who

members the advisability of making

in the report of the School Committee, which has already been presented to you. This report is of a most satisfactory character. Your officers in connection with this report have to express their regret that accommodation does not exist for the numerous applications for admission to their schools. At present an excellent education is afforded to over 4(2) boys, but there are very many more who, through want of room, are utterly deprived of those surroundings which a good school and those influences which a good education brings to bear on the format, ion of the character of the youth of a country, consequently good, moral citizens. The officers would urge upon the

lency Sir H. E. McCallum, Afterward JAMES M. KENT. Secretary. the procession continued its march to the Cathodral, and had the privilege of attending at a High Mass, and listening to a powerful sermon on the virtues and good works of St. Pattrick, the apostle of Ireland, delivered by the Rev. J. M. White. When the religious service had concluded. the body called on the Rt. Rev. M.

ourselves and brother officers,

Respectfully

ceive their attention was the recom-

port, that the indebtedness of the So-

ranks by loans from the members.

ciety should be taken up within its

During the past year the receipts

Treasurer's statement amounted to

\$8,855,25, the expenditure to \$8,-

666,86, leaving a balance on hand of

submitted on behalf of

JAMES D. RYAN, President.

meeting of the Conception Bay Bene- new life opening before them, and Patrick's Hall, Harbor Grace, on Sun- grace and strength accorded them. day last. After the regular routine. year took place, with the following result :-- Denis Shea, Esq., President; Thomas P. Cullen, Esc., Vice-President; Thomas Burke, 1st Assistant Vice-President: Thomas Ryan, 2nd Assistant Vice-President; Michael J. Jones, Treasurer; M. T. Jones, Secretary: James Cullen, Chairman of Re-Society upon its sound, healthy concially. Five new members were adenjoyed by all present, and was one mitted. We may state "en passant." of the greatest social events of the the past twenty years, come into ex-istence about the same year. As the "On the 15th December, 1887, illustrious Rt. Rev. Dr. Dalton said many years ago: "Esto Perpeluae."

During the present year this Society lost its worthy Vice-President, Thomas F. Walsh, Esq., one of Newfoundland's ablest lawyers. He was a sincere friend—a true son of the soil—a descendant of that old Irish and Protestants alike. His last words race, which helped to make Newfoundland what it is to-day. He was a warm and personal friend of His Lordship, Dr. McDonald, Bishop of Harbor Grace, who attended him during his last moments, and administered to him all the rites of Holy Church. The Society of Harbor Grace loses by the death of Mr. F. Walsh, a devout Christian and a noevery effort in their power to extend ble and indefatigable worker in the these schools to meet these wants cause of its progress.

THE PLAIN WAY OF GOVERNMENT,

knowledge of the Transvoal Republes explana he sees fit. lic. One feature which has attracted special notice is the simplicity and an intensely democratic commonlations between the executive and the members of the Federal Council legislative branches. President Kru- have not only the right to take part | seven years to pay off the mortgage.

The general turning of public atten- | chair. The President listens to the tion to South Africa has popularized discussions of the legislators and offers explanations or advice whenever

The practice in Switzerland, also

ber. The members rise as a mark of opportunity to explain and advise. respect for the dignity of his In practice the actual initiative of office, and remain standing until he legislation is in the hands of tho

ger is in the habit of participating in the discussions of either House of in the sittings of the Raad. Soon the General Assembly, but they have after the Raad has been called to order, the President enters by a side any matter under consideration. door leading into the executive cham- They cannot vote, but they have full

MR. BLAKE'S SPEECH AT GLASGOW.

The state of the second of the

principal special in Glasthings have happened, culminating in the practical re-union of the Irish myself to the attempt to bring before you, in one sential features of the work done, for the re-union; which, when last we met, we hardly dared to expect. only two members of the then existme call to you the conference of memvitation at Westminster in January. plso open to the Press, but happily attended by the bulk of all the sections, when Mr. Redmond, accepting in his speech the basis I have just read, moved, and we unanimously Perpel's Dey.

MR. REPMONDS SELECTION. taken up rowards the United Irish Lead by that popular organization clared to be in our opinion the most or disatisfaction with the League was heard, and Mr. Redmond and several other members made it clear that there was on their part no notion of antagonism; and on this view it was that we then acted. Now, this resolution of Mr. Redmond was framed in the true spirit. It simply embodied the essence of that basis proposed in April, and on that basis we have become a re-united party. It was proposed in a speech worthy of the occasion, and universally approved. There was no higgling over details, no bargaining for securities, no j proposal even to embody in the articles of union the April concessions. They were by word of mouth accepted, and their fulfilment was rightly left to the honor of those who had offered them, in the spirit of mutual trust on which alone a real union could be formed. All things not embraced in the conference resolution thus fell to be dealt with as details, not by conference of the old parties. which had happily ceased to exist. but by the re-united party itself. Well, gentlemen, one of the very first things to be done was to choose a sessional chairman, and the honorable understanding was that the first chairman should be chosen from among those who had formed the Parnellite Party. Not all of those members were available; indeed a man, very favorably viewed by many, of whom I was one, had, as is well known, absolutely declined a nomination before the meeting. Thus it seemed to me obvious that, of those available. Mr. Redmond was by all odds the man best qualified for the post. Accordingly I, who had for some time been acting quite independently, took the responsibility of suggesting his name; Mr. Healy seconded; and, after full discussion, he was elected without opposition. Now. Irish Nationalists at home and abroad had received with pleased surprise the news of re-union. But they were watching with bated breath for the result of the attempt to fill that chair which had been the subject of such bitter struggles in the past. They feared, which our adversaries were hoping, for a failure, But there was no failure. And the Irish people at once, with great and general cordiality, acclaimed our choice. And thus Mr. Redmond has begun his difficult work under conditions necessarily arduous, but, after all, more favorable to the cause than we could have hoped. It seems to me that his general course, so far, has vindicated our choice. Doubtless, in the future his action in the critical conjunctures will be criticised; and to most questions of policy there are two sides. Doubtless he will make some mistakes. All men do. Doubtless his adversaries will charge him with many mistakes. Adversaries always do. It is the business of the friends of the cause, exercising a free but friendly judgment, to make all due allowance for his difficulties.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.—What I bespeak for Mr. Redmond is what I claimed for Mr. McCarthy and for Mr. Dillon when they filled the chair members of the party, and the help and counsel of influential Nationalists in and out of Parliament. Nor

STORY OF THE RE-UNION.—The popportunity of collecting the general principal speaker at the great meet-principal speaker at the gre ing of Irish Advisors was the Hon. E. plan, and the only safe course for icy to be pursued. That is the old gow, on Sunday, rising to speak him and for the cause. A Parlia-Blake, M.I. His rising to speak and for the cause. A Parlia-was the signal for a great ovation, mentary Party has in its very nature was the signal for a great ovation, the great throng that filled the grand National Hall cheering for several minutes. Mr. Blake, in the course of a speech, marked by all his course of a speech, marked by all his course by illiancy and force of reasoncourse of a special mand force of reason-depends on the clearness and fidelity usual primates and melitying in said—Since last we met many with which it reflects the opinions and forwards the policy which it has been elected to promote. From the the practical remainers. I gladly limit people it draws its strength; and a you, in one connected view, the est liarly demands vigorous action by the sential features of the to be done, them and their members. This made and of that remaining to be done, it all the more obvious that some lineans of evoking the views of the we met, we make the now base our people, and obtaining their mandate hopes for a National triumph. It is on the situation was essential, and nopes for a should, before rearing that a genuine and comprehensive the superstructure, once for all ex- National organization, giving to the the superstructure, one of the whole people full opportunity to voice armine one rounding then remind its opinions, must be achieved. Now you that in April last, at an importing twas, and is, the conviction of ant conference of Nationalist members in Dublin, attended, however, by League, by its principles and policy, by its democratic organization, and only two memors of the above all by its wonderful work and laughter). But here I am after all, ion of one entails. Press, resolutions as to a basis of success in establishing re-unionamong haughter), but here I am after all, position were, on Mr. Dillon's mo- the people, had shown a clear title to become the National organization, tions which have since become the and that its hands should be governing factor of the situation, I strengthened, and the proper relaam proud to have had some part in tions created between it and the Partheir construction. . . . Next let liamentary Party. Far better this than any futile attempt to create me can convened pursuant to this in-still another and rival organization. In this view we hailed with satisfaction the tone of the January Conference as to the League, Mr. Redmond. then pointed out the need of a National Convention. I quite agree; inl deed. I had already suggested it at a adopted, this fateful resolution :-- League meeting in Longford, Ireland "That in the name of Ireland we de- has been long accustomed to 'settle clare at an end the divisions, which and record great decisions by such a have intherto separated the Irish Na- sanction; and on this foundation onnew are presentatives; and we hereby by can the restoration of the old conform ourselves into one united Party, ditions, the formation of the Nationm accordance with the principles and all organization, and the groundwork under the constitution of the Irish of the future policy, he securely has-Parisabelitary Party from 1885 to ed. A National Conference has also 1890 Thus, by that offer and that been announced as the purpose of the acceptation the resunion was accom- League. I was glad then to see Mr. pishol. Let us thank God and take Redmond's late letter giving his full contains and lift up our hearts, this endorsement, individually to the League, and to observe that he is to take part with Mr. William O'Brien in the important Munster conven-At the last conference only one quest tion. Mr. Redmond has also rethere that of extreme importance, newed his suggestion for a National was resed by Mr. John Dillon for Convention. I hope that every asdiscussion, namely -- The attitude sistance may be given to Mr. O'Brien in the arduous work of organizing the remaining provinces, and that a where and by many of us been de- convention, fully representative of where and by many of us need to deared and the most of the accustomed Clerents, may soon which has swept this island. Show the accustomed Clerents, may soon which has swept this island. Show the held. I do not anticipate any disto which our warm support was be held. I do not anticipate any difno wasca oar warm support was ficulty in reaching with general consent conclusions on all present ques- at Westminster before the election. tions of principle and policy. Nor even on the more thorny topics, which have for us a dangerous fas-

> example, take the choice of candi-Royal visit, however interesting, are sume talk as to the relation of the Party, or its officials, or the National Organization, to this question, and of mysterious schemes on the on the one of the organization. one hand for extinguishing, and on the other for perpetuating the present representation. For my part I hold by neither notion. I hold by those words of our April resolution. Now our duty is to secure to the electors in each constituency such local machinery as shall enable them. through their own freely chosen delegates, freely to nominate their standard-bearer. We should discourage wire-pulling from either within or without the division. It should be for the electors to decide on such information as may reach them, upon the personal and political conduct. the lidelity, diligence, usefulness, and suitability of those who may be willing to undertake the trust, whether old members or new aspirants. And this they can best decide through their own local convention. But I go on to consider how far and for what reason it is important that there should be any power of suggestion in some central body. Well, I think it clear that in prosecuting a case like ours, where the difficulties in obtaining men at once able and willing ade-

cination, of persons.

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The Annual General Meeting of the Stock-holders of this Bank will be held at its Head Office, 176 St. James Street, on TUESDAY, 1st MAY next, of the majority; it is what is one to at 1 o'clock p.m., for the reception any man in that position— a fair of the Annual Reports and Stateand constitutional support from the ments, and the election of Directors. By order of the Board.

HY. BARBEAU,

do I doubt that he will take every Montreal, 31st March, 1900. Manager.

quately to represent Ireland have been always great, and are certainly not diminishing, it would be a misfortune if there were not some committee to ascertain who may be In the Nose, Head, available, and, in cases in which the Throat, Lungs. Stomconstituency finds a difficulty in no- sch, Liver, Bowels,

mination, to suggest, at its request, Kidney, Bladder, a name for its free consideration. There may, too, be rare and excep- Its CAUSE. tional cases in which it may be in the public interest to give a constituency the opportunity to do service the subject. Will be to the cause by choosing, if it so sent FREE. Address pleases, even an outsider, always OR SPROULE, 7 to 13 Doang treet, Boston preserving its absolute freedom of choice. 1 am deeply conscious of how much evil, and how little good. I ny comes from the State or the rates example of the dangers of such ac- public body on the security of the tion; but I, at any rate, cannot protest against the lodgment in some ernment grant. If a loan is to be central body of such a duty. For it raised it must be a private one. was a cable from the General Election Committee of 1892 that intro- on the Voluntary Schools, especially duced me to South Longford, where on Catholic Schools, which have innow, I am proud to say, I need no creased from 354 in 1870 to 1.037 in introduction; that drew me across 1894. What sacrifices have been made the stormy Atlantic seas, and has by priests and people to procure sites kept me for eight weary years toss- for these 683 additional schools during on the still stormier and dirtier ing the last quarter of a century! 'more trip before the mast, on the good ship Reunion!

OTHER QUESTIONS -- Now, gen-

themen, I have said these things to

touch practical questions, on some may depend the success of our united efforts; and I have no doubt that tyon, as Irishmen abroad, mixed up with the municipal and political contests here, only need their statement in order to apprehend their importance. Well, gentlemen, I have done, with, for the following t touch practical questions, on which south bank of the St. Lawrence comthings, the vital question of the: June -Saint Jean, 1, Saint Luc, 3 hour. And I have to that end dis- Chamidy, 4; Saint Basile, 6. Saint carded other themes, some important Brano, 7 Saint Hubert, 11: Lonand exciting, some trivial, but, per- guodd, 12, Boucherville, 14. Saint haps, for that very reason more excludes 15. Verennes, 16. Verentess citing still; all, however, only inci- 18, Sant. Theodesic, 19 Convic dents, temporary in their effects, coeur 20 while this touches not merely the best mode of treatme the arcidents. but also the very heart and life of the movement. I will have say to you. on the graver subjects, that I have ment always recognized that the course digrated to the settled (adgreent) of the Irish people on the great trageds. of the war the dailed and denorate ized condition of that one of the Bristish parties which counts in as ranks the bulk of British Home Rulers : And they show also that, after the election, the political country in which the next campaign is to be fought may be wholly new; and that | new tacties may be needed for the new conditions. On the minor CHOICE OF CANDIDATES. - For points, I will say only that the order about the Shamrock and the for myself a good hope that re-united Ireland will find, in the new conditions to be created by the election.

"OUR SCHOOL BOARDS."

cause. I think I discern even now

the constancy, the valor, the resolu-

tion of the Nation. And that work

it is which I commend to your faith-

ful hands (loud cheers).

Under the title "Our School Boards," Rev. W. F. Brown, Hon. Sec. of the Catholic League of South London, has published a very interesting pamphlet, in which he establishes a well defined contrast between the expenditure of Board Schools and Voluntary Schools, Any person interested in our Catholic separate schools throughout Canada. must find food for serious study and profitable reflection in the pages of this little book-issued by the London (Eng.) Catholic Truth Society. While all the details of figures can in no way interest us, and are scarcely comprehensible as far as we are concerned-being strangers to the situation in England-there are general facts stated which find their application here as well as elsewhere. He deals with school sites, build-

ings, administration and mainten-

We have no intention to analyze the pamphlet, but we quote one paragraph which will indicate how costly it is to even find ground whereon to build a Catholic school :--

"It has been said that for a school you must have land to build on. This is no small matter. When a Voluntary School is to be built the founders or trustees have to obtain land for the school. In a town, and especially in suburban districts, this is no easy matter. Many people will not sell you land for a school, because its presence in a street or road not improve the pro-A school means a number does of Children passing to and fro twice a day five days out of the seven. Naturally some of them are noisy and troublesome, and disturb the residents near the school. So the property freeholders sell reluctantly, if at all, and at a high price. Many Catholic schools are built on unsuitable sites for the simple reason that they could get no other. Bigotry or business blocked the sale of better sites. Every penny for the site must come from the supporters of the Voluntary School, not one pen-

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

Nerves, Etc.

Îts CURE. 🍕 The latest Book on

have done, and that I am a shocking No money can be borrowed from a purchased site and the annual Gov-

"All this has pressed very heavily

seas of Irish politics. On the Atlantic - It would not be difficult, even in sea I am never sick; but I own I connection with our own Catholic have sometimes been sick in the cross High School, to find an application currents of these political seas of here of Father Brown's statement in ours (kaughter), and have even been regard to England. Few pause to moved, as people are sometimes move consider—the—enormous cost of a ed at sea, to throw it all up (great school, and what sacrifices the erect-

DIOCESAN NOTES.

PASTORAL AISITS .-- The Archyou, with the candor which I think bishop of Montreal will visit the parthe highest compliment, because they lishes of the Diocese situated on the

APPOINTMENTS - Mar Bruche the made the following appoint

temporard, of Mont La Sale They W. Vignesonity acting at Notte

Don't rie Li Morei. they A Labournesse cure of St Monophy vice Rev. T. Archambault who per res from the manistry Hex. J. Clourier, active at Cap. St

Res. A. Martel, cure, of St. Calixie. Hey Z. Carden, cure, of Ste. Linese Reg. 8 Lonergan, vicar, at Changbly.

ST. BRIDGET'S NIGHT REFUGE.

Report for week ending Sunday. 1st April, 1900 :--Males, 359 : males, 51; Irish, 216; French, 145, are hereby notified to present the same

THIS IS THE WAY OF IT.

The glycerine in Scott's Emulsion EVERY CATHOLIC soothes the rough and irritable throat. The hypophosphites tone up ample opportunity to advance her the nerves. And the cod-liver cil heals and strengthens the inflamed some of those chances. Our work today is to prepare to take full advantage of what fortune shall offer to bronchial tubes and air cells.

> "You say that figures don't be Well, permit me to flatly contradict you." "May I ask your business" Tim a dressmaker.

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PUBLIC NOTICE

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an act to incorporate a religious community. The said corporation to be called "The Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer."

The persons to be incorporated are: The Rev. Alphonse Lemieux, the Rev. Edward Strubbe, the Rev. Louis Savard, the Rev. Edmend Flynn, and the Rev. Peter Vermeiren, and such others as shall hereafter become members under the rules of the corporation:

The said Corporation to have perpetual succession and a common seal, to be altered at will; said corporation also to have the right to appear before the Courts, said corporation also to have the right to possess, accept, acquire by any legal title whatever, moveable and immoveable procate, assign, lease, transfer, exchange or otherwise dispose of the same for the benefit of the said Corporation:

The head office of the corporation shall be in the city and district of Montreal. The objects of the corporation are as follows:

(t). The maintenance of public worship

(2.) The religious education of the people and especially that of the poor and abandoned, particularly by holding massions in cities, towns, villages and parishes.

(B.) Taking spiritual charge temporardy of small congregations which cannot afford to support a priest. All Garage moral diseason particularly to poor and orphan chil-

(5) Helping in missions and in education, within the limits of their

district

cots. The importenance of public complete competed with buildings described to public worthing and the the experience and maintenance of halls. actioned to or belonging to the dender of ander their care, for the public purposes of such buildings, respecifically

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The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

m

If the English Speaking Catholics of Montresi 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 heartly bless those who encourage this excellent work.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY......APRIL 7, 1900.

News of the Week.

As we go to press the Queen of England has reached Dublin and, for a first time in forty years, has commenced a regular visit to Ireland. The close of the century is destined formality in entering the country. to be eventful: this year is charged | with occurrences of most significant import. It may well be a matter of and made no effort to proselytize speculation what the outcome of this Protestants." exceptional royal visit will be.

In connection with Her Majesty's presence in Ireland, the following, from a Dublin exchange, is timely news :--

"Archbishop Walsh, last week, definitely announced that he would take an official part in the reception to Queen Victoria on her visit here. This decision settles the question as to what attitude the Catholic clergy, and therefore Catholics generally, shall take in reference to Her Majesty's reception. The archbishop says his decision is based upon precedent. His Grace attended the court on the last visit of the Queen to Ireland, forty years ago. It is known, however, that Archbishop Walsh acts on the advice and according to the by his genial manners, intellectual personal wishes of the Pope."

"The ease with which we marry," is the title of an article in the April "Ladies" Home Journal." from the pen of Edward Bok. The following paragraph taken from that able contribution is in reality a splendid tribute to the Catholic Church and her system of publishing marriage bans. Mr. Bok says :-

"This precaution which our forebears had of giving thirty days' public notice of an intention of marriage, proclaimed from the pulpit and posted at the public hall," he believes, "was born of wisdom and rested on a sound foundation. The pity is that we ever got away from it. I do not say that a return to this old custom of the proclamation of marriages would be the panacea for all marital evils. But it abso-Intely would do away with all the run-away marriages, sentimental elopements and the life compacts born of a single moonlight night, from which results so much unhappiness to our girls, and which have brought, and will continue to bring. so much humiliation and disgrace upon parents and families."

Complaint was made, by Rev. J. L. Shearer, secretary of the American Tract Society, to Commissioner of Immigration Fitchie, about Father Henry, director of the " Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary." It appears that Father Henry confiscated tracts distributed by the society amongst Catholic immigrants.

"Father Henry said it was true that he had taken some tracts from young men and girls. He said some of the tracts were not non-sectarian. that the tract distributors had resorted to methods that were not in-

of whom were Catholics, were not asked if they wanted tracts and were not told that the tracts were distributed by a Protestant institution. The tracts were simply thrust into the immigrants' hands, and they received them under the impression that tract receiving was a necessary Father Henry said his Church did not distribute tracts at the Barge Office

Sunday, the feast of the Annuncia-

tion, had a special observance in Mount St. Joseph's College, this city. It was made the occasion for a dinner to all accessible Xaverian Brothers, in honor of the exaltation of Brother Dominic "to the highest office in the gift of the Xaverians of America," as Brother Isidore, first prefect of the college, expressed it in his felicitous address to the new Provincial of the American Province. The dinner served also as a hospitable method of leave-taking of Brother Gabriel, the Provincial of England, who accompanied the Superior General, Brother Chrysostom, in his] official visit to this country, and who greatly endeared himself to the American members of the congregation resources and intelligent exposition of the whole art and business of edu-

The Naverian Brothers in the United States conduct Mount St. Joseph's College, Frederick road, near Irvington; St. Xavier's College, Louisville: St. John's Normal College, Danvers, Mass.; Old Point College, near Fort Monroe, Va.; St. Mary's Industrial School and St. James' Home for Boys, Baltimore. They also teach in schools in Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Wheeling, Baltimore, Worcester, East Boston and Lawrence, Mass. There are about 200 Brothers of the Order in this

The Guidon Magazine arguing that masses for the living are more effective than masses for the dead, gives, amongst others, the following rea-

"The souls in purgatory can only receive what is called the 'propitiatory' fruit of the mass, while the living can receive beside the 'imperative' fruit, or that which moves God to grant our particular demand."

There is much truth in this; yet it in no way detracts from the benefits conferred upon souls by masses for the dead.

HOLY WEEK,

There is no week in all the year that deserves more truly the title of "Holy" than the one we are about to enter upon. It is pre-eminently holy, because of the sacred and solemn events commemorated, as well as Irish Catholic immigrants, chiefly the pure, lofty and devotional character of the spirit with which all true Christians should be animated One of them contained this inquiry: | during the three last days in parti-'Are you a member of the Church of cular. It is the closing of that sea-England? If not, why not?' He said | son of penance which the Church has ordained as the forerunner of the great festival of Easter; it is the genuous. Tracts had been put sur- | commemoration of the most tragical, reptitiously under the plates of the sublime and sacred mysterics of our immigrants at the Barne Office. The holy religion. During this Holy week

in spirit, into the tomb of his past life-where the darkness of sin and our Lord-glorious, in his own limited sphere, but purified and happy.

HOLY THURSDAY. -Upon Holy Thursday there is a glitter, a joy, while there is a shadow of sadness upon the soul. In the approaching gloom of a terrible passion for human errors, the Saviour partook of a last supper with His apostles. On that occasion did He take bread, break it, and pronounce it to be His Body. On that occasion did He establish the loveable sacrament of the Eucharist, giving Himself to us as food for all time, crediting a connection between the Divine and the human that no mind could conceive save the mind of the Infinite. It was then that He bade His apostles to perform that some wondrous transubstantiation "in commemoration" of Him. Thus was it on that day He established the order of priesthood; gave a significance to the altar, supplied the perpetual Victim, and conferred Holy Orders upon the first of that unbroken series of sacerdotal minister from Peter to Leo, from the first disciples to the humblest missionary of our day.

For this reason does the Church don her garments of white and gold. make her voice be heard in accents of loving jubilation, and prepare for the gloom of Friday by the radiance of Thursday.

GOOD FRIDAY .- The most tragically solemn day of all the year. The day upon which the great work of redemption was consummated. From the House of Herod to that of Pilate; from the pillar to the Cross; from the first step to the last one along the Via Dolorosa; in blood. sweat, suffering, inexpressible torture, almost inconceivable agony, more than human endurance, the Son of God. paid the last farthing to the justice of His Father, for the redemption of man. "I thirst." He cried out on the cross! He thirsted for the salvation of all our souls. "It is consummated" were His last words; and with them came the consummation of a plan that had been conceived the day Adam first sinned in the terrestrial Eden.

It is the solemnity of death-and the death of a God-that flings the pall over the day of Friday. It is a day of funeral thoughts, of sad, solemn reflections, of great and aweinspiring memories. The Church despoils her altars, covers the faces of her saints, silences her bells, hides away the sacred Host, opens wide the tabernacles, and clothes her ministers in the black robes of death. Fittingly so; for on that day Christ was despoiled of His very garments, and Roman soldiers cast lots for them; the sun was darkened, lest its light be forever extinguished in the contemplation of such a death; the veil of the temple was rent, illustrative of the tearing up of the old Mosaic dispensation; and mourning came to all who loved Christ since that day His body rested in the tomb.

Friday is called "Good," because on that day Christ displayed more human and divine love than has ever been poured out on the human race before or since. The day is "good," for it is the one on which the greatest recorded example of goodness was given; "good" for man, since it saw his bondage dissolved and the chains of dark spiritual slavery burst; "good" since it witnessed the immaculate Son of God effacing, through a human death, all the burden of past iniquities that weighed man down to the earth.

HOLY SATURDAY .- The last day of Holy week, is one of twilight shades-half light, half darkness. Itis the eve of the resurrection, and already the anticipated beams of the morrow's triumph and glory fall upon the shadows that encompass it. It is upon that day that the Church makes her provisions for the coming year. The holy water is blessed, the sacred oils are consecrated, the great candle commemorative of Easter is prepared for the pascal season. On Saturday the Holy women still kept guard, while the Roman soldier watched, and enemies of the Divine one exulted in His removal from life. A surprise, however, await them on the following morning. Holy Saturday is above all the day of penance, the day when, in all humility man goes down into the depths of his soul, and there gathers together all the wrongs done, all the sins committed, all the injustices perpetrated, and placing them at the feet of the direct representative of Christ, receives the robe of whiteness wherewith to cloth himself for the great arising of Easter.

DUTY OF IRISH LEADERS.

Mr. John Redmond's manifesto to the friends of Ireland in America, which we publish in another column,

the two sections of the party is desthe corruption of moral death reign tined to be permanent; it is also -that he may arise upon Easter, like clear that Ireland and the Irish have made no significant impression upon the British mind. The subject of this article's comment is the arrival in astonishing successions of deeds and words that at any other period would be considered visionary. That the Irish leaders are united, both in aim and in means of attaining their end, is a clear cut fact. That Mr. Redmond deserves the confidence of his fellow-countrymen no person can gainsay. These two facts admitted. the present position and situation of the Party mark prosperity upon the dial of futurity.

> Irish history, we find that before the Act of the Union the country was prosperous, her commerce was good, her laborers all occupied, her industries flourishing. Like a plague the terrible Act fell upon the land and, at once, the baneful influences were apparent. A blith came upon man and soil alike; the industries literally perished, the commerce became a mere phantom, and the population dwindled year after year. Meanwhile, leaders and statesmen in the Imperial Parliament continued to believe that the Irish were an ungovernable people, unfit for the smallest degree of self-government. Thinking and feeling all this, they acted accordingly, and were instrumental in perpetuating the grave injustices done the olden race.

Glancing back over the pages of

It became, however, apparent to the leaders and molders of thought, that there was something equally unstable and uncertain in the whole working of the system applied to Ireland. It began to dawn upon select few of the more eminent and more serious thinkers that the great mistake consisted in never looking beyond the actual island and the inhabitants thereof. That a "greater Ireland," consisting of sons of the old land scattered over the face of the earth, was a power to be calculated with in any action of a legislative nature concerning the country. Gladstone was one of these; Butt was another.

What Butt perceived a quarter of a century ago, and what Gladstone had discovered long before his Home Rule measures were ever conceived, is now breaking, like the light of a political revelation, upon the people of England, upon the masses that possess the votes which make and unmake legislators. From the very Queen down to the last of her subjects, it is become an evident fact that the very stability of the Empire depends upon taking the Irish people into their confidence and of having confidence in such a long-mistrusted race.

Hence the events of recent happenning! The universal celebration of St. Patrick's Day this year; the Queen's orders concerning the wearing of the shamrock: Her Majesty's visit to Ireland; the sudden coming together of the Irish Parliamentary leaders: the significant hints of such organs as the "Herald" and "Daily News" (published elsewhere, in this issue;) and the speculation as to the probable results of a measure of Home Rule, be they partial or plenary; all these are signs along the horizon, and it is evident that the role for the Irish to play is one of general acceptance. Let them only seize upon and profit by each one of these opportunities! No matter what their sentiments otherwise considered, let them but take all that is given and commence praying and laboring for the caped climax of the nation's endeavors-namely, a financial control of their own affairs-a full measure of unqualified self-government!

MR DORAN APPRECIATED.

The unanimous election of Mc. William Doran to the presidency of St. Patrick's Society will be heartfly approved of by every Irish Catholic in the city of Montreal, not only because the selection is a most excellent one, but because Mr. Doran had the strength and manliness to come forward at the call of the Irish Catholics of the city to battle for the rights his compatriots should have in the management of civic affairs. Mr. Doran did not turn away his hand from the plough, although the way was stormy, and he manfully contested the mayoralty election against probably the strongest opposition that could be brought out. His fight was a splendid one under the circumstances, and the "True Witness" put itself on record at the time. It now congratulates Mr. Doran on his election, and also congratulates St. Patrick's Society on the good judgment displayed in electing him, for he is well qualified to fill the office, and his DR. ST. GEORGE MIVART DEAD. election is only a fitting recognition of his services. One of the objections raised during the recent campaign to Mr. Doran's candidature was that he had never occupied the position of to it. That was a campaign argument, the falsity of which is now suffiimmigrants, nearly ninety per cent. of the year the Catholic goes down, is decidedly a timely utterance. It is ciently proven, and when next Mr. Do- Sunday last. As yet we have no de- of heaven's light."

evident now, that the cementing of ran is selected to represent the Irish people of Montreal some more feasible excuse will have to be found for opposing him.

THE SHAMROCK ANNUAL.

It is with pardonable pride that we once more congratulate the Shamrock Lacrosse Club on the magnificent showing made on the field last season, and on the championship bracket which was added to their already long list, and the occasion for these second congratulatory remarks arises out of the excellence and satisfactoriness of the reports presented at the annual meeting on Monday last. Few clubs, if any in Canada, are loaded down with the honors of many victories so heavily as the Shamrock Lacrosse Club. For clubs have been burdened with so many difficulties, and none have surmounted them with greater success than the Shamrock Lacrosse Club.

Where'er they pass, a triple grass Shoots up with dew drops streaming As softly green as emerald seen, Through purest crystal gleaming.

Moore's lines are not inapt on the present occasion, for like the dear little trefoil, whose name the club does honor to, the wearers of the green and white, shoot up in the spring. The hardy little grass disappears under a quilting of snow; but the Canadian variety rises even above the ice, like the edelweiss, only now the nomenclature is changed to read Shamrock H. C. But whether lacrosse or hockey, it is all Shamrock, which at present is a synonym for champion; and there is a likelihood of another championship coming in the fall. Lacrosse, hockey, football! How nicely those three little leaves would cluster on the stem of the S. A. A. A., and fully carry out the name. And if still another championship should go where merit leads it, bless their dear hearts, we are prepared for that; for there is a fourleaved Shamrock. It is very rare, it is true; but it exists, and at the present time, while not indigenous to the climate, Montreal seems a fair place in which it might sprout.

As to the report presented at the annual meeting, too much cannot be said in its praise, or in praise of the executive, who so ably handled the affairs of the club during the season of 1899. The amount of funds handed over to the S.A.A.A. was simply astonishing; a few more years of such excellent management and such enthusiasm among the members would see the S.A.A.A. the possessors of one of the finest grounds in Canada. would obviate any financial yearnings, and would put the premier club in Canada's national game in the position which it should occupy financially. Its position in the field is the correct one-that is first.

grateful and appreciative. The excellent work done by Captain O'Connell could not be passed over. If ever a man worked unremittingly for the good of his team, that man was Mr. Thomas O'Connell, and it was a fitting tribute to him that he was unanimously elected President. It is the highest honor in the gift of the Club, and the Captain richly deserved it. Mr. O'Connell was ably seconded in his efforts by President Ed. Quinn, B. Dunphy, trainer, and Mr. Lunny. the Secretary-Treasurer of the Asso-

There was only one touch of sorrow to mar the year's history of the Club, and that was the unexpected death of John Stinson, than whom a better or more faithful man never handled a stick. His friends were many, and when he was laid away to his last rest these were no more sincere mourners than those who had honorably opposed him on many a hard fought field.

The recruiting material for the Shamrock senior team is of the best quality, and although the features of some veterans who have stuck by the Club, through thick and thin, will be missed on the field this year, the team will always have the benefit of their invaluable advice and experience. The new blood is very promising and ambitious, the latter quality going a long way. Among the valuable additions to the Club will be Mr. Clarence F. Smith, son of Mr. C. F. Smith, the well known boot manufacturer. The intermediate team presents a whole galaxy of good ones, who have learned a great deal during the preceding season, and alcogether the prospects are that when the Shamrocks meet again this time next year there will be an equally good, if not better, report to present for the delectation of the members.

Almost in the same moment that the world is being stirred to attention by the inexplicable religious vagaries of Dr. St. George Mivart, president, and could not be elected the news of his death is whispered abroad. According to a report from London, the great scientist died on

tails concerning his illness and demise; but we may accept as positive the fact that he is no more.

Born in London, in 1827, St. George Mivart became a Catholic in 1844. He was educated at Harrow, King's College, London, and St. Mary's College, Oscott. He was called to the Bar in 1851. At various times he was lecturer in Zoology at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, and professor of the philosophy of biology at the University of Louvain. He was a doctor of medicine and of philosophy, and a fellow of the Royal, the Linnaean and the Zoologi-

Among Dr. Mivart's leading published works are "Genesis of Spelished works are owness of Species," "Man and Ages," "Lessons in Elementary Anatomy," "Lessons from Nature," "Nature and Thought," "On Truth," "The Origin of Human Reason" and "Types of Animal Life."

After almost half a century of important scientific studies and writings, we find him in his declining years running counter of the Church and incurring condemnation. It is unnecessary here to recall the difficulties that arose within a year between Dr. Mivart and the Catholic authorities, on account of his peculiar articles in the "Fortnightly." the "Contemporary," and the "North American' magazines.

Every Catholic sincerely rejoiced when the late Dr. Mivart submitted to the adverse decision of Rome; but equally surprised were all to find that he again re-asserted the condemnated principles, and in a manner that certainly placed him outside the pule of Cutholicity.

Until we see a full and most authentic account of his sudden death, we prefer to leave the subject for another issue. However, we cannot refrain from noting that Dr. Mivart's falling away from the Church, or rather defiance of her doctrines, came over him in his old age, when the machinery of the mind, worn out, leaves the man a child once more, as far as serious thought goes.

ROBESPIERRE AND THE REIGN OF TERROR.

Much very favorable comment has been passed on the instructive and able lecture delivered last Wednesday evening before a large and select audience, in the York Chambers, by br. J. K. Foran. The subject was "Robespierre, His role during the French Revolution." It was a literary, historical and oratorical treat, that called from the French Consul the expression of hope that it would soon be repeated for an even larger audience. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. C. Walsh, Secretary of the Bar, who introduced the lecturer in a few well chosen remarks. Before and after the lecture, several ladies played, sang and recited for the audience. Of those who took part in the evening's entertainment may be mentioned Miss Arkinson, Miss Wall. Miss Stafford, Miss Peters, Miss Sullivan and Miss Quirk. The accompanist was Mr. Donnelly, of McGill College. The lecture, itself, was a treat rarely enjoyed by a Montreal audience. After a graphic account of the

causes-such as the infidel writings

of the 18th century-of the Revolution, he told how Robespierre had been the victim of ridicule, at the be-The Shamrocks are nothing if not ginning of his career, and how this rendered him revengeful in regard to his fellow conspirators. Several brilliant descriptions, such as the scene in the old convent Saint Honore, when eight hundred citizens vowed to follow Robespierre to the end, may be said to have constituted the main portion of the address. With great tact Dr. Foran made all who heard the lecture at their case; and he riveted their attention from end to end of his address. The description of the downfall of Robespierre, his last speech in the tribune, his accidental shooting, the rage of the convention against him, his hours of agony from the moment of his fatal error in the tribune, until that of his death under the knife of the guillotine, was an effort that produced an effect long to be remembered. When he had described the head falling into the fatal basket, Sanson, the executioner, raising it up before the tens of thousands that looked on with brutal and resentful satisfaction, and the fierce yell of satiated vengeance which proved to be the "de profundis" of the "Terror" and the "Requiem" of the diclator, Dr. Foran closed with a peroration that will long remain fixed in the minds of his audience.

"The sun has grown older." he said, "by a century or more, since its red glance fell upon the instrument of death, the symbol of disorder and anarchy; and, to-day, its rays with undiminished splendor flash their glories on the instrument of life, the symbol of order and authority: the former plied its bloody work in the Place de la Revolution, in the heart of that Paris from which all who could fly were rushing away, as from a plague-stricken city: the latter looks down, to-day, from its silent elevation on Montmartre, upon a Paris, to which the peoples of earth flock to the grandest exhibition of the century. The pulpit of Notre Dame has held princes of Christian cloquence since then-Dupanloups, Lacordaires, Felixes, Montsabres just as if Chaumette had never thundered his blasphemies from the same elevation. The aisles of the olden temple resound, year after year, with the "Te Deum," just as if the Goddess of Reason had never polluted its altar. or its vaults had never rung with the licentious notes of the "Chira." The tempest of the Revolution gathered strength, rolled zenithward and burst --leaving behind an apparent desert, strewn with the debris of institutions that had taken centuries to build; but, so sooner had the last rumblings of the hurricane died into silence than the temple of Faith arose, like a stupendous monument on the horizon of the past-immutable amidst change, magnificent amidst ruin, the last remnant of earth's beauty, the last resting place

THE CONNAUGHT RANGER'S BUDGET.

ment were presented, and committee, should be encouraged. The classes which had charge of the banquet on which had charge in the banquet on which had charge in the reported that it. St. Patrick's night, reported that it was the most successful function ever held by the Society. The election of officers for the ensuing term resulted of stellows:—President, Mr. W. E. Doran: 1st Vice-President, Mr. P. C. Shannon; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. T. Shannon; End Vice-President, Mr. T.
J. O'Neill: Treasurer, Mr. John
O'Leary; Corresponding Secretary,
Mr. F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Recording Mr. F. J. Curran, B.C.D.; Recording Secretary, Mr. Samuel Cross; Asst. Recording Secretary, Mr. T. P. Tan-sey; Marshal, Mr. Patrick Lloyd; Physicians, Drs. E. J. C. Kennedy, Hon. Dr. Guerin, Dr. Devlin and Dr. Curran: Chaplains, the Clergy of St. Patrick's, Committee of Management, Dr. E. J. C. Kennedy, Hon. Dr. Guerin. Patrick Wright, Michael Delahaunty, D. O'Neill, Geo. Craven, P. O'Neill, John Phoenix, Wm. Davis, B. Campbell, James Meek, P. Connelly, F. Casey, M. Dineen, B. Wall, L. Quinlan, and J. P. Curran.

A. O. H. COUNTY BOARD. - A largely attended special meeting of the County Board, A.O.H., was held in the Hibernia Hall, Sunday afternoon. County President Rawley, presiding. The meeting was called for the purpose of making arrangements for the attendance of the County President at the National Convention, and for the discussing of other matters of importance. A notification was read from the Provincial President. stating that National President Keating had appointed J. Gallagher, of Quebec, to fill the unexpired term of the late Provincial Secretary. The appointment does not meet the approval of the County Board as Hochelaga Co. contributes four-fifths to the support and maintenance of the State Board. That the Provincial Secretary should have been appointed from the County represented by the late secretary, was the unanimous opinion of the delegates.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S Society will, on Easter Monday evening, present that popular and romantic Irish drama "The Hero of Limerick " in their hall on Ottawa street. The proceeds of the entertainment are to de Paul's Society. Such a laudable and worthy object, deserves a bumper house and speaks volumes for the charitable inclinations of the dramatic section of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society. The tickets are twenty-five and fifty cents.

The members of the dramatic section are contemplating a visit to Ogdensburg, N.Y., to play the same drama, in that city, at an early date. Our brothers across the border will have an opportunity of witnessing the dramatic abilities of Montreal's favorite. Catholic dramatic section. A committee, consisting of the Rev. E. Quinn, has been appointed to complete arrangements.

GAELIC SOCIETY .- The class in | matters of interest. structions of the Gaelic Society, on Tuesday evening, were not as well attended as they should have been. the advisability of issuing a circular to the Irish people of this city. It is too bad that sacrifices should be made on the part of a few admirers results, and it does not speak favorably for the boasted nationalism of season. Montreal's Irish. Apart from the National movement, whose object is the securing of legislative independence for the old land, the promulgating of in the "True Witness" last week, the grand old tongue of the Gael is spoken in Ireland, to-day, by over 700,-000 of her children; it is taught in all the leading colleges and universities of Europe, and particular attention has been bestowed on it by the leading German University. It is taught in Harvard and Princeton, and indications point to a permanent class being established in the very near future in Yale. Yet here in Montreal, where the class instructions and literature are free, it has received the cold shoulder almost

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. — The from its inception, and this, at the ST. PATRICE S So-annual meeting of St. Patrick's So-annual meeting of St. Patrick's So-hands of individuals who never tire annual meeting of the boasting of their patriotic princicity, on Monday evening, was well boasting of their patriotic princicity, on Minday evening of the ples. Are we asked ciety, on atomaty evening, the pless of their patriotic principles. Are we ashamed to learn the attended. The annual reports of Manager of the farming of their patriotic principles. attended and Committee of Manage language of our fathers? The great president and considered work of the Montreal Gaelic Society which don't the committee should be encouraged.

> NO. TWO NOW .- The 7th annual concert, under the auspices of Division No. 2, which will be held in the Sarsfield Hall, on Easter Monday evening, it is said, will surpass all previous endeavors of this Division. A splendid array of talent will take part, including Miss Fanny Pringle, Miss L. Morrison, St. Cecilia's Ladies' Orchestra, Mr. and Mrs. Laing, G. Morgan and J. Pierson. Between the first and second parts, an interesting lecture on Astronomy, will be delivered by Mr. D. McDonald. Tickets are limited, and reserved seats should be secured at once.

TURN OF BRANCH 54 .-- A grand concert will be held in St. Mary's Hall, corner Craig and Panet streets, under the auspices of Branch 54, C. M.B.A., Easter Monday night. A lecture will be delivered by a well known public speaker. Some of the best talent of the city has been secured for the occasion. Branch 54 deserves a bumper house.

ST. ANTHONY'S HIBERNIANS, -President McNichol, of Div. No. 5, is making great efforts to build up his branch of the Hibernian organization in St. Anthony's Parish. Since its inception, until a few weeks ago, the Division had been considerably hampered in its progress, by lack of interest in the meetings. The executive of the Division is now about to issue a circular to the Irish Catholic residents of St. Anthony's Parish; this circular will contain the aims and objects of the organization in general, and set forth the reasons why every Irish Catholic in the parish should be enrolled under the banner of Hibernianism. There is a large field for such good work in St. Anthony's, and the members are to be congratulated on the able executive abilities of its young officers, who would do credit to any organization.

The meeting, on Wednesday evening, was well attended, three candidates were initiated, four elected, and twelve proposed. The members also unanimously voted a handsome donation to the Hibernian Band which. exclusively devoted to St. Vincent when taking into consideration the slow progress of the Division for the past few years, speaks volumes for the patriotic inclinations of the members. County Secretary McIver and Secretary Bermingham, of Div. No. 1, were present, and both congratulated the officers and members on the progress so far made.

BRANCH NO. 10, C.M.B.A., held a very good meeting on Wednesday evening, with President Duggan in the chair. Much important work was done, and great preparations are in progress to give Mr. Thomas Mace. the delegate to the Convention, which E. Strubbe, C.SS,R., D. J. O'Neill and meets at Farnham, during the early part of the summer, a royal send off. Supreme Deputy Flannery was present, and addressed the members on

DIVISION NO. 8, held their regular meeting on Wednesday evening, and the officers are contemplating and initiated two candidates, and reinstated several.

AN AT HOME .- Don't forget the 'At Home' of Division No. 6. Watch of the old language, with little or no for the date, as it will be one of the most interesting functions of the

DIVISION NO. 3 held its regular meeting on Wednesday evening, with Vice-President McCarthy presiding. the Irish language is the most ab- Several applications for membership sorbing topic of the hour. As stated were received, and the regular routine of business transacted.

> BRANCH NO. 2. C. M. B. A. The members of Branch No. 2, C.M. B.A., held a rousing meeting on Tuesday evening, in St. Ann's Hall. President Gallery, presiding. Several important communications, relative to the interest of the organization, were read. Much enthusiasm was manifested during the meeting.

Bravo, Quebec, may your efforts be CONNAUGHT RANGER.

QUEBEC HIBERNIANS AND THE SHIP FEVER VICTIMS.

The following appeal addressed to ther as he lags in the stupor of mute the members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America has been is-

Quebec, March, 1900. To the members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America.

Greeting, - The heading of this writing openly bespeaks its purport. To enlist your co-operation and secure your substantial aid in the crection of a monument to perpetuate the memory and honor of the nighforgotten graves of twelve thousand of our kith and kin, whose bones lie neglected at Gross Isle, a quarantine of the St. Lawrence, thirty miles from Quebec. This is the sacred and Patriotic desire that prompts us in

addressing you.
Well aware of the limited space to be allotted to a communication of this nature, and not wishing to trespass on your time, we do not ask stalked the most fertile isle on God's

arms of a wasted and dying mother,

despair; to follow the skeletons as they fall in the fields or by the wayside; aye, we ask you not to linger on that picture of horrors which you have often portrayed to yourselves, wherein you count two hundred thousand, perhaps more truly three hundred thousand victims of a Government who opposing the establishment of industries, made a whole people dependent for subsistence on a year's potato crop, failing which, general and mortal disaster must necessarily ensue: a Government which solemnly forewarned, heartlessly refused to take adequate measures to ward off the impending calamity, whilst it continued importing from that very Ireland more than had sufficed to satisfy all wants; we ask you not to recall the monstrous action of the landiords who, in 1847, with the concurrence of that same Government. demanded the arrears of rent from you to dwell with us upon the sad- their famine and fever-smitten tendest chapter of Erin's sad story, the ants, ordered these penniless but senchapter of '47, when gaunt famine sitive and high-spirited people to be served with notices to quit, and saw them cast out to die under the can-To meditate on the awful tragedy opy of heaven. Many awaiting not for some of whose victims we claim the dread mandato, with breaking your sympathy; we do not ask you hearts quenched "the hearth and bade to hearken to the cries of famishing eternal farewell to the scenes of children, as they vainly beg for food; home." No we do not, we cannot, to consider the babe nestled in the in this brief leaflet, ask you to folto peer into the grim features, and though it were well we could, for review the cadaverous form of the fa- viewing the sorrows of our tortured Gazette, Feb. 18th.

True Witness."

their chalice you would feel bound to feited their lives. them in closer bonds of sympathy

and love. When the pall of death stretches broadest over the land and the passing-bell tolls o'er hill and dale, vessels are being quickly chartered by a now active Government-any kind of a craft will do, provided it can float and carry large quantities of human freight .- The crushed victims of oppression are crowded on board. As long us vessels are forthcoming, so long does the sad flight continue;

Westward. Ho! and westward still, For the sourge is behind that drives

From the green old hills and the pleasant vales. Sure the wrongs must be deep that drive ye.

What has been called "The Irish Exodus," had truly begun, and in blind and wild desperation do the Irish rush to the Emigrant ship. The Emigrant ship! The Emigrant ship of black '47! What feelings are stirred up in the soul by that word! It recalls the partings of dearest friends, fhe tearing away of brother from sister, of child from parent, the father's God bless you and last farewell; it recalls the rending of hearts, the vain effort of faltering and grief choked voices that break into sobs ; it recalls what follows the embrace and hand-shaking, the last glimpse of the waving handkerchief watched through a haze of tears.

In these days of the sailing vessel, when the merciful speed of the well appointed Ocean Greyhound was unknown, the trip across the Atlantic occupied from six to eight weeks, sometimes from ten to twelve weeks. sometimes even a longer time. When then we consider the absolute disregard for proper ventilation and sanitary methods, many carrying with them the germs of pestilence which had followed quickly in the wake of famine, it is to us no surprise that on the 8th of May, 1847, when the hundred immigrants, put into quarantine at Gross Isle, a large portion was dying from fatal typhus, and that the eighty-four ships that arrived within a month with their human importation all were reeking with pestilence. "The masters of these quarantine vessels," says an historian. "naturally cager to get rid of their dangerous and unprofitable brutal from very desperation, flinging upon the beach the helpless passengers, very materially precipitated their fate. Then the hunger and thirst from which they suffered in the badly found ships, between whose crowded and stifling decks they had been so long pent up, had so far destroyed their vital energy that they had but little chance of life when once struck down, and many gasped out their last breath, not being able to drag themselves from the slime in which they lay. The quarantine authorities seemed paralyzed at so awful an emergency. The Archbishop the majority being French-Canadians,

brethren and tasting the bitterness of who contracted the disease, five for-

The mortality on the Island, notwithstanding every endeavor to palliate suffering, rose to as many as two hundred a day, who were lowered into nameless graves. Before the plague ceased, the aggregate of victims was computed at perhaps twelve thousand. The great bulk of the survivors reached their destination, the United States. At the moment of writing, we know in this city but one relative.

Now those twelve thousand martyrs who sleep their last sleep at Grosse Isle, have been left, and are still left, without a mark to note their resting place; no epitaph, no HIC JACET, has been placed to arrest the desecration of a spot blessed by their saintly relics and consecrated by the prayer of the ritual.

We ask, shall this continue? Serious but fruitless efforts have been made from time to time to erect a monument, something worthy of the circumstances, but without success. Seeing this shameful state of what is verily an Irish mausoleum, feeling within us the religious respect for the dead instinctive of our race, encouraged by the conviction of success, we the members of Division No. 1, A. O. H., Quebec, have assumed the task that appears to us a national and religious work. The Hon. J. T. Keating, our worthy National President, has been addressed with a view to have the matter taken up by this Order and the needed funds raised. small contribution, for instance, fifteen to twenty cents from each member of the Order in America, would suffice to bring the undertaking to a happy issue and produce a monument in the shape of a magnificent Celtic Cross, which looming grand and noble by the great Canadian highway to the Atlantic would tell to future generations an episode of woe, and be an everlasting honor to our Noble Order. "Gentlemen." says our worthy National President, in response to our communication "in a matter "Uronia" from Cork, with several of such importance the entire Order must be addressed. State your case to every division of the Order in America. The National Convention will meet in Boston, in May, 1900. Have your delegates to put the matter before the convention, and to plead your case." Pursuant to these instructions, we have stated the case to the best of our ability. We will have our delegates to place the matfreight, and their crews sullen and ter before the Convention of next May, and to plead the case. In the meantime, we can but hopefully request and trust that you will instruct your delegates to support us in what should be a common and hearty endeavor to fulfil a long neglected national duty, the erection of a memorial worthy of the twelve thousand victims of the famine of

The committee in charge of the undertaking is as follows:- M. H. Brophy, M.D.; Felix Carbray, M. P. P.; J. G. Hearn, J. Timmony, P. W. Kirwan, John E. Walsh, P. Hanrahan. J. A. Collier, D. J. Butler, Rev. A. F. of Quebec sent priests, some Irish, Maguire, P. P. St. Columbia Sillery D. Coveney, Secretary; R. J. Hyland. to succor the dying, and administer President Div. No. 1; J. Gallagher, the last rites of the Church, Neither County President; E. Reynolds, Proare they spared, and of twenty-five, | vincial President.

A O.H., LADIES' AUXILIARY.

Division No. 1, of the Ladies' Auxiliary, held their monthly meeting on Sunday afternoon, April 1st, in their hall, 92 St. Alexander street, and it was largely attended, over 100 being present. Just as the meeting was about to open, Rev. Dr. Luke Callahan, County Chaplain, entered, and was escorted to the chair by the President, who requested him to conduct the meeting, which he most willingly did until intermission. Six members were initiated, 8 ballotted for, 6 applications received, and 1 reinstated.

After the order of business, the Rev. Father addressed the members on the motto of the Order, "Friendship, Unity and Christian Charity," and the great work accomplished by adhering thereto. For, as he said, in unity, there was strength, and he was pleased to see that such was the case in Division No. 1. Father Luke referred to the pleasure it had afforded His Grace the Archbishop to comply with the request of the President, Mrs. Allen, to appoint a Chaplain, and that he, the speaker, had been named to the office. His Grace, said Father Luke. sends his blessing to the members of Division No. 1, and wishes them success in

their noble work. Before leaving, the Rev. Father made arrangements for the annual communion, which will take place in St. Patrick's Church, on Palm Sunday, at 7 o'clock Mass.

Sister Allen, in the name of the Di vision, thanked their Chaplain for his visit, and hoped to see him often in

Arrangements for the annual enterainment, which takes place on April 20th, were considered, and judging by the energy and good will of the members, it will be one of the most pleasant and successful entertain-ments of Division No. 1. Tickets are now on sale at the Office of the

BASEMENTS.

Among the sights of New York city are the large stores. It will be noticed that in each the public are more inclined to use the basement than any of the upper floors. As a matter of fact, in such stores as Wannamaker's, the basement floor space is considered only second in value to the ground floor. In Chicago, they have increased the value of several of the store basements by putting Luxfer Lights in the sidewalks, and lighting the basements with natural light. Until the Luxfer Companies showed how this could be done, no attempt was made to have daylight basements. At 1833 Notre Dame street (near McGill) the Luxfer Prism Company is showing a new sidewalk prism, which is much more effective than any previously made.-

CHINIQUY'S BOOK.

We always have had a liking for anything genuine, straight, uncompromising; even when it did not chime in with our ideas of the perfeet, the good, the true. We like an open enemy; he is much easier to combat than a hidden foe. For good square, downright anti-Catholic big-otry, "The Citizen," of Boston, surpasses anything in the line of journalism that we have yet encountered. It is so delightfully vague, so charmingly nonsensical, so abominably ridiculous, so determinedly anti-Roman, so pronouncedly A. P. A., that we do not hesitate to give it a couple of free advertisements-- one in this issue, another in next week's.

For the present we will confine ourselves to the mere mention of the fact that such an organ is in existence, and that it is surcharged with a venom that defies all antidote. Next week we mean to examine an elaborate article, in its columns, from the pen of one Professor John Moore. on the terrible crime committed by the authorities of the Boston Public Library. These men, in their ignorance and lack of appreciation, leave had the foolhardiness to report Father Chiniquy's "Forty years in the Church of Christ." Now, this act, of iself should suffice to cond man that litrary, and all who are connected with it, in the eyes of every honest Apaist. While we are not informed what kind of a profess " this Mr. Moore is, we would conclude from his fessor of boxing." It would be unfair to "The Citizen" (the ordy "Citizen" of its class in Boston) and

"Want of Watchfulness

Makes a Thief.'

Many cases of poor health come from want of watchfulness. But if you keep your blood pure no thief can steal your health.

The one effective natural blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It never disappoints.

impure Blood-"My wife suffered with pain and distress from an affection of with pain and distress from an affection of the throat caused by impure blood. She was aimost in despair when she turned to Hood's Sarsaparilla. Six bottles of this medicine completely cured her." John Weckmar, Galt, Ont.

Scrofula - "Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of scrofula. I was weak and debilitated but it made me strong and well. After a severe cold had catarrhal fever. Again resorted to this medicine and it cured me." SARAH E. DEROY, Annapolis, N. S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints Hood's I'lls cure liver lits; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

to Professor Moore, to hurriedly glance at the splendid specimen of anti-Roman erudition furnished us, we will simply announce, before hand, that we intend to analyze it for the benefit of our readers.

RECENT DEATHS.

MICHAEL RYAN. - On Monday last, one of the best known residents of St. Ann's Ward passed away in the person of Mr. Michael Ryan, brother-in-law of ex-chief Andrew Cullinan. Deceased was also well known in other Irish parishes, and was highly esteemed by all classes. He had always taken a deep interest in all matters concerning his religion and country. The funeral, which took place on Wednesday morning to St. Ann's Church, was largely attended.

COUCHS and COLDS. Never Fails.

PRICE. - 25 CENTS.

P. McCORMACK & Co.

Cor, McGill and Notre Dame Sts. And car. Prince Arthur st. and Park Av.

Young **Mothers**

Should call in and see our large assortment of Baby Carriages and Go-Carts.

We have just received a shipment of the latest Reclining Go-Carts. which we bought at very low prices which we bought at very low prices and which we have marked at prices much below their real value.

Don't wait till they are all gone.

Renaud, King & Patterson. 652 Craig Street. 2442 St. Catherine Street.

Mason & Hamlin Chapel, ORGANS School Rad Jomes THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD. Catalog free. 146 Boylston St., Boston, Mans.

HIGH-CLASS MILLINERY and Manties. A full assortment of all the latest Novelties of Paris, London and New York now on view. :: Inspection in-

UMBRELLAS AND WATERPROOFS. Latest styles and most reliable makes for both ladies and gentlemen at popular prices!

GREAT BATH TOWEL SALE!

700 Fine Bath Towels, Linen and Cotton, plain white and fancy, sam-ples from the largest Bath Towel Makers. This will be the greatest bargain ever offered in the city in Bath Towels. Prices from 6c to \$1.50 each.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

10 cases New Dress Goods just received, all the latest spring novelties. All the New Shades. 10 New Colors in Fancy Checked Dress Goods, fine make, all wool,

only 90c per yard. 300 yards New Checked Costume Cloth, all the New Colors, this line only 25c per yard.

50 pieces Black and White Checked Dress Goods. Nothing more stylish. All sizes of Checks. Prices from 25c to \$1.50 per yard.

100 pieces New Plain Cloth Suitings, all the latest shades in Covert Cloth, Vicuna, Broad Cloths, Amazons, etc., all pure wool. Prices from 85c to \$2.75 per yard.

NEW FAST DYE NAVY BLUE SERGES—The serge that wears. Keeps its color, and is all wool. Prices from 25c per yard.

Country orders carefully filled.

JOHN MURPHY & CO. 2343 St. Catherine Street,

Corner of Metcalfe Street.

TERMS Cash. TELEPHONE Up 538.

Colonial House, Phillips Square.

Goods in Table Decorations.

Silk Candle and Lamp Shades, in all the latest Colors and Designs. Plain and Fancy Candles, in all Colors.

Candle Shade Holders. Mica Shade Protectors, for all size Shades.

Mica Chimneys for Ager Lights.

Arctic Candle Lamps. Candle Sticks and Candelabras in Silver, Brass or Black Finish.

FANCY JEWELLERY.

Will be displayed on Tables on the first floor, the Latest Novelties in Belts, Blosse Sets, Buckles, Pins, &c., &c.

CHINA DEPARTMENT.

Just received a large assortment of Easter Eggs,-All sizes, ranging in price from 5 cts, up to 30 cts. All beautifully decorated. Also other new and attractive Easter Novelties specially cheap.

SEWING MACHINES.

Customers requiring a high grade Sewing Machine at a moderate price will find it to their advantage to inspect this stock, as the "Colonial House" Machine has more improvements than any other and is fully PRICES AS FOLLOWS:

guaranteed for Five Years. Colonial House, 5 drawers, oak or walnut 27.50 Leader, 3 drawers, (oak only) 20,00 Less 5 per cent, cash on all prices. Machine Sundries of all Kinds, Needles for all Makes of Machine

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Featherbone Attachments and Corders for all Makes of Machines.

Shuttles, Bobbins, Belts, Cans, Oil, Screw Drivers, etc.

A Special Purchase of nearly 2,000 yards BLACK BROCADED REP-PED MOHAIR. Regular price \$1.00; to be sold at 75c, less 20 p.c., and 5 p.c. extra for cash. These are new goods, 44 inches wide. Net price 57c per yard. Rare value.

Glassware Department—Pressed Glass.

Now on view an unusually fine collection of MOULDED GLASS, the most perfect imitations of RICH CUT GLASS yet produced. The designs are of the latest and comprise many graceful and exquisite forms, including Butter Dishes, Cream Jugs, Sugar Bowls, Berry Dishes, various sizes: Tumblers, Syrup Jugs, Celery Dishes, Nut Bowls, Olive Trays, Spoon Trays, Spoon Holders, Handled Nappies, Nappies, all sizes: Footed Jelly Bowls, Water Bottles, Half Gallon Jug. Oil Bottles, Egg Glasses, etc., etc. Flower Vases, 6, 8, 10 and 12 inches high.

This collection is remarkable for its brilliancy as well as for novelty and gracefulness of form, while the value cannot be surpassed.

OPTICAL Department.

Sight Tested Free of Charge. Artificial Eyes Matched, and Inscried. The Latest and Most Approved Aids to Hearing.

Sole Agents in Montreal and vicinity for the Famous QUEEN QUAL-ITY SHOES FOR WOMEN.

THIS SHOE HAS NO SUPERIOR. Send for Catalogue which contains Photographic Reproductions of each Shoe as carried in stock, with sizes, widths, prices, etc.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention. Samples went and every information supplied.

Headquarters for Butterick's Patterns and Publications.

HENRY MORGAN & CO. - - MONTREAL.

CHAROG,

THE BANDIT OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

T. Canada, when he was in Rome in 1898. The "Missionary Record of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate" publishes this translation of the inter-

esting tale :--Charog was of the Blackfoot Indian tribe. A large bony man, he was a typical savage, proud of his muscular strength and of his skill in light and in hunting, above all fond of boundless liberty, and a mortal enemy of every foreign power, and of the white man, and his civilization. To the blackrobe alone, he bore no anger; the life of deprivation, led by the Catholic missionary had won his esteem. He agreed also with the persons. Impudent adventurers, from beyond the sea, they had taken the country from the Indians without begging any leave, had stripped them of their possessions and expelled them from the prairies. They had nearly exterminated the buffalo, and finally given laws to the Indians. previously the only masters of the land. Charog's father, chief of the blackfeet, had been mertally wounded in a fight against the white men. His son had fought at his side and had solemnly promised his dying father that his death would be revenged on the invaders.

The agent of the British Government soon got acquainted with the hostile feelings of young Chavog, and not which way to turn. kept a sharp eye on him. In time. the constant secret persecution became quite intolerable to Charog, and and killing. Suddenly the affair seemhe resolved to clear out of his way

the hateful Englishman. One day he went away far from the camp, nobody knowing about his design. He ambushed behind a rock where the public official was to pass by on his monthly visit of the reserves. There he resolved to accomplish the promise made to his dying father. The agent approached unsuspicious of any danger, and a gleatte horse, he made as if he would surof joy appeared on the gloomy face of the Indian, whose gun was ready Never had Charog missed his aim from his earliest youth, he was well or foot until the policeman was quite exercised in the use and managing of hear. In a trice he drew a revolver arms. When there were still the large from his clouk, three reports resoundherds of buffaloes, he had been always known as the best hunter. As horse, The Indian took the dead soon as the unsuspecting rider had man's revolver, cloak and other valucome near, all at once the savage ables, mounted his horse and swift uttered a shrill cry such as he used to do in the fight; immediately after others had heard the shots but they a shot, was heard and the officer fell came too late, and found only their

dead from his horse. This bloody and frightful deed prodeath of the white man; but they only that a close observer might have Perceived perhaps that he had ose. The principal men of the tribe to be done. The women lamented for fear of punishment to come. All were in a state of terror and despondency. Charog could no longer support the sight. In order to save his tribe from misfortune, he declared openly before some of his fellow countrymen that he was the murderer, and killed the whiteman to revenge his father's death. An hour later, he had left the camp with his wife and children. A whole week clapsed and no man knew whither he had directed h's steps. Then a woodcutter complained at the police office that he had been robbed of his cloak and victuals by a Blackfoot Indian who passed with wife and children, and disappeared immediately in the forest. The public authority till now had searched in vain for Charog, and so this message was received gladly. A large number of soldiers or policeof the bravest men searched it through. They arrived at a half-built cottage. "That must be Cha-rog's." said one of the soldiers Courageously they entered and found his wife and three little children. These were seized, but question and search for himself was vain. He had succeeded in escaping from the circle drawn around him.

Poor Charog! Abandoned by his tribesmen, even by his best friends. he was hunted like the wild beasts of the forest. Tenderly attached to wife and children, he had dared every danger to save them, and new! this last support, his last solace in misfortune had been taken from him. Who had deprived him of all that was dear? The accursed whitemen! His heart boiled in rage; his hatred against the pale faces grew more and more. What had he yet to gain or what to risk? Thus he gave free course to his passions; from this moment, plunder and murder became his profession and delight, and in every white he saw a mortal enemy. A cavern in the Rocky Mountains, closed with large stones, was his lodging from this point, he made incurs'ons all over the land, and no place was secure against him. Day after day new atrocious crimes were perpetrated. Here a house was burned to the ground; there a farm was plundered. Now a man was robbed. now another was found strangled or stalb d. The policemen were at their wits' end. Daily complaints were made to them, but every attempt to di cover the bandit had been frust-

Charom was another Rinaldo, of the some creft, and audacity, equally cool, and dispising, like him, danger and death. Children and women he sport d. Once he supplied poor Indian families with provisions, and

The following tale, written by Fa- gave them horses which he had takther Strecker, O.M.I., of the German en from white farmers. To little Scholasticate, near Fulda, is founded white girls he often gave presents, of the story was supplied by the quite paternally, asking them if their Right Rev. Dr. Legal, O.M.I., Co-adjutor Bishop for St. Albert, N. W. such occasion, he gave a little boy a and with white boys he conversed revolver, and charged him to kill his father therewith.

Two officers had made it a point of honor to surprise the so long sought for bandit. After some days searching they thought they were at his heels. As they expected there would be a fierce struggle before the surrender of the robber, they wished to refresh themselves before the attack. So they dismounted at a little inn, took their horses to the stable. and then installed themselves comfortably in the dining room. Meanwhile the robber had followed with attention all the investigations of the Holy Hermandad, as justice is called Catholic teaching, but it seemed too in Spain. He knew perfectly well high and stern for himself. The other that at this same moment she was whites were in his eyes, very different refreshing herself with a cool draught of ale. Cautiously he approached the house and entered the stable. The two splendid goers pleased him well. He, saddled them up, took the officors' caps and cloaks from the wall; then after a shrill whistle to announce his presence, he jumped on horseback and was gone.

With these horses, Charog was enabled to continue his robberies on a still larger scale. Literally he was everywhere and nowhere, and nobody could guess where precisely he had his quarters. No one was so well acquainted as he with every path of the mountains and thus he scoffed at pursuit. The men of the law shook their heads sorrowfully, and knew Week after week passed, and Cha-

rog continued robbing, plundering ed to be near a favorable issue. Three policemen followed the Indian very closely. Separately and still at a considerable distance one from the other, they surrounded the fugitive and approached closer and closer from three opposite points. At length one of the policemen had come within rille range, and Charog thought it best to stop. Dismounted from his render. The pursuer advanted at full speed, threating to shoot if the outlaw moved. Charog did not stir hand ed, and the rider fell dead from his as lightning he was off. The two comrade stretched out bathed in his blood. The robber himself was alvoked the greatest tunult in the ready far out of reach. The Govern-camp. Inwardly all rejoiced at the ment had lost much prestige by these events. A price was set on the head feared the Government's revenge, Ex- of Charog, but without result. So termally, Charog manifested nothing. 200 men were ordered out to find the robber. After a long search, they found that Charog was hidden in a become yet more gloomy and mor- large forest. This they surrounded and some of them advanced into the consulted together as to what was thick of it. Charog by no means to be done. The women lamented for gave himself up for lost. During the first night, he went by a hidden pathway and arrived safe and sound in the Blackfoot camp, distant only some miles from the forest. He knocked at the door of his friend and asked for some tobacco. The Indians could scarcely believe their own eyes, especially when they noticed Charog's tranquillity in face of the danger. He on his part did not at all mean to remain long in the camp. He intended to set off immediately in another direction, and to go further on into the mountains. But importuned by his friends to remain with them for one night, he at length consented. This resolution was to be fatal to him. Early in the morning the soldiers perceived the footsteps, which led out of the forest. Following them, they arrived at the cottage where Charog sat quite cheermen surrounded the forest, and a few fully playing at cards. A desperate struggle began, but at last Charog was overwhelmed by superior numbers. He was manacled and fettered and carried off. Some days after he was sentenced to death on the gal-

> The Catholic missionary, Fr. Legal, O.M.I., had not forgotten Charog and even at this moment, had not lost all hope of gaining for heaven this misguided soul. He knew there were still good qualities slumbering within him spite of a thousand atrocities, and by their aid he hoped to overcome the evil element. Therefore he asked leave to speak to the prisoner. Charog did not object. In

leaves the lungs weak and opens the door for the germs of Consumption. Don't wait until they get in, and you begin to cough. Close the door at once by healing the inflammation.

Scotts Emulsion makes the lungs germproof; it heals the inflammation and closes the doors. It builds up and strengthens the entire system with wonderful rapidity.

500. and \$1.00, all druggists, SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

the first visit he remained silent, and afterwards he said only some few words. However after several visits the missionary, by his gentleness succeeded in melting the stubbornness of the Indian, who at last began to look with pleasure for Father Legal's coming. His wife and children were also allowed to visit him. Seeing them he wept bitterly and embraced them with tenderness. On this occasion there was no longer any trace of savagery upon his features. He looked exceedingly grave. He thought what should become of his family. and when the missionary offered to be a father to the orphans. Charog through emotion could not find words to thank the blackrobe. From this hour he listened with still greater attention to the teaching of the missignary, and after some days he asked for Holy Baptism. He repented and wept for his sins and accepted God gave us in the day of our prosthe death warrant with patience and perity.—Sacred Heart Review. resignation as a penance for his numerous crimes. He never ceased praying and preparing himself at death. The missionary was ever at his side. He administered to him the sacrament of baptism, and on his last day upon earth gave him his first Holy Communion. Thereafter he remained with him, at length accompanying him to the gallows, "Father," said Charog, "Father, I hope God will pardon me much, because I love Him much, and because he promised paradise to the robber on the cross." The rope was afready round the neck of

As if by magic, after a few applicait when I require to oil my hair. Try it and see for yourself. 50c a bottle.

the bandit, whose last glances spoke

gratitude to the priest, and joyful hope in a world beyond the sky.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

PROFIT BY LEISURE MOMENTS. -There are a large number of young men who don't seem to know what to do with their leisure time or things which could be done. A young he soon forgot all about them. man should cultivate a taste for (reading good Catholic newspapers. important subjects. Book learning is only vain learning if not assimilated [and made merely a foundation, and not the entire structure of one's own mind. It is very important, as well as oftentimes necessary that our young men should be well posted on the different topics of the day, and also know something on general subjects in order to make themselves agreeable in company.

should carefully safeguard a good character. Remember when a man has no respect for himself nobody will respect him. It is not education, nor riches, nor honors, nor and character is universally respect-God-fearing citizen. Character uplifts our sentiments and makes us live for something. How oftendo we hear it said of a person who is remarkable for his good qualities "Oh! what a noble character." Virtue is the corner stone of character, that which gives it its true worth.

ECONOMY.—There is a lesson in economy which it would be well for us all to consider, for many of us for the wilful waste not only of spiritual goods, but also of temporal blessings.

There is a false economy, better called stinginess, and which comes from a miserable spirit, and this is certainly very displeasing to God. There are some—and thank God they are few-who are foolish enough to starve themselves and live in meanness and wretchedness while other. their money is stored away in bank. But the not uncommon fault, which we have to meet, and which with all the energy of our soul we deplore, is the wasteful, negligent, unthrifty spirit found among many people. People, indeed, not lazy nor idle, but people who make hay while the sun shines, and then are unwise enough not to gather it in and lay it aside for a needy day.
"Sufficient for the day is the evil

thereof," says the man who lives like a prince, eats the best and drinks the worst—"Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof, I have money now, and to-day I will eat, drink, and be morey."

For pure blood,
A bright eye and

It is to such as these that our Blessed Lord would say: "Take care, be saving, gather up the fragments. Be more economical when the sun shines; lay aside a dollar now and then of the fragments; save those fragments you spend in the saloons; save those fragments you waste in gambling; save those fragments you squander in useless and needless amusements; gather them all up lest they be lost and in the day of need you be found penniless."

And for those upon whom God has bestowed an abundance of temporal favors the lesson is as grave and iniportant. For among such there is a wastefulness, an extravagance that is often disedifying to the worthy poor, and deplorable in its results to their own spiritual good. People of means may smile or turn up their noses at the suggestion of being prudent and economical about the fragments they sixty seven years trial have proved it to be beyond question, are warned to gather up lest they be lost. Oh! how many such fragments are lost to the poor; that needless extra variance in dress, that wilful and useless expense, those fragments of every whim and every selfish desire.

gratified, which might not be lost if properly gathered up and given to God's own, the poor.

The lesson is the same for us all, whether we are rich or poor; all the blessings, we receive come from God. they are His and we are only His stewards. In the day of our prosperity, whether that be great or small, we should avoid all wilful, criminal waste, or should learn to gather up the fragments that remain after ordinary and necessary wants are supplied; gather them up carefully lest they be lost. Then, if we have lived honestly, and demands on our generosity are made, we shall be able to meet them out of the fragments we have gathered up; and if poverty through hard times overtake us, we shall have the consolation to know in our distress that we have not wasted or squandered the blessings

FAITHFUL IN LITTLE THINGS. -A man was once asked why he took so much pains to oblige others in trifles. His answer was in substance, "I have neither the wealth, ward." nor the intellect, nor the position to, do big things for God or man, and so I take delight in doing any little thing to promote another's interest or enjoyment. In this way I may add to the sum of human happiness." So act that your deeds, though small, may be as so many counsels and parables if you wish others to draw from your conduct rules by which they may be able to rollow.

R. J. LOUIS CUDDINY.

SUCCESS FOR SIXTY YEARS. -This is the record of Perry Davis' tions, every gray hair iny head was Pain-Killer. A sure cure for diarchanged to its natural color by using rhoea, dysentery and all bowel com-LUBY'S Parisian Hair Re plaints. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis. 25c. and 50c.

A LEGEND.

There is an ancient levend which tells of an old man who was in the habit of travelling from place to probably no better known or respectplace, with a sack hanging behind his back, and another in front of Schabel. Both are of German descent

for? Well, I will tell you. In the one behind him he tossed all the St. Cacherines "Star."

the kind deeds of his friends, where cently called at Mr. Schabel's home spare moments. Well, there are many they were quite hid from view; and

In the one hanging round his neck. under his chin, he popped all the magazines, and books, devoted to sins which the people he knew committed; and these he was in the habit of turning over and looking at as he walked along, day by day,

One day, to his surprise, he met man wearing, just like himself, a sack in front and one behind. He went up to him, and began feeling his sack.

front a good poke. CHARACTER.--Every young man things."

What things?" asked Number Number Two. "I keep them all in large sum of money had been thrown front of me, where I can always see away for medicines that did me no

pleasures that are man's greatest them. See, here is the half-crown I good, a friend strongly advised me need, and man's greatest safeguard. put in the plate last Sunday; and to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, two the shawl I gave to the beggar girl; and the mittens I gave the crippled the beginning of the summer of 1899. ed, while on the other hand, the one boy: and the penny I gave to the orwithout character is despised. Char- gan-grinder; and here is even the acter will lead you to be noble, gen- benevolent smile I bestowed on the erous, whole-souled, honest and a crossing-sweeper at my door; and--" "And what's in the sack behind you?" asked the first traveller, who

> would never come to an end. "Tut, tut," said Number Two; there is nothing I care to look at in there. That sack holds what I call my little mistakes."

thought his companion's good deeds

"It seems to me that your sack of mistakes is fuller than the other," said Number One.

Number Two frowned. He had never thought that, though he had put will. I fear, have to answer to God what he called his "mistakes" out of his sight, every one else could see them still. An angry reply was on his lips, when happily a third traveller-also carrying two sacks, as they were--overtook them.

The first two men at once pounced on the stranger.
"What cargo do you carry in your

sack?" cried one. "Let's see your goods," said the

A clear complexion,

A keen appetite,

SURPRISE
MAKES CHILD'S PLAY
OF WASH DAY

SOAP

A pure hard Soap Last long-lathers freely. 5 cents a cake.

are to an eagle. It helps me on-

"Well, your sack behind can be of little good to you," said Number Two, "for it appears to be empty: and I see it has a great hole in the bot form of it."

"I did it on purpose," said the stranger, "for all the evil I hear of people I put in there, and it falls stranger, whereupon he handed me state through, and is lost. So you see I have no weight to drag me down or

From Pain to Health

A CHIPPEWA LADY TELLS A STORY OF SUFFERING AND RELEASE.

Suffered From Heart Trouble for Years

-Her Misery Further Aggravated

by Kidney and Stomach Trouble. From the Star, St. Catharines, Ont.

In the village of Chippewa, and

along the Niagara frontier, there is ed residents than Mr. and Mrs. David and display much of that old-fash-What do you think these sacks were bound hospitality so often found in the fatherland. To a correspondent of Mrs. Schabel related the following story :-- "Years ago my physician told me I had heart disease. I have been troubled at intervals with palpitation and severe pains, and sometimes my heart would almost cease to beat. I would become dizzy, restless and frightened. At other times t slept badly and had troublesome dreams. I lingered in this state until last winter when exposure to cold affeeted my kidneys and completely "What have you got there, my prostrated me. The spring came, when friend?" he asked, giving the sark in my complaints were further aggravated by stomach trouble. I logthed "Stop, don't do that!" cried the food and could realize that I was daily growing weaker. My physician's treatment would sometimes slightly benefit me, then again I was worse than ever. Finally, after all "Why, my good deeds," answered hope was apparently gone and a I used them, and to my joy noticed improvement. I continued the use of the pills faithfully until I had taken eight boxes. I am now able to attend to all my house-work, feeling entirely cured. I have never had better health than I am now enjoying. and since discontinuing the pills have had no symptoms of the old com-plaints. I feel that I am under lifelong obligations for the benefit I have derived from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and will continue to praise them when opportunity offers.'

THE PARSON'S FEE.

Relating his experiences as "A Missionary in the Great West," the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady tells of two weddings in the same town on the same day-one in the morning and one in the afternoon-at which he officiated: "The first wedding fee I received was ten dollars--a very large remuneration for the place and people. After the second wedding the best man called me into a private "With all my heart," quoth the room and thus addressed me: "What's stranger; "for I have a goodly assort- the tax, parson?" Anything you like. ment, and I like to show them. This or nothing at all, I answered. I sack," said he, pointing to the one have frequently received nothing, hanging in front of him, "is full of the good deeds of others." "It must be a pretty heavy weight to carry," observed Number One.
"There you are mistaken," replied the stranger; "the weight is only that the legal charge was \$2.

such as sails are to a ship, or wings Pshaw! he said, this aim't besail We want to do something handsome,' 'Go ahead and do it.' I sad whereupon he reflected for a monogen; or two and then asked me how more I had received for the wedding of the morning. Ten dollars, I replied His face brightened; here was a some tion to the difficulty. The seed has -- Ladies' Home Journal.

> "Prevention is the best beidge You can prevent sickness and eggs that tired feeling and all blood has ors by taking Hood's Sarsaporolly

> > RUMORS OF WAR

The Sebastopol correspondent the London "Daily Graph" say "War alarms fill the naval quarters here. The whole Taxa squadron is fully equipped for stant service. Troops with fall v kits are daily arriving from the terior. The garrison will stop to powerful army corps.

There is much excitement the staffs of both services, and g the talk is of bringing Turker senses by forcible measures.

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Self Raising Flour who preserve the empty bags and return them to us will receive the
following premiums: For 12 six pound bags. It inches x 16 inches. For 22 six pound bags, I larger picture in fine gilt frame 18 inches x 24 inches. Two three pound bags may be sent in place of one six pound bag BRODIE &
HARVIE, 16 & 12 Bleury S1. Montreal.

CLEVELAND AND BRYAN.

In a recent interview, ex-President Cleveland gave the impression that he would not support Bryan in the coming campaign. He said : Relative to reports that have been circulated that he had announced his intention of supporting William J. Bryan for the presidency in the coming cam-

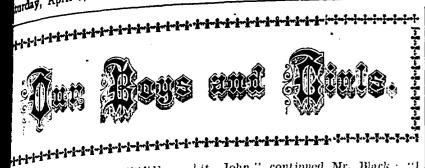
paign, Mr. Cleveland said:
"I do not think that these reports are worthy of denial, but I will simply say I have not in any way signifled to anyone what course I shall take in the next campaign.

"The statements accredited to me are absolutely false; in fact, I have not given any considerable attention to the approaching elections. You may say that I have not indicated my probable attitude in any way,

An easy digestion And refreshing sleep. TAKE

It arouses the Liver, Quickens the circulation. Brightens the spirits and Generally, makes life worth living.

the most reliable BLOOD purifier known. .



BATCHING THE TONGUE.

, a watch on your words, my words are wonderful things;

are sweet like the bees fresh he bees they have terrible stings. can bless like the warm, glad

sunshine.And brighten the lonely life; hey can cut in the strife of angerlike a two-edged knife.

them pass through your lips un-

their errand be true and kind, challenged. they come to support the weary, To comfort and help the blind; bitter, revengeful spirit

Prompt the words, let them be unmay flash through the brain

like lightning.

or fail on the heart like lead. ep them back, if they're cold and

ernel. pder bar, and lock and seal; wounds that they make, my

ehildren. pealways slew to heal. chrs: guard your lips, and ever, From the time of your early youth. the words that you daily utter the words of the beautiful truth.

Nample which your to show what i side me. dedge is without manners. ong for employment. He was met

go employer, who said to him : un yea write a good hand?" assertansored the applicant. the per park of lightes?" We don't replie poboy of your

applicant had recored, a friend of you," he said. supposer called and asked. If a point fold about his impolites a smart boy, and you made a take by not taking him." be very smart?" replied the proor of the establishment, but which lacked manners, he'd lose weatstomers than he'd gain."

HOXESTY -- Be honest in all your does with your comrades or comrons. Sometimes dishonesty starts school by taking pens, pencils, lets, books, etc., which belong to must pass it on to them. hers. Another way is to keep and e you to pay for school fees, rement for the school. Remember the beginnings have often large endnumber of young men, and even with the booking-clerk. oung boys who are sent to jail for "What is the matter, my lad?" I as the following speaks for asked.

orang, and tendered him a large pay him." a of money.

ation enough.

it. John," continued Mr. Black; "I really owe you the money.' "I don't understand."

"Let me tell you." and he dropped his voice to a whisper. "You have been with me for twenty years, working 300 days every year, and averaging three loads a day; that makes 18,000 loads. You weigh 150 lb., John, and we have never failed to weigh you with every load, that makes 2,700,000 lb., or 1,200 tons. This at an average of £1 per ton. John, represents \$1,200, of which 10 per cent, we think is yours by right. We are honest men, John, and don't desire to defraud anybody out of what is justly his."

John bowed in humble submission. and is now waiting for the next divi-

SHOW KINDNESS .-- Be kind at all times and to all persons. The old adage says: "One good turn deserves another."

Once, when I was a school-boy, going home for the holidays, I had a long way to go to reach the little town in which I dwelt. I arrived at Bristol and got on board the steamer with just enough money to pay my fare, and, that being settled, thought, in my innocence, I had paid for everything in the way of meals. I had what I wanted as long as we were in smooth water. Then came at MANNERLY. A person is very the rough Atlantic, and the need of udged by his or her manners, nething more. I had been lying in onged by his manners with my berth for hours, wretchedly ill. and don't have them made to and past caring for anything, when of or special occusions. Here is there came the steward and stood be-

"Your bill, sir," said he, holding presented Lincolf at an office out a piece of paper, of for employment. He was met of have no money," said L in my

wretchedness. "Then I shall keep your luggage. What is your name and address" i told him. Instantly he took off the cap he wore, with the gift band and the employer. When should like to shake hands with

I gave him my hand, and shook his bet had not called that morn- as well as I could. Then came the moleng for the vacant position, explanation -- how that some years before some little kindness, had been the friend remarked: "Oh! but | shown his mother by my father in the sorrow of her widowhood.

> "I never thought the chance would come for me to repay it," said he, pleasantly; "but I am glad it has." "So am I," said I.

> As soon as I got ashore I told my father what had happened. "Alı." said he, "see how a bit of kindness lives! Now he has passed it on to you. Remember, if you meet anybody that needs a friendly hand, you

Years have gone by: I had grown ad the money which your parents up and quite forgotten it all, until one day I had gone to the station of ks or some other necessary re-lone of our main lines. I was just going to take my ticket, when I saw a little lad crying; a thorough gen- "I feel as if I should fly to pieces." gs, especially in the line of being theman he was, trying to keep back. How often those words are on a woshowst. Do you not read of the the troublesame tears as he pleaded

"If you please, sir, I haven't mo-Mr. Black, the eminent and wealthy new enough to pay my fare. I have all aldealer, called one of his oldest ; but a few pence, and I tell the clerk. mers into the office the other if he will trust me I will be sure to

Instantly it flashed upon me, the "What is this for?" asked the as- forgotten story of long ago. Here, then, was my chance to pass it on Merely a token of appreciation for H gave him the sum needed, and then rans rendered." replied Mr. Black, got into the carriage with him. Then I told the little fellow the story of "But you've always paid me well long ago and of the steward's kindthy services, and that was appreseness to me. "Now, to-day," I said, "I pass it on to you, and remember, There is really more than that in if you meet with any one who needs

"I will, sir; I will," cried the lad,

as he shook my hand, and his eves flashed with earnestness.
"I am sure you will," I answered.

I reached my destination, and Lift my little friend. The last sign i had of him was the handkerchief the ering from the window of the carriage, as if to say, "It is all right, for I will pass it on."-Home and School

AN INDEX TO CHARACTER: - 1: 1 could see into a girl's room 4 could always tell the character of the occupant, for the mind almost 'nvariably reflects the manner, just as the manner reflects the mind, rays a writer.

Given a tidy, clean, neat, well-ordered room, I would argue a sweet, it is over. I turn the key in my settled, well-balanced disposition. and in nine cases out of ten 1 would; thing behind me. Why don't you do be right. There are, of course, exceptions, but it is with the past body of women I am dealing. On the stead of having it always hanging on other hand, a dirty, disordwig, dis- hand?" Alas' that is part of the agreeable room will usually find in it. tenant like unto itseif.

True, a girl with an untidy room tony appear as fresh as a dais; on the street, but that is only becomblic character and aspect. In private life and in her heart she is exactly what her room tells you she is. I have seen a young man captivated by a young woman who appeared to be all that was nice and sweet and fresh and gracious but when he became better acquainted with her, when he change.

will show itself some day. You will be found out, no matter how you may hide your faults bekind the ledroom door. Therefore, I say to all to find a coon codar. young women--keep your room tidy. and let it be a true index of your mind and character.

A HERO, -A few years ago a fire broke out in a charming hitle Swiss. village. In a few hours, the quantframe houses were entirely destroyed. One poor high was in greater trouble than Lis neighbors, even. His home and cores were gote, and so also was his son, a bright but of six or seven years. He wept and refused to hear any words of comfort. He spent the night wandering sorrowfulamone the runs.

Just as daybreak came, however, he heard a well-known sound, and, looking up he say his favorite cow leading the herd, and coming directly after them was his bright-eyed little box.

"Oh, my sen, my son!" he cried, Care you really alive?" "Why, yes, father. When I saw the fire I ran to get our cows away to

the pasture lands." "You are a hero, my boy!" the father exclaimed.

But the boy said: "Oh, no! A hero is one who does some wonderful deed. I led the cows away because they were in danger, and I knew it was the right thing to do."

"Ah!" cried the father. " he who does the right thing at the right nime is a hero."

man's lips. They express to the uttermost the nerve the body, which makes life a daily

If this condition had come suddenit would have been unbearable But the transition was gradual. little more strain each day on the nerves. A little more drain each day of the vitality. Any woman would be glad to be rid of such a condition. Every woman tries to be rid of it. Thousands of such women have been cured by Dr. Fierce's treatment with when his "Favorite Prescription" local doctors had entirely failed to

"Favorite Prescription" contains no opium, cocaine or other narcotic.

find a very truthful picture drawn of bushes grow somewhat dwarf and the duties and unrecognized labor of are covered with a very heavy coaf the good house-wife. Rarely is the of leaves, and the limbs droop over case more clearly explained. She each other so that they protect the

aroused the compassion of the world. Excellent for table use, not so acid by painting the tragedy of hopeless as the red varieties. Will hang cr toil in the man with the hoe. He the bushes till October. might have stayed a little nearer home and found a better illustration grower, bearing large, showy fruit of of the work that is never done, that good quality, but on my soil seldom has no inspiration to lighten it, and produces an average crop. looks for no appreciation to gladden it, in the woman with the broom, However wearing and monotonous heavy hearer of long bunches of methe drudgery of the man, the woman's is infinitely more so. The longest row and the longest summer day and yield from thirty to forty quarts must have an end, and at set of sun the man goes home to rest, but long | fitable of the red sorts. Hangs on after he, fed and satisfied, is taking his case, she is washing up the dishes and sweeping out the dirt he brought, in with him. If the man with the hoe, 'bowed by centuries of toil," is brother to the ox.' the woman with the broom is understudy to the perpetual motion machine.

the hoe has against society, it is the loos, gravel." woman with the broom who has the banner injustice of the world. When besides, sick nurse, comforter, con-tyoung plants almost entirely. soler and counselor, has no recognized place in the world of labor, and no fixed rate of compensation. the wonder is that she has not long ago brought the other end of the broom into play and made a fight for her rights. As it is, she is not regarded as being a 'working woman,' but is considered as having everything she gets as given to her—not carned—

A MERICA'S Grentest Medicine is Hoods Sarsaparilla, because it possesses unequalled curative powers and its

a kindly hand, you must pass it on and she is expected to be properly grateful to the man who takes her work and gives her her board and clothes for it. There is no other piece of sarcasm equal to that which makes us speak of the average man 'supporting' his wife. If the woman who makes a man a comfortable home on limited means doesn't support herself. Ud just like to know who does. She gives services so great -and so unpurchasable for moneythat if they were paid for at any fair rate she would have a perpetual mortgage on the men of her family.

> "As for her work being never done, The simply regards that as bad mancagement. Why don't you have regular hours for thougs? he demands. Look at me. When I do my work. shop or office door, and leave everyup your sewing in the spring and fall, and get through with it, inpathos of woman's work. She has nothing to show for it."

There is truth indeed in these concluding paragraphs :--

"Men regard women's eternal picking up of books and papers from the floor and hanging up of coats, and hats as a hobbe, and their mania for washing disaes as a kind of fad they can't help. In his heart every manbelieves that the real secret of consaw her in her home, he was com- fortable housekeeping would be to pelled to change his mind, and his brave everytions where it dropped, affections also soon underwent a and his faith at this theory is never shaken until his wife happens to go Depend upon it, your real character, away on a visit, and he gets all the dishes dirty and piled up in the kit. chen sink, and his clothes so lost it would take on Old Sleuth detective

> "The averses of employment ofen to violing are not maint, the pay inthem all is neaver and that so man women who apparently do not need to go out of the room homes for work should be croming into their can only be apple soft by the fact that the vesses of the the broom to getting tired of work has for her board and clarges She man's mages When men accuracy the alea that keeping hotses, ed rearing a family is a sinemic astead of a profession when they a coggete the women with the broom . In laborer worthy of her hire, we shall have fewer women yearning to get out into the world and do sometimes whereby they may earn a few dollars spending money instead of having a little doled out carfare and the privilege of running

"OF A GOOD BEGINNING Cometh a good end." When you take Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify your blood you are making a good beginning, and the good end will be health and happiness. This medicine cures all humors of the blood, creates a good appetite, overcomes that tired feeling and imparts viger and vitality to the whole system. It is America's Greatest Blood Medicine.

Billionsness is cured by Hood's Pills, 25 cents.

SMALL FRUIT CULTURE.

In a recent number of the "Canadian Horticulturist," Mr. S. H. Mitchell, of St. Mary's, Ont., has given some very practical and interesting [notes of information concerning some small fruits, such as currents, and strawberries. The reproduction of a few of his comments may prove useful to those of our readers :---

CURRANTS.

"Cherry. -- Is the largest and most showy of all red currants, but with me it has been a failure. The bushes grow very heavy soft wood, with soft pithy heart. The current borer cats all the centre out, causing the wood to die. Shoots that escape the borer bear well.

"White Grope, With me has always been a success for the last twenty-five years, giving me an average crep even in frosty seasons when In one of Dorothy Dix's Talks, we other kinds have been a failure. The fruit from late spring frosts almost "A gifted poet, not long ago, entirely. Fruit and bunches large

"Fay's Prolific. -- Is a fine free

"Raby Castle (or Victoria).---Is a very rapid strong grower and a very dium size fruit of good quality. Some of my bushes are eight feet across. each. It is decidedly the most prothe bushes till late in the season

without spoiling. "Black Currants of all kinds are a failure on my soil. The bushes grow well, but nover produce a paying crop. I believe the cause of failure to be too dry a sub-soil, my land being at the depth of from two "Whatever grievances the man with to three feet underland with dry,

STRAWBERRIES.

one thinks that the woman who i "Bubach.-I received from our F. either does herself, or superintends, G. A. some years ago, but I did not the cooking, cleaning, washing, mend-make a success of it. It bore well ing, making, purchasing, saving, ba-1 when I could get good young plants; by-spanking of a family, and who is, some seasons I failed to get good

"Marshall.-Is a large, fine showy berry. Quality very good. Gives here only a moderate crop. Makes plenty of strong young plants every season. I find it somewhat tender in

"Brandy Wine .- Fruit large and handsome. Quality good and a fair hearer. It sets plants well and winters well. It rinens late.

"Parker Earle.-Is a late variety, medium size, excellent flavor and very firm. Not productive enough with me to be profitable.

"James Vick .-- Has been the best and most profitable berry on my soil

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,

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that I have yet tried. The plants are very strong and vigorous. plenty of young plants, that winter well. Blossoms late, so that it is seldom hurt by spring frosts. Fruit large. If plants are given plenty of room it sets such a quantity of fruit that unless plants are well thinned the fruit will be small. The fruit stems are strong and hold the fruit well up from the ground. Berries are firm, quality very good and will keep longer on the vine than most sorts

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where the constant a sweet the me which is a comment of the

Society Directory.

LADIES' AUXILIARY to the Aucient 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, Statia Mack: Financial Secretary, Mary McMahan; treasurer, Mary O'Brien; Recording Secratary, Lizzie Howlatt, 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 Secre-Secretary, Thomas Denolite, 312 Hiberman street .- to whom all communications should be addressed, Peter Doyle, Financial Secretary: E. J. Colfer, Treasurer, Delegates to St. Patrick's Langue :--J. J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy and J. Cavanagh.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 3.— Meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers: D. Gallery, President; P. T. McGoldrick, Vice-President; Wm. Rawley, Rec.-Secretary, 78 Mansfield street; John Bughes, Fin.-Secretary; L. Brophy, Treasurer; M. Fennel, Chairman of Standing Coammittee. Marshal, Mr. John Kennedy.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 9. -- President, H. J. Hummel, 28 Visitation street; Rec.-Secretary, W. J. Clarke, 25 Lymburner ave., St. Cunegonde, (to whom all communications should be addressed); Fin.-Secretary, M. J. Doyle, 19a Balmoral street; Treasurer, A. J. Hanley, 794 Palace street; Chairman of Standing Committee, R. Diamond; Marshal, J. J. Tivnan. Division meets on the second and fourth Fridays of every month, in the York Chambers, 2444a St. Catherine street, at

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. Maiden,

YOUNG TRISHMEN'S L. & B. AS-SOCIATION, 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. Hinphy, 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. E. Strubbe C.SS.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.F .- Meets in St. Ann's Hall. 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at 8 p.m. Chief Ranger, James F. Fosbre, 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 n.m. Rev. S. C. Hallissey, Rev. President: James J. Costienn, 1st Vice-President: W. P. Doyle, Secretary, 254 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 3.30 p.m. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Killfeather, T. Rogers and Andrew Cullen.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

Established to the state of the

ABBEYS MEDICAL TALKS

Biliousness.

1 6.

Biliousness is a condition of the system caused by the inaction of the liver, which allows the bile to accumulate in the glands and ducts of that organ. After a time the bile is thrown into the intestines in large quantities, and some of it regurgitates back into the stomach. This usually causes severe headache through the eyes and temples, and culminates in nausea and vomiting, which is frequently followed by a bilious diarrhea.

A teaspoonful of Abbey's Effervescent Salt in a tumber of water (not iced) night and morning stimulates the peptic glands of the stomach and increases the contraction of its muscles from above downward. This action is communicated to the intestines, and increases the flow of intestinal juice, and stimulates the ducts of the liver to pour out the bile, when it is carried downward by the laxative action of the Salt.

A person subject to biliousness or bilious headache will get relief and cure from the use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price, 60 cts. per large bottle. Trial size, 25 cts.

and the state of the

record of cuires is GREATLST.

for that would be almost an impossibility, but we do want you to come and see them. Prices same as last season motwithstanding the advance of 15 per cent in cost.

Best Wiltons in all the latest effects. Our Axminsters are specially nice. See the two tone self-color Brussels in all the newest shades.

Best Balmoral Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets. Real Turkish Rugs and Mats.

Real Turkish Stair Carpet, yard Best English Oilcloths, Scotch Lin-

oleums and Cork Carpeting, Inlaid Linoleums, etc. Hand Made Opaque Window Shades,

with new Laces, Hartshorn Rollers, only used on our shades. Special attention is drawn to our

workroom where we are prepared with a competent staff of hands to do all our work promptly and well at moderate prices,

Carpets lifted, cleaned, altered and

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT,

We beg to announce the opening of our New Upholstery Department. And we are now prepared (with an efficient staff of hands) to execute all orders for

Covering Furniture (new or old). Mattresses of all description made

Mattresses cleaned and made over. Carpets lifted, cleaned, altered and relaid.

Curtains and Draperies. Look over your Furniture and Bed-ding and see what wants fixing, and we will be pleased to attend to your orders promptly. Charges moderate.

Cor. St. Catherine and Mountain sts.

MODERN METHODS OF BEGGING.

By a Pastor, in the Guiden Magazine.

I heard the bell ring, but waited in vain for Mary, my housekeeper, to come to tell me, "Somebody is be- requested to announce the opening, low, sir." I went down myself to next week, and to urge your hearty interrupt my Perpetua, for the hundredth time inquiring minutely into the business of callers at the parochial residence. Perhaps this repeat- a society of men-the best men of the made me rather snaporders ish in my reception of the tute a large family, as it were; they young woman whom I rescued from the inquisitive Mary and ushered into the office, for she lost the ciety enjoy the privileges of their stereotyped expression of the itiner-rooms; why should they? The men ant peddler (such her samples disclosed her) and stammered a few apologies for the interruption. She assured me that stern necessity alone made her bold to brave the, parish housekeeper in the parish den. Any foreign attack on Mary always pleases me; it saves me a battle and is generally more productive of victory than my efforts. I softened perceptibly, and my visitor grew bolder as she dilated on the various kinds of soap she wished me to purchase. "But I have no need of these arti-

cles," said I. "Still, I thought you might purchase to aid me to secure a scholar-ship in the Conservatory of Music," free course at the conservatory, thereeducation, else I will have to go to

"Let us look into this matter," said I, as kindly as possible. "You ask me to buy a large quantity of soap for which I have no need. My linen is cared for at the laundry. I never venture to interfere with Mary's management of the kitchen, no matter how often she asserts her right to meddle with the affairs of the parish. As for toilet uses, even were I a Roman emperor, I could never consume that amount of soap in a year. Moreover, I don't like a brand that is advertised to cleanse me as thoroughly as it will remove fleas from my dog. Consequently you ask me to give you five dollars for something absolutely useless to me in order that you may get one dollar. Is it not cheaper for me to give you one dollar and save four dollars? In plain words you not only ask me to contribute to your individual needs or ambitions a sum of money, but specify a method which causes me to lose four times that amount, in order that your pride may be saved from the imputation of begging-

"I did not come here to be insulted," interrupted my caller, and not waiting for me to open the door she vanished like an offended goddess. Next morning after mass, Willie, the little altar boy, asked me with

much confidence. "Fadder, do n't yer want t' buy some bluin's'

enough without investing in any of

that commodity?" "This aint that kind of bluin'; this is the kind what the women uses for clos'." 'Am I a woman?"

"No, but yer has to get your clos' washed." "And who sent you to me to sell bluing?" "Myself. If I sell a hundred bottles

of bluin' I gets a watch what goes and keeps time." The bright eyes that were aglow

with delight at the vision of the coming time-piece suddenly looked with fright as I thundered.

'Go home, you little rascal, and tell your mother to spank you well for begging.'

As I sat at breakfast, wondering if all the parish was not being affected with a craze for aristocratic begging, Mary interrupted my thoughts as she spilled the coffee on the sleeve of my new cassock.

"There's a tramp out in the shed that wants his breakfast, an' it's the fourth time this same month that the same tramp has been here, an' I want that you speak to him an' bid him keep away from terrorizing me."

At another time I might have smiled at the idea of anyone "terrorizing" my housekeeper, but I succeeded in doing so for the first, and I fear the last, time, when I almost

Here is a \$1.25 that the respecthe is an honest man."

a committee from the Rocky Bear Carolina says: Catholic Lyceum waited on me. was informed that the lyceum, hav- city will, with proper restrictions. ing furnished its rooms at a considerable expense-"billiard and pool desire it, pure liquors in moderate tables are expensive luxuries now-adays," said the spokesman — and the same to be used for the educating itself financially embarrassed tion of our youth. Treating — that had determined to hold a fair, to prolific source of needless evil, shall which the merchants of the town would, at request, donate articles to | sold in scaled bottles, and no liquor be drawn, and requested me to announce at the parish mass the next day the opening of the auspicious event, and to urge the people to turn out in large numbers and to spend their money generously.

"Give us a good boom, Father," seconded another.

"Yes," said a third, "remember our table brought in the largest sum at the parish fair.''

I pondered for some moments and finally said, "Instead of the sermon to-morrow my remarks will be en-tirely about your fair."

The committee departed well pleas-

But I must hurry my story. Briefly, this is what I said next day in liet of a sermon:

"My dear brethren: I have been support, of a fair to be held by the Rocky Bear Catholic Lyceum, Before stating the object of the fair, let us inquire what is this Lyceum? It is violation of my positive parish—gathered together for their own profit and social amusement. Surely a good purpose! They constiare exclusive, but all good people are that; none but members of the sohave fitted up their quarters for their own comfort and amusement, and who has a better right? And now ask the public to pay the bill, and why not?

"Suppose one of these men, about to be married, should ask his neighbors to furnish his house, - to buy the stove, the carpets, the tables, the chairs. Wouldn't they be anxious to comply with his request? Of course they would,—if they were interested to that extent in their neighbor's well-being. Suppose another wants to buy a piano for his daughter,—that, too, is a laudable purpose, and one that would appeal to any but the immediate neighbors. any but the immediate neighbors. she rambled on; "if I sell \$500 worth Why shouldn't he go down street and of soap the manufacturers give me a get all the storekeepers to contribute an article to be raffled for so comby enabling me to procure a musical mendable an object as a little girl that wants to play on a piano?

education, else I will have to go to work."

"How much is your commission on the five dollars worth of soap you wish me to buy?" I asked.

"A coupon that is good for one dollar toward the total amount for the tuition." she answered.

"Then, I will give you one dollar." said I, opening the drawer of the desk.

"But I am not asking for charity!" indirnantly exclaimed my visitor, with flushed cheeks.

Xow here was a young woman of refined and careful training, ambitious to succeed in a prafseworthy pursuit, yet angrity repelling the imputation that the means she used was begging. She was one of a large class, the outcome of our modern methods.

"Let us look into this matter," said I, as kindly as possible. "You gentribute to soap-club can be dead that wants to play on a piano?

"Well, so it is with the society and its fair. Is it charity? Is it begging? No, I am sure the members would scorn to call it so.

"But it's different with church fairs. That's begging, plain and simple. Regging for what is intended to help, not your neighbors but your selves: it is not for the comfortable members of the parish only, but for the uncomfortable ones as well, and that makes its object pretty common, indeed. There is no sick benefit fund attached to the parish reserve where money they have already paid in. Our poor have only the doubtful and disputed claims of charity. These cannot look for patronage from storekeepers who have already other than claims of charity against them on their books. on their books.

"You contribute to soap-club canvassers and peddlers of free-watch bluing, then why not to the society? bluing, then why not to the society? They tell me they need a new pool table, and I am sure you will not see them want,"

My sermon must have displeased some of the members of the Lyceum, for they were among my generous contributors, and my Christmas col-lection fell off not a little that year.

THE SALOON AND ITS ALLUREMENTS.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

and maybe plunges at last, the wreck of a man, into a drunkard's disgraceful grave.

The saloon, by its club-room characteristics, is responsible for the second quarter of the intemperance that plagues society. The fact is that could the saloon—not liquor manufacture—not liquor selling—not liquor drinking—but "the saloon" be banished from our land, intemperance would be decreased one-half. Can it be done? Without question. One state has done it. The rest can "Bluing! What in the world do I do it and should do it. South Carowant of bluing? Have n't I blues lina, by its unique dispensary law,

chase or not.

Easter Sale

Of Men's fine American Calf Laced Boots, in Dark Tan, your

SEE OUR WINDOW.

Ladies' fine Dongola Laced or Button Boots, in \$1.50 Kid or Patent Tip; regular \$2.00, for.....

CORNER LAGAUCHETIERE STREET.

The state recognizes the self-evident second-hand furniture establishment truth that a large proportion of its citizens want intoxicating liquor, and that any attempt to prevent their getting it can only be futile and demoralizing. But there is a world- no seats for customers and no bar to wide difference between-for a consideration, permitting men to make a high fence separated the customer business of supplying their fellows from the dispenser. To this narrow with alcoholic liquors, impelled by opening the would-be purchaser made avarice to increase their trade to the his way, stoned a request for the liutmost limit, advertising their quor he desired, was furnished with goods, enticing, by the social attractions of the saloon-the young man who has no appetite for drink. There able beggars did not get; give it to is a vast difference between this, and that tramp and tell him for me that supplying, in a matter of fact way, the demands of those who really One Saturday evening shortly after, want liquor. So the state of South "We, the people, in our civic capa-

supply to those of our number who quantities, any profit arising from he banished, for the liquor shall be club-room attractions of the saloon -the twin-sister of the treating custom-shall also be annihilated. for no loafing shall be permitted in the room where the liquor is dispensed. The dispenser shall be paid a salary, and so shall have no incentive to in-

crease his sales. Is there a loop-hole in this scheme? If so where is it? There is none, and the "Appeal to Reason." it is astonishing that it remained for a southern state to adopt this selfevident solution of the vexed liquor A Blessing to the Fair Sex problem

The contrast between a gilded, elegant, hospitable, brilliantly lighted, free-lunch liquor saloon of Boston, New York, or Chicago, and the plain, inhospitable dispensary of a South Carolina city is startling. The writer last year passed several months in the city of Aiken, the famous health and pleasure resort. One of the two county dispensaries is located there. It was the most unattractive, inhospitable, matter-of-fact mercantile establishment in the city There was absolutely nothing about it to induce one to enter except the Manchester, N.H.

has practically abolished the saloon. I settled purpose to buy. A tin-shop of tempting array of bottles in the windows, and no pictures or advertisements upon the walls. There were lean upon. A narrow aperture in a it in a scaled bottle. This he put into his pocket and quie!ly went away. No loafing was permitted, and the doors were closed at sundown the year round. There was no selling to minors or intoxicated persons or habitual drunkards. Only pure li-quor—so certified to be by the state chemist-was dispensed. The transaction was the most unsocial, unromantic imaginable. The subtle and powerful temptations of the saloon were entirely wanting. It would certainly seem that the rising generation, in that charming little city be far more temperate than their fathers. The effect of the dispensary law in Aiken has been most shall be drank on the premises. The marked. Under the old license regime five saloons were in full blast on the main street, and drunkenness and crime correspondingly prevalent. In five months I did not see five intoxicated men. The general testimony is to a similar improvement throughout the state.

Why should not other states abolish the saloon?-Paul Standish, in



PERFECT BUSTS by the ORIENTAL Powder, the only Powder that as-sures perfect development of the bust within three months, and cures Dys-pensia and Liver Com-plaint.

Price per box, with directions, \$1.00; six boxes for \$5 (0. General Agent for the Dominion L. A. BERNARD,

1882 St. Catherine Street, Montreal. United States : G. L. DE MARTIGNY, Druggist

************************************ Bernier & West,

Cor. St. Catherine and University Streets.

To the Ladies of Montreal : Our Millinery Opening occurs Monday, April the 9th, 1900, and We cordially invite you to visit our SHOW ROOMS and inspect our new Imported Hats direct from Paris, London and New York. Yours Respectfully, BERNIER & WEST.

Store open Saturday till 10 p.m.

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BERNIER and WEST,

Cor. St Catherine and University Streets,

THIS SEASON we offer some very handsome STYLES in WALKING SHOES, from the best American and Canadian makers.

These goods, in BLACK and TAN LEATHERS, are made on new and

most comfortably fitting Lasts, and are very attractive in appearance.
Our prices are from 10 to 25 per cent. less than at Uptown Stores. Would be glad to have you inspect our large stock, whether you pur-

RONAYNE BROS.

2027 Notre Dame Street, corner Chaboille z Square.

The S. CARSLEY CO., Limited

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store.

April 7.1900.

PARISIAN NOVELTIES

A NOTHER shipment of exclusive beauties have just arrived per steamer "Vancouver," and will make a short stay at The Big Store. Beauties that have no counterpart on this side the Atlantic The graceful and refined styli-hness of these new goods will enhance their popularity; of course the most lovely creations are selected was more inviting. There was no first, therefore we suggest an early visit.

New Spring Jackets.



fa.wn and pearl drab, buttons, plain velvet collar, lined through with Special \$8.75. Ladies' Plain Cloth Jackets, loose box front and trimmed ap-

Ladies' Cov-

Tailor made

Jackets

Cloth.

plique, pearl buttons. Special \$10.25. Ladies' Box Cloth Jackets in fawn and drab, fancy pearl buttons, lined striped satin, trimmed applique and braid. Special \$14.00.

Spring Costumes, Ladies'



Spring Costumes, in Gray, Navy and Black Homespan, short Jacket. lined through, W 2] made. Special, \$8.00. Ladies' New Cos. tumes in fancy Homespan, Shar. Jacket, doub!breasted,

through and box

plaited skirt Sps.

Cial \$14.56.

Ladies Serge Costumes in Oxford Gray trimmed with Black Satin Folds and plain stitching, Jacket silk lined box plaited skirt. Special \$19.25

In addition to above The Big Store is showing hundreds of high coses novelties in Jackets and Costumes up to \$50.00.

New Kid Cloves.

The Kid Glove Store never before held such an array of beauty in Kid Gloves, and a pleased smile is seen to suffuse the faces of hundreds of ladies who have seen them.



in pretty shades of tan, brown, green, navy, gray, fawn. blue, black and white, with pretty points. Special 73c. Countess, 2 dome fine Kid Gloves in browns, tans, drabs, fawns, white and black silk points. Special 97c. Bel-Air. 2 Dome in black, white,

Stylish Trimmed Hats.

The Chief of the Millinery has sent us some rare trophies from the Sala and the Concours Hippique,



A group elstyle, that are enough to you more carrent styles in Par. Millinery thanycan get at any Paris Store Sa. of these clegar creations - way

most impossible to tell the side ence, between the model and French Kid Gloves This one for instance. Ladies' Fancy Straw Hats trans

workrooms, so faithfully that is a

tans, brown, green, med with tulle, with narrow straw tacked on talle and sequin ways. Special \$5.50.

blue, gray, fawn. Special \$1.55. Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

The S. CARSLEY CO.. Limited.

1768 to 1783 Notre Dame St. 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal.



Why Don't You Stop Drinking, And Make a Man of Yourself?

If your craving for liquor is stronger than your will power, then take the DIXON CURE It will at once free you from that dreadful desire. See what it does for other. It will do the same thing for you. A cure is guaranteed in every case. Read the following letter from a rescued

INT. R. R. STATION, Que. March 4th, 1900.

The Dixon Cure Company, Gentlemen,-

I am in receipt of your favour of the 1st inst., and I take much pleasure in informing you that your treatment has been, in my case, a complete success, and I need not tell you of all the benefits and pleasures that I derive from being cured of that which, to me, was a hopless case. I never tasted liquor since the first day I took your medicine, in December, 1898. Allow me this opportunity of once more thanking you for the new life of prosperity, and contentment which I now enjoy through your treatment.

treatment. I shall be happy at all times to applaud your treatment to any one who wishes to apply to me for reference, if you so desire it, as I consider your cure the greatest blessing that was ever placed within the reach of mankind.

I remain, yours gratefully,

For further particulars apply to

Or to

- 42 I regarded to the second like the file that we have to

J. B. LALIME.

Manager the Dixon Cure Co., 572 St. Denis Street, Montreal.

DR. MACKAY, Belmont Retreat, Ouebec. All communications strictly confidential.

The "Home Journal and News" | from 12 to 13 years of age who have says:—In a recent report to the finished their elementary course in state department at Washington Con- the day schools. an interesting account of the free are cooking, washing, mending, hy heusehold schools of that city, which giene, household economy, and, in may furnish some valuable suggestions for our educators. There are, he says, 10 of these schools in Liege, five of which were founded to 1999 five of which were founded in 1890 schools are founded and maintained

The branches taught in these schools

and the others in 1896. Nine of these are evening schools, lasting two hours on four nights of each week during the school year. These evening schools are attended by circle when the school was a school with the school year. These evening schools are attended by circle when the school year attended by circle when the school year. evening schools are attended by girls when the pupil gets a diploma.