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## RECENT HAPPENINGS IN EUROPE.

The County Councils in Ireland have settled down to business. First on the programme was of course the election of chairmen—a very important task. Twenty-six out of the total thirty-two are not only staunch Nationalists, whose devotion to Home Rule and the cause of unity in demanding Home Rule, but men of capacity as well. There would have been twenty-eight Nationalist chairmen but for Unionist trickery in one case and division in the Nationalist ranks in the other. In Limerick Lord Dunraven put himself forward as a candidate for chairman, but he was defeated by a very large majority. Still, 26 Nationalist chairmen out of 32 constitute a great victory for the popular cause. Proof of this was not long in forthcoming. Immediately after the election of chairmen these 26 County Councils passed strongly-worded resolutions reaffirming Ireland's determination to obtain the restoration of her legislative independence.

A leading Dublin Nationalist weekly paper has begun a series of sketches of the 26 chairmen. The four published are those of the following:—

Mr. Henry Egan, J. P., chairman of the King's County C. C., a prominent merchant of Tullamore, born in 1847, a Home Ruler since the movement started, and one of the late Mr. Forster's honored suspects of 1881; Ald. McHugh, M. P., mayor of Sligo, and editor and proprietor of the Sligo Champion, and one of the first young men of the West to be "honored" under Mr. Balfour's Coercion Act, of 1887; Mr. E. P. O'Kelly, of Wicklow County Council, another imprisoned "suspect," who while imprisoned in Kilmalsham jail resolved to resume the Celtic "O," which his family had dropped, and who was once member of parliament for East Wicklow, and has been a magistrate and chairman of the Board of Guardians for several years; and Mr. P. A. Meehan, chairman of the Council for Queen's County, another "suspect," a merchant, and the first Catholic guardian ever elected in bigoted Maryborough.

An important proposal has emanated from the Wexford County Council, a proposal worthy of the historic associations of that gallant county. On the motion of Sir Thomas Esmonde, M. P., the members unanimously passed a resolution suggesting the establishment of a representative National Assembly, composed of delegates from each of the Borough and County Councils, whose duty it would be to meet in Dublin from time to time to discuss such matters of public and national interest, and take such action regarding them, as might be deemed advisable. Such a National Assembly would be of vast importance to the interests of the country as a whole, for the Borough and County Councils are of course, purely local in their operations, and cannot deal effectively with such questions as Ireland's financial relations with England, the creation of a peasant proprietorship, university education for Catholics, railway construction, and the general industrial development of the country. Such matters would naturally fall within the scope of a National Assembly sitting in Dublin. And, moreover, the corollary to a National Assembly would be a National Parliament.

The celebration of the 470th anniversary of the raising of the siege of Orleans, by Joan of Arc, which was held on Monday at Orleans was a magnificent success.

Every prominent building was gaily decorated with bunting, the arch and banner of yellow and red predominating here, while the statue of the Maid of Orleans in the public square was covered with flowers and laurel wreaths.

The stately Cathedral presented a superb appearance, richly draped as it was for the occasion, with the ecclesiastical and military processions, with their bands of music, made the whole ceremony, both inside and outside the church, most impressive.

The event of the celebration was Archbishop Ireland's magnificent oration, which held spellbound for two hours a congregation of 5,000 of the intellectual and social elite of France and many foreign lands.

Canadian Catholics will naturally be interested in the announcement that the Pope will hold a consistory in a week or two, at which His Holiness

will create at least ten Cardinals, one of whom, it is anticipated, will be a Canadian, to fill the vacancy created by the lamented death of the late Cardinal Taschereau. There are now no fewer than fifteen vacancies in the Sacred College, and two of its members are over ninety, while two more are dangerously ill.

Talking about Cardinals suggests to the "True Witness" mention of the interesting fact that Cardinal Vaughan has invited Cardinal Gibbons to preach the dedicatory sermon at the opening of the new Cathedral of Westminster, which is rapidly approaching completion. It is not improbable that a Canadian Cardinal may also be present at the historic event.

For the first time since the establishment of Protestantism, the Holy Sacrament was carried in solemn public procession through the streets of London, a few weeks ago. It is a remarkable sign of the times, as well as a proof of the rapidity with which England is returning to the Faith. A Catholic Lord Mayor of the English Metropolis a few years ago, a Lord Chief Justice at present, a Catholic Postmaster-General, thousands of converts from Protestantism every year—all these are indeed cheering signs of the times.

An address recently delivered by Bishop Whiteside of Liverpool, contains so obvious a moral for the Irish Catholics of Montreal, that it merits extended mention; and it should be taken to heart by all our young men. Catholics should, said his Lordship, throw themselves into every good work that came before them, and should recognize that it was not ignoble ambition to thrust themselves forward in positions where they could be of service to those around them, especially to the poor. More Catholic men were needed in our civil and social life. From politics the clergy were debarred, but not so with laymen. They could be of any shade of politics they liked, but let them throw themselves into public life and do all the good they could for those around them. This is wise and most useful advice. The education given in our Catholic schools is good; the talent of the youth trained in them is, as a rule, above the average; yet it must be confessed that we do not contribute to public positions numbers at all in proportion to the ability of which our young people give abundant promise. How far this may be due to want of character is a matter for careful consideration. But this much is certain, that the cure must be largely effected by stimulating legitimate ambition, as Bishop Whiteside has done, and awakening Catholic young men to a full sense of their civic and national responsibility.

The Radical Daily Chronicle of London contains this reference to Lord Russell of Killowen:—

"The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Russell of Killowen, is always an interesting figure. A judge is usually shaped to the imagination as a man of cold, austere nature. That is far from the case with Lord Russell. He keeps on the bench the same hot, impetuous nature, the same capacity for wrath and enthusiasm that he used to display when he flourished his red handkerchief on the front seat in the House of Commons long ago, or when he thundered against Light in the Law Courts. He is, perhaps, the finest type of an Irishman in a high station, weighted with heavy responsibility, and yet escaping from that tendency to formalism and fixity which so often freezes the Englishman."

As a sample of snobbishness, as well as of ignorance of the importance of one of the leading positions in the gift of the British Government—the second highest paid position in the Empire, and one which was once held by Lord Aberdeen—the following cablegram from the New York World's special London correspondent is worth quoting:—

There is some talk of the Duke of Marlborough becoming the next Viceroy of Ireland if Earl Cadogan, on account of ill-health and his recent troubles, should resign the appointment in the autumn. This would be convenient for the Duke and Duchess, as they are buying up as many as possible of the small buildings around Curzon Chapel to include it in

their new house, and as the house is to be the most beautiful and sumptuous in London it will naturally take a very long time to build and decorate. Further comment is needless.

By his recent speech in London, in which he practically renounced Home Rule, Lord Rosebery has ranged himself, where he should have been classed long ago, with the anti-Irish Tories. Every rich British or Irish peer is, as a general rule, an opponent of Home Rule, Irish Nationalists remember well his hostility to Home Rule expressed while he was Premier under the excuse of England's "predominant partnership"—an idea which the Hon. Edward Blake recently showed to be utterly absurd. Now the Scottish lord has advocated the idea of relegating Home Rule to the background forever, and of reuniting the Liberal Party, on out-of-date Whig principles. The next logical step will be for him to join Lord Salisbury's party.

## CONVENTION OF CATHOLIC LIBERALS OF TORONTO

The following statement regarding the forthcoming convention of the Catholics of Ontario, associated with the Liberal Party, appears in an issue of the Toronto "Globe" of a few days ago:—

"During the recent visit of the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier to attend the installation of his Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, a deputation representing the Executive committee having in charge the coming Catholic Liberal convention waited upon the hon. gentleman for the purpose of explaining to him the reasons for calling the convention and to ask for his co-operation in making the gathering a success. They pointed out to him that since the Conservative party in Ontario had abandoned their anti-Catholic attitude and were endeavoring to undo the mischief that attitude had caused them there was danger that many of the Catholic electors who formerly voted with the Conservative Party, but who for some years past have supported the Liberal Government in Ontario, might return to their former allegiance if something was not done to retain their confidence.

"The illness of Mr. Hartly and his determination to lay down the burdens of office made it imperative that an able man should be chosen to succeed him. Mr. Hartly, they pointed out, had the entire confidence of the Catholic people, and if he could retain his post nothing better could be desired. Only an able man could creditably succeed such leaders as Mr. C. F. Fraser and Mr. Hartly, and it behooved the Catholic Liberal electors to meet in convention and bring forward their very best men. The deputation also pointed out the desirability of having for the representative of the Ontario Catholics at Ottawa a member of the House of Commons, and if possible an eloquent and able exponent of their interests—one who in the Cabinet Councils, on the floor of the House and on public platforms would be an honor and a credit to the Liberal electorate of Ontario.

"Sir Wilfrid's reception of the delegation was extremely cordial, and the interview cannot fail to enhance the success of the Convention. He recognized the desire more especially of the Irish Catholic Liberals, for a leader of whom they would be proud, and recommended the ambitious a laudable one. Conventions of this kind had on other occasions brought forward able, but at that time unrecognized men. He gave some valuable and kindly advice, and hoped that the convention would be a success, and that its results would be in the interests of both the Liberal party and the Catholic people.

"A deputation also waited on the Hon. Mr. Hartly and explained to him as they had done to Sir Wilfrid, the objects which the promoters of the

convention had in view. They assured him that it was not called in any hostile or critical spirit, but in the best interests of the Liberal party. They recognized the splendid services he had rendered during his tenure of office, and assured him that if he found it possible to remain at his post he would have their confidence and loyal support. They congratulated him on the chivalrous and unselfish spirit he had shown in standing by his friends at a critical time, and, in spite of infirmities which would have driven a less brave and generous man into private life, throwing himself into the thick of the fight at the general election. He had not only carried his own constituency, but to him was due, in a measure, the victory of the Hardy Government, at the last general election. If he found it necessary to retire they did not presume to dictate to the Government who his successor should be, but pointed out that one chosen with the approval of a representative Catholic Liberal Convention would be more likely to prove a source of strength to the party than a choice from motives of expediency. The Executive did not wish their motives to be misunderstood; they did not seek to establish any new principle, but merely as devoted Catholic Liberals to advise their leaders concerning the best interests of the Liberal party.

"With regard to the motives which generous and envious persons had attributed to them it was necessary to say but little. Every movement of this kind provokes criticism and they only ask that it be fair. Mr. Hartly, in reply, stated to the deputation that he was convinced that the gentlemen interested in promoting the convention were actuated by the kindest motives towards him, and that he would give any information he could to promote the success of the convention, which, he hoped, would be of benefit both to the Liberal Catholics of Ontario and the Liberal party.

"The committee are now in a position to state, as a result of information received from prominent Catholic Liberals in all parts of the Province, that the convention will be an unqualified success, both as regards the character of the delegates and the number attending. Five hundred gentlemen in various parts of the Province have been communicated with, and replies received from many stating that organization would be undertaken in their ridings at once. The tone of the replies in every instance justifies the action already taken.

"Organization is well under way already in Lincoln, Welland, the three Wellingtons, Brockville, Leeds, the two Peterboroughs, the Victorias, Ottawa, the Hurons and the Brueses. It is expected that all constituencies will be well organized by the end of this week."

## The "Star's" "Irish Letter."

Editor "True Witness,"  
Sir,—In Monday's Montreal "Star" appears the usual letter from "Our Special Correspondent," T. S. B.

The correspondent gives forth a plaintive jeremiad over the result of the recent elections—"a sweeping defeat of the great majority of the men, who, as Grand Jurors, managed the affairs of the Counties,"—aye, just so, "managed" everything and anything in the shape of County cess, Baroney cess and so forth, without let or hindrance or responsibility towards any one or any body of the people,—did those "gentlemen of the land," as the correspondent styles them, but politely known as the "Landed Gentry" vulgarly, as Irish Landlords.

But it never seemed to strike T. S. B. that, after all is said and done, it was only the Irish way of "celebrat-

ing," the Cromwellian anniversary, so generally but so differently celebrated, on the oppositeside of the channel. Yes "Landlordism is gone!" as some one has said recently, and seeing that the latest confiscation of the soil of Holy Ireland and its bestowal on his sanctimonious, hypocritical troopers was by the ruthless, bloody Cromwell, it seems but meet that his glorification by his English admirers and the annihilation of his accursed Irish Landlordism should be of simultaneous occurrence.

By the way, does the Irish correspondent of the "Star" imagine that his readers are all anti-Irish Unionists and worshippers of the hunting squires and squires? Why does he not give some really Irish news, news of the people?

Yours truly,  
TRAWLEY.  
2d May, 1899.

## CARDINAL RAMPOLLA, Secretary of State.

"Let us hail the Pontifical policy," writes M. Julien de Narfon in a book just published, "and especially in the Pontifical policy towards France let us salute him who was the most disinterested and most devoted auxiliary of this policy—Cardinal Rampolla, Secretary of the Holy See." In respect of every country as well as France the same thing might be said of Cardinal Rampolla's devotion and disinterestedness in carrying on the Papal policy.

The indefatigable Secretary of State who has for eleven years seconded the action of Leo XIII. in his projects of political and social reform, belongs to the nobility of Sicily. His Eminence Cardinal Mariano Rampolla del Tindaro was born on August 7, 1843, at Polizzi, in the diocese of Cefalu, in the northern part of the island of Sicily. He is one of the youngest Cardinals in the Sacred College. He went to Rome at a very early age and began his studies at the Vatican Seminary. After a time he left that institution and passed to the Capranica College, situated near the Pantheon. Of his residence there he has many pleasant recollections, which he loves to recall to mind with any of those who were his fellow students during this happy period of his boyhood. From the Capranica he passed to the Accademia di Nobili Ecclesiastici—that college which is known as "the nursery of Cardinals." It is said of him that he edited his masters and his fellow-students by the example he gave of great industry combined with a remarkable facility for work.

During his stay at the Accademia, says a recent writer, he published a Latin essay entitled *De authentico Romani Pontificis magisterio, solenne testimonium ex monumentis Patrologiae Ecclesiae Universae deponit M. A. Rampolla, sacerdos*. His work he aimed at demonstrating by liturgical texts the infallibility of the Roman Pontiffs. The Civiltà Cattolica spoke in the highest terms of this early proof of the learning of the young priest, afterwards destined to become Cardinal Secretary of State. After having been ordained, and having obtained his degrees, he worked for a time in preparing himself for the Pontifical diplomatic career, as most of the Accademia students did at that time. He was employed in the Congregation of Ecclesiastical Affairs; and the attention of Pius IX. being attracted by the solid work achieved by Don Mariano, he was appointed Domestic Prelate and Canon of the Basilica of St. Mary Major's.

In 1875, Mgr. Rampolla was sent as Councillor of Nunciature to Spain where Mgr. Simeoni, afterwards secretary of State and Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda, was Nuncio. On the promotion of Mgr. Simeoni to the post of Cardinal Secretary of State, Mgr. Rampolla remained in Madrid as Charge d'Affaires. Recalled to Rome in 1877, Mgr. Rampolla was first nominated Secretary of Propaganda for Oriental Rites, and soon after he was transferred to the Secretaryship of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, being at the same time promoted Canon of St. Peter's.

In 1882 Leo XIII., who had a deep appreciation of Mgr. Rampolla's qualities, sent him as Nuncio to Madrid, and as is usual he was preconized Archbishop, the titular See of Heraclea being assigned to him. It is noteworthy that the substitute Secretary of Cardinal Rampolla, Mgr. Rinaldini, when he was appointed Nuncio, also became titular Archbishop of Heraclea. During his stay at Madrid, Mgr. Rampolla was called upon to solve many important questions which his diplomatic tact brought to a successful issue. Having thus contributed a great deal to the unification of the many parties which unhappily divide Spain, he helped to create hopes of better times for that unhappy country. Among the questions which came before him were the marriages. It is especially to him that is due the civil and ecclesiastical authorities in ecclesiastical political questions. It is especially to him that is due the erection of an archiepiscopal See at Madrid.

On March 14, 1887, Leo XIII. created him Cardinal priest, with the title of St. Cecilia in Trastevere; and a few months later the Pope confided

to him the Secretaryship of State, which position he has occupied for about twelve years.

Amongst his numerous and engrossing occupations he has found time to continue his studies, and there is now appearing in book form a study of his on the martyrdom and sepulture of the Seven Maccabees. During the twelve years of his occupancy of the office of Secretary of State, Cardinal Rampolla has been distinguished for his remarkable manner, the uprightness of his proceedings, and his perseverance in his resolutions. He has given great satisfaction to Leo XIII., whom it is not easy to please in this department.

Personally Cardinal Rampolla is tall and has a distinguished appearance. A sadness seems the prevailing expression of his countenance. On grand ceremonies in the Vatican, at which he presides as Archbishop of St. Peter's, and again as Titular in St. Cecilia, he towers high above all others, and attracts the eyes of all. His piety and his noble presence have led people to compare him to St. Charles Borromeo, the holy Secretary of State of Pope Pius IV.

He is an early riser; his morning hours are spent in prayer, meditation and the celebration of Mass. At nine o'clock he begins to receive his under-secretaries, who communicate to him the letters which have arrived during the evening. He enters the rooms of the Holy Father about half an hour later every day, with the exception of Tuesdays and Fridays, when current affairs are referred to the Holy Father by his secretaries. After returning from these audiences with the Pontiff he receives the officials to communicate to them the commands of his Holiness, and he devotes the remainder of the morning to the reception of Ambassadors, Bishops, Generals of Religious Orders, and many high ecclesiastics and civilians. Dinner is served to him in his study and he frequently takes it while working. His only recreation consists in an afternoon drive to one of the chief churches of Rome, generally St. Gregory on the Coelian Hill, where he spends half an hour before the Blessed Sacrament, returning home to the Vatican at the Ave Maria, when he again receives his under-secretaries and the many visitors who come to Rome on important affairs. Two hours after the Ave Maria his apartments are closed to visitors, and he continues work until midnight. He is the only Cardinal who gets no holiday outside Rome. In the course of his twelve years tenure of office he has never left the city for a single day.

Leo XIII. holds him in high esteem on account of his piety, prudence and sagacity. The Pope does not allow himself to be directed by others but he has often accepted the suggestions of Cardinal Rampolla. To be Secretary of State to Leo XIII., and the present time, is not a slight affair, but Cardinal Rampolla fills his office with devotion.

While he was Nuncio in Spain, a prelate of high standing in Rome gave the following judgment of him:—"Had I to designate a successor to Leo XIII., it would be the Nuncio to Madrid, because he is of high birth, a man of deep learning, a priest of distinguished piety and a prelate who seeks nothing for himself, but whose only wish is to serve Christ and the Holy See."—New Era, London, Eng.

## PERSONAL.

Miss McHugh who has been visiting her mother at Lachine for the last two weeks has taken her departure for Boston, to resume her training in the Boston City Hospital.

## MR. C. R. DEVLIN COMING TO CANADA.

Mr. C. R. Devlin, Dominion Immigration Commissioner at Dublin, Ire., is a passenger on the steamer Vancouver, which sailed from Liverpool on Thursday of last week. Mr. Devlin has not been enjoying good health lately, and acting upon the advice of his medical attendant, this trip was decided on with the hope that it would be the means of restoring to him his former vigor and energy.

# THE RETURN FROM ELBA.

In our last issue we made a reference to the recently edited journal of General Gourgaud, one of Napoleon's companions in exile at St. Helena, and we stated that this diary contains some curious conversations. Amongst them is the story of the return from Elba, as told in the words of the ex-Emperor, and as taken down by the General. It has always been a mystery how Bonaparte managed, after landing all alone, to succeed in twenty days, in organizing an army, in driving the Bourbons out of France and in terrorizing the whole of Europe. We think the details as told by himself must prove very interesting; at all events, they constitute a real historical revelation. The diary makes Napoleon speak as follows:—

"At 4 o'clock we arrived at the Gulf of Juan. Immediately after landing I placed outposts on the roads to stop all communications, and I sent twenty-five men as a detachment towards Antibes. A great crowd of people surrounded us, astonished at our arrival and our small force. A mayor, among others, noticing the weakness of my men, said to me: 'We were beginning to become happy and tranquil, and now you are going to bring trouble upon us.' I could not tell how his expression wounded my feelings.

"Soon a courier of the Prince of Monaco, in a bright uniform came to me. He had formerly been in Paris, attached to the equipage of the Empress. He recognized me. I asked him what was the news. He told me that the troops and the people were for me, and that from Paris to Montelimort they shouted 'Vive l'Empereur!' but, on the other hand, Provence was not so well disposed. The details that he gave relieved our minds of the disappointment which was caused by our failure at Antibes. Soon the Prince of Monaco himself came. He had been somewhat roughly treated by Camborne. I pacified him, telling him that he might return to his principality after my departure. He said that he doubted the success of my enterprise, considering my small following. He was speaking according to the salons; his courier according to the people.

"At the rising of the moon I set out, thoroughly appreciating the importance of marching with celerity. Nobody, not even Bertrand, knew the route that I wanted to take. At the moment of my departure there was some murmuring because I did not march upon Antibes to get back my twenty-five men. A few shells, they said, would be sufficient for that. I said, would be sufficient—or that. I calculated that it would take at least two hours to reach Antibes and two hours to come back, and at least three or four hours before the town, and consequently that would be half a day lost. If I succeeded it would not amount to much, and if I failed which was probable, the first check would give confidence to my enemies and also give them time to organize. My plan was to reach Grenoble, the centre of the Province, where there was a large garrison, arsenal and artillery; in fact, all sorts of military means. The success of my enterprise consisted, therefore, in capturing rapidly Grenoble, winning over the troops, and above all things, in not losing any time.

"I organized an advance guard of 100 men, commanded by Camborne, and when I reached the crossroads leading to Avignon and Grasse, I gave the order, 'To the right!' and only then I revealed my project to march upon Grenoble. I did not want to rest in Grasse, which had a population of 10,000, so I halted my troops on a height beyond it, to give them time for breakfast. A few former terrorists proposed to me to revolutionize Grasse. I told them not to budge, and even to pay no attention to the wearers of white cockades, telling them that for fifty millions they would not dare to arrest me.

"At Digne the people manifested more joy on seeing us. Des Michels and his wife came to meet us. I had left at Grasse my two pieces of cannon and my carriage, after having given to the Mayor the order to send them to the arsenal of Antibes. I had also left 1,500 guns, of which I had no need. Everywhere the people expressed surprise at seeing us. At Gap I was surrounded by a great multitude where I bivouacked. I spoke to everybody, just as in a circle of the Tuileries. The peasants were delighted, and, speaking of the nobles, they said: 'And they wanted to hitch us to their plows! The retired soldiers came at the head of the inhabitants of the villages, and told their fellow citizens that I was surely Bonaparte. The peasants pulled out of their pockets five franc pieces with my effigy and cried out, 'Yes, 'tis he, sure enough!' All assured us that the people and the troops were for us,

and that the Bourbons were detested. We encountered no troops. We found Sisteron evacuated. Lovardo brought away all his forces. Garon, who belonged to this country, was in hiding. Our imaginations were set to work, but everybody, down to the last soldier, was decided to die for the cause—the cause of the French nation.

"We marched with great rapidity. The advance guard was eight leagues in the lead, the army followed, and the rear guard was two leagues behind with the treasure. The gendarmes that we met sold us their horses for our hundred lancers. Arrived at—(sic)—I found Camborne who told me that he was obliged to retreat before a battalion of the Fifth. I scolded him and told him that he should have gone boldly into the town. The peasants assured us that the soldiers would be for us, but, nevertheless, the battalion of the Fifth would not allow the bearers of the flag of truce to approach them. I turned them with the cavalry, while I proceeded with the advance guard. In this way I reached the troop, but that did not encourage us very much, because, before reaching the men, the officer in command wanted them to fire upon us. But the soldiers had not loaded their guns.

"I harangued the battalion and asked the officer in command if he was still faithful. He told me that up to that moment he believed that he was doing his duty, but that now he would follow me at all hazards. He and his men swore allegiance to me and we advanced. One of Marchand's aides-de-camp wanted to open fire on us, but the lancers pursued him. In his flight he reported that I had with me an army and a large body of cavalry. I accosted several old soldiers, saying to them:—'Would you shoot your Emperor?' They put their ramrods into their guns, made them rebound and shouted:—'See for yourself if our pieces are charged!' Further on we met the chief of the artillery battalion, Rey, who relieved our minds completely. He was very enthusiastic and assured us that we could drive away with whips any force that might be sent against us, and that the garrison of Grenoble was for us. We were preceded and followed by thousands of peasants, who were delighted, and who sang, 'Les Bourbons ne font pas le bonheur!' Further on Adjud. de la Bedoyers, and finally the seventh of the line, joined us. After that there was no more doubt in my mind as to the success of the enterprise.

"We arrived before Grenoble at 10 o'clock in the evening. We found the gates shut and the ramparts covered with soldiers, who shouted 'Vive l'Empereur!' But nevertheless they wouldn't open the gates, assuring us that that was the order of Gen. Marchand. I ordered a roll of the drums, after which I told the soldiers that Gen. Marchand was dismissed. They said, 'If he is dismissed that alters the case,' and they opened the gates. I asked the colonel who defended the gates why he had not opened them sooner. He replied that he had given his word of honor to Marchand to give him time to escape with the troops that he was able to take with him.

"From Cannes to Grenoble I was an adventurer. In the latter town I became a sovereign once more. I received an aide-de-camp from Braver, St. Yon, who gave me full details in regard to the disposition of the population of Lyons and the stopping place of the princes in that town. The inhabitants of the country ran to meet me. They offered to carry all my troops across the Rhone at any point that I wished. I was going to manoeuvre to cut off the retreat of the princes when I learned that they had left the town and that all the troops had declared for me. After all, the capture of the princes would have embarrassed me very much, for a few minutes before my arrival they were obeyed, and it would have been preferable for a popular government to punish them.

"When Louis XVIII. heard of my landing, Sout rushed to the Tuileries and said that my escapade would only be a matter for the police, but the King replied to him:—'Everything depends upon the first regiments. It is a very serious affair.' At least that is what the Duc de Dalmatie told me afterward, frankly believing that my attempt would amount to nothing. The marshal did not betray the King. But there is so much evidence against him that if I did not know thoroughly everything that occurred as I do I would not hesitate to call him a traitor.

"Girard and Brayer were sent to Lyons. Brayer is a strong man. On the road from Lyons to Paris, when there was talk of an army forming

there and fighting going on, he said to me repeatedly:—'Let them talk. You will not have to fight. All the troops are for you.' The enthusiasm of the peasants was such that, if I had wished, I might have appeared before the capital with 500,000 men. Young Moncey, who commanded the third line, told me that he could not break his oath, but that he would never fight against his emperor. He marched his regiment on the flanks of the route in order to avoid me. Several officers and soldiers of his corps came to join us. I could no more blame those men for the lack of discipline than I could blame their chief for his conduct. Circumstances made subordination depart from its ordinary rules. Knowing that the thing would

never again happen, I had no fear of placing in my guard the men who had abandoned their colonel.

"Ney had left Paris with the intention of fighting me, but he could not resist the enthusiastic loyalty of his men toward me, or the letter which I addressed to him. Bertrand wrote orders on the way for the regiments that were sent against me, and the troops obeyed them. I had calculated on arriving on March 20, at the Tuileries, in order to be master of the capital before the English could act, and I did not lose an instant from the moment of my landing until I reached Paris. I accomplished in 20 days a march which would have taken 40 days under ordinary circumstances."

## THE MONTH OF MARY.

The opening devotions of the month of Mary were attended with unusual solemnity in all the churches throughout the city. In the Church of Notre Dame de Bonsecours, His Grace Mgr. Bruchesi was present on a Sunday evening recently, together with a large number of the clergy and faithful from all parts of the city. The Church of Notre Dame de Bonsecours, every year during the month of May, is the scene of the most impressive ceremonies which are attended with all possible grandeur and solemnity. Pilgrimages from all the parishes, schools and convents throughout the city are held during the course of the month and many signal favors have been granted by our Holy Mother to her suppliants at this favored shrine of Montreal.

The ceremony on Sunday evening was fully equal in splendor to that of former years. Among the members of the clergy present besides His Grace, were noticed the following:—

The Rev. Canons Archambault, Martin and Dauth; Rev. Fathers Lacombe Turgeon, S.J., Filiatrault, S.J., Hebert, Charrier, Payette, Gervais, Tranchemontagne, Lamarche, Bonin, Houle and many others. The altar was resplendent in flowers, colored lamps and lighted tapers, and the large painting of the Immaculate Conception appeared all the more im-

pressive by the tasteful arrangement of the decorations.

Mgr. Bruchesi officiated at the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament, assisted by Rev. Fathers Foucher and Chauvin, as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. Rev. Father Hebert of the Seminary of St. Sulpice preached a most eloquent sermon. He spoke of the power that Mary exercises over the heart of her Divine Son, of her maternal love for man, and of the confidence we ought to repose in her especially during this month which is set apart to do her special honor. In all the churches throughout the Catholic world, said the preacher, in the humblest chapel as well as in the most gorgeous temple, there begins to-day a series of devotions which will continue throughout the month. We therefore should pray with fervor and confidence to the Mother of God and ask her to obtain for us new graces and new favors.

Devotions will be held every evening during the month of May in all the five English-speaking parishes and as many of the faithful as possible should attend these exercises. The month of May is so beautiful, nature clothes itself in a new garment of green; the prayers that are recited in all the churches are so touching; and the canticles in honor of Mary are so inspiring that the month of Mary is profoundly engraved on the hearts of all Catholics.

## Importance of the Census.

A well-compiled census would be much more than a mere statement of the number of people in the country with which it dealt. Statistics regarding the population possess, of course, their proper value. But a census should contain authentic information on a number of other important points, for example, as these:—

Is Canada retaining within her borders the natural increase of its native population? Do the immigrants who come here take up their permanent abode amongst us, or do they, as in the past, cross the boundary line, as a rule? What progress is education making amongst us? How is religion advancing with us? How many Catholics of Irish, English, Scotch and other nationalities are there in the country? and how many

"church going" members, or "communicants," are there in the various religious bodies? Is the national wealth increasing in proportion to the augmentation of the population? Is it generally distributed amongst the people, or is the tendency towards the concentration of it in a few hands on the increase. Are the tenants of homes and farms increasing or diminishing in proportion to owners? Is the average rate of wages increasing or otherwise? Are the rural districts becoming depopulated owing to the increase in the population of the cities and towns? How are our industries fairing?

Reliable statistics on these and similar matters would be of vast importance not only to the ordinary citizen, but to publicists and legislators as well.

## Ireland's County Councils.

The Dublin Nation in referring to the inaugural meetings of the County Councils has this to say:—

It will be seen that in a large number of cases the Nationalist members of the bodies named have, not only in the distribution of honorary office, but also in the co-optation of additional members, displayed a wise spirit of toleration and conferred on the religious and political minority of their fellow-countrymen a representation which they could not have hoped to secure by virtue of their own strength. This fact is one which in itself testifies to the capacity of our people for the exercise of the right of self-government, and for the satisfactory discharge of the obligations and responsibilities imposed on them by the provisions of the great and beneficent measure which Ireland undoubtedly owes Mr. Gerald Balfour and his colleagues in the existing Irish Government.

It is gratifying to be able to note that the great transference of power, from the classes to the masses, amounting almost to a revolution, which is now taking place throughout the country, has been, so far at all events attended by no regrettable circumstances, and has been conducted in a dignified and orderly way. We are not amongst those who rejoice at the comparatively small representation which the nobility and gentry of Ireland possess in the new councils, but

we recognize in the fullest manner the nature of the causes which have produced an exclusion for which the excluded have themselves alone to blame. Influenced by what we can only regard as a perverse and false instinct those to whom we refer have deliberately preferred what Dean Swift rightly termed "the English interest" to the interest of Ireland.

They have, therefore, rightly suffered the same exclusion from representative positions which would be imposed in their countries on Frenchmen who avowed their loyalty to Germany, or on Englishmen who ostentatiously avowed their desire to be ruled from Paris. What has occurred was inevitable, and we can only hope that the lesson which the fact referred to inculcates will be laid to heart, and prove productive of good. When the peers and gentlemen of Ireland learn to be patriots they need have no fear of the willingness of their brother Irishmen to accord them full and complete representation.

Michigan and Wisconsin fishermen on the east and west shores of Green Bay have formed an association, the object of which is for mutual protection in the maintenance of prices, etc. The idea is to establish a uniform price and sell fish only through its association agency, to be established in Menominee, and composed of a president, secretary, treasurer, and seven directors.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

USE ONLY

# Finlayson's Linen Thread.

.. IT IS THE BEST.

## Cork Irish Pipers' Club.

A meeting of a large number of Cork Irish Pipers and their sympathizers was held at the offices of the Cork Gaelic League on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of establishing a Pipers' Club, and with an object of popularising the music of this ancient Irish instrument, and encouraging a more and general interest in its study amongst the Irish people. Ald. Phair presided, and amongst those present were Messrs. P. J. Lawless, D. A. O'Shea, D. Byrne, T. Murphy, J. S. Wayland, C. O'Lyhane, D. O'Donovan, T. Crossdale, J. O'Donovan, D. Curtis, P. L. Mealy, Prof. Thompson (champion Irish piper). Several ladies were also present.

The chairman said he would ask Mr. Wayland to explain the objects of the meeting, as it was owing to his indefatigable exertions that they met there that evening, and he would be able to give them a correct outline of the objects and working of the club which they proposed to establish.

Mr. Wayland, in explaining the objects for which the meeting had been convened, referred to the great work accomplished by the Gaelic League on behalf of the revival of the Irish language, and said that a demand for Irish music had arisen out of the revival. To foster and encourage that demand would be one of the principal objects of their club. The music which they wished to revive was that of one of the most ancient musical instruments, whose history was lost in antiquity. The revival of the music of that instrument—the Irish Union Pipes—associated as it was with all the glory of the ancient Irish race, should appeal in an especial manner to their sympathy and support. That music had been ignored for a long time, but they were now determined to secure for it at least an equal place on all concert platforms with that of any other instrument, and he considered that the music of the Irish pipes, when played by a competent person, was of such an excellent character as to justify them in claiming for it that position. He believed that the backward position which the pipes occupied for some time past was altogether owing to the fact that the majority of the people were not acquainted, not alone with its music but with the actual appearance of the instrument itself. Many of them would not know the difference between the Irish pipes and Scotch pipes. He hoped, however, that by a study and cultivation of the music in that club they would be able to overcome those difficulties. He also hoped that by the formation of the club they would revive the manufacture of Irish pipes in Cork, an industry which flourished in the city less than a century ago. They had already made efforts in this direction, and had secured the co-operation of some young men who were at present perfecting appliances for the manufacture of the

pipes. In that connection he wished to mention that he had received numerous inquiries for sets of pipes from all parts of the county, and in one instance from Jamaica, from an officer commanding a detachment of the Leinster Regiment, stationed there. Taking everything into consideration the outlook was very hopeful, and he felt assured that with all the members working energetically their efforts would be crowned with success.

It was unanimously decided to call the club the Cork Irish Pipers' Club, and the election of officers and committee was then proceeded with, and the following were unanimously elected:—

President, Ald. Phair; Vice-Presidents, J. S. Wayland, and P. J. Lawless; Hon. Secretary, J. O'Donovan; Professors, R. Thompson (champion Irish piper), and R. L. Mealy. Committee, R. Mealy, D. O'Donovan, D. Curtis, D. A. O'Shea, C. Cremen, T. Crossdale, Jeremiah Kelleher.

The President thanked them for the honor they had conferred on him by electing him the first President of the Irish Pipers' Club, and promised them his most hearty support. He was delighted to see the progress the society had already made, because it was by cherishing the recollection of everything that would remind the people of the glory of ancient Ireland that they would hope for the regeneration of the Irish nation. To those present he need not mention the merits of the Irish Union pipes, but he would quote for them the words of an illustrious Irishman, John Augustus O'Shea, who, in his "Round-about Recollections," says:—"I am afraid that the old Irish piper, like the old Irish wold dog, is dying out, but I had the luck to hear one in Cork, nevertheless. It was in a bye-street he humored the bellows of Eolian winds, fingered the keys, and worked the lullabying drones, wrapt in the charm he evoked as if he veritably loved it. I listened to him until I was wet through with rain, but Apollo is god of medicine as of music, and he did not permit a devotee of the latter to stand in need of the former. Alas that the Irish piper, such as he who aroused the blood of warriors at Donnybrook, coaxed the birds off the bushes at courtin' season in the Glen of Aherlow, and soothed the sea gulls from an eyerie on the Cliffs of Moher; alas, that he should be let die out. I would sooner hearken to one piper playing the "Fox Chase" than fifteen politicians bellowing on ancient themes political. To his instrument—hive of honeyed sounds—the binion of Brittany, the pipe of Pan, or of Calabrian pifferaro, the shrill bag of reedy quavers of the Scottish Highlander, or Algerian Turco are as naught. By the soul of Conor M'Nessa, I conjure Irishmen to respect and preserve the piper, the walking treasury of the spirit of our bardic prime, the descendant of those who wore the robe of honor of six colors, and the gold circlet on their brows, and sat at the boards of princes."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and to the Gaelic League for their kindness in giving the use of the room having been passed, the proceedings terminated.

The Cork "Herald" refers to the Club in the following manner:—"It is pleasing, indeed, to see that there is sufficient enthusiasm in our midst towards the popularization of Irish music that a club calling itself 'The Cork Pipers' Club' has been formed under encouraging auspices. It were surely a pity that an instrument so peculiarly native, and adapted to the varying calls of plaintive rollicking Irish melodies, should pass away without an effort to preserve what John Augustus O'Shea lovingly described as "a hive of honied sounds." We have not a few eminent Irish pipers in Cork. With the fostering care of a club the existing number may be multiplied by ten in a twelve-month."

Toothache stopped in two minutes with Dr Adams' Toothache Gum. 10 cents

## PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that the Order of the Knights of Columbus will apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for an authorization to carry on business in the Province of Quebec, as a Mutual Benefit, Aid and Insurance Association, under Article 5375A, R.S.Q.

Montreal, 1st May, 1896.  
FRANK J. LAVERTY,  
Solicitor for Applicants.



Thousands of sick and suffering people are like the poor cripple in the Bible, who had no one to help him down to the life-giving pool before some one else slipped in ahead of him. So many suffering people feel that if they only get a little help to overcome their extreme weakness they would then be able to regain their coveted health and strength.

It is just these people that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is designed to aid. It is the strong, helping hand for those who are in the extreme of bodily weakness and nervous exhaustion. It promptly tones, nourishes and builds up the entire system. It gives keen appetite, good digestion, pure blood, muscular strength, nerve-force and renewed activity.

When I first wrote you I was completely discouraged," says Mrs. W. M. Satterly, living at Richmond, Tioga Co., N. Y. (P. O. Box 49). In a letter to Dr. Pierce, "I was in pain all the time, could not lie in bed on account of severe, sharp cutting pains in my back and right hip. The pain all through the lower part of my body and my elbows hurt me so much I could scarcely lift my baby. My skin was dry, harsh and scaly and hung like sacks on my arms. My husband called the doctor, and he said it was weakness, and my age. His medicine did me no good. I kept getting worse and weaker. It seemed I should go crazy. One day I wrote you and received advice. I have taken Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, his 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pleasant Pellets,' and now I can lie in bed with some comfort and can do a good day's work."

The most valuable book for both men and women is Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. A splendid 1008-page volume, with engravings and colored plates. A COPY, paper-covered, will be sent to anyone sending 31 one-cent stamps, to pay cost of customs and mailing only, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. Cloth-bound, 50 stamps.



# PRINCELY DONATIONS.

We are from time to time astonished on reading of some princely donations to some important institution, and we are inclined to wonder how a single individual could be so generous, yet, were we only aware of the millions that are yearly given away in this manner we would become almost bewildered. An example of this wholesale system of donation or endowment, is to be found in the wonderful amounts handed out by the famous Scotch-American millionaire, Mr. Carnegie. When it is known that this man commenced life, about forty years ago, upon a salary of \$2.50 per week, and was obliged to borrow \$50 from an uncle, in order to clothe himself and pay his board, in the beginning, we can scarcely credit the fact that he has made public donations to the extent of over eleven million dollars, and that his fortune does not seem to have suffered any in consequence.

Here is a list of his published donations—exclusive of hundreds of thousands of dollars given away privately, and the knowledge of which is confined to himself and the recipients:—

Pittsburg Library and Art Gallery	375,000
Allegheny Free Library	500,000
Johnstown Free Library	360,000
New York Free Library	50,000
Fairfield, Ia., Free Library	40,000
Greensburg Free Library	60,000
Town of Carnegie Free Library	210,000
Washington Free Library	250,000
Pennsylvania State College Free Library	100,000
Stirling Free Library	30,000
Jedburg Free Library	10,000
Dunfermline (Scotland) Free Library	200,000
Edinburgh (Scotland) Free Library	250,000
Aberdeen (Scotland) Free Library	30,000
Peterhead (Scotland) Free Library	5,000
Ayr (Scotland) Free Library	50,000
Inverness (Scotland) Free Library	8,000
Wick (Scotland) Free Library	15,000
For American Art	1,000,000
Homestead Institution	500,000
Chicago University	3,000,000
Duquesne Institute	500,000
Bellevue Medical College	75,000
Pittsburg Observatory	20,000
Organ for New York Church Divine Paternity	20,000
Pittsburg Carnegie Institute	1,750,000
Total	\$11,949,000

We have given the above list for the purpose of showing how fortunate, from the financial-aid standpoint, are the non-Catholic institutions of this continent, as contrasted with our Catholic colleges, universities, asylums, libraries, and other public establishments. It is constant-

ly made a subject of comment that Catholic educational institutions have not all the means at their disposal that their non-Catholic competitors enjoy. There is no wonder in that. The surprise is in the fact that Catholic institutions are as well equipped as they are, considering the disadvantages under which they struggle.

Let us reverse the situation, for argument sake, and suppose for a moment that these millions, and other millions were donated by Catholics to Catholic institutions, and that the non-Catholic colleges and universities did not enjoy the enormous endowments; what would be the result? As far as Catholic institutions are concerned they would be far more perfect in equipment and in advantages than are their non-Catholic contemporaries at this moment. But what of those non-Catholic institutions? Where would they be? What would become of them, if obliged to struggle onward as do the Catholic establishments at present? Without going outside our own city, may we not pertinently ask, "What would McGill be to-day were it not for the millions poured into its coffers by two or three individual benefactors?" If left to its own resources, and obliged to build itself up on the regular income that its courses afford, would it occupy the high station it now proudly holds? In a word—to call a spade a spade—would McGill be equal to some of our unendowed and unfavored Catholic institutions? We are confident that the answer must be unanimous and in the negative.

Taking then another supposed case: We will suppose, still for mere argument sake, that the millions thus donated are equally divided between Catholic and non-Catholic educational institutions; would there be room for the slighted comparison between them? Not at all. Give any one Catholic college or university the one half of what has been donated to McGill—leaving that admirable institution the other half—and the Catholic university would be as superior to McGill as McGill is superior at present to it. And this stands to reason; this is the only logical deduction from existing facts.

What then must be the vital principle which has sustained our unaided Catholic institutions—a principle necessarily lacking in the non-Catholic institutions that owe their very existence to the force of money donated to them? It is nothing more or less than our superior educational system. Give it the same advantages and it will soon assert its superiority.

# Irish Versus Scotch Celts.

A feeling that must have been engendered in ignorance and nurtured on prejudice, but which caused injury to the two great sections of the Celtic race, is happily disappearing before the enlightenment and education of later years. The following extracts are illustrative of the sentiment to which we refer:—

The antipathy between the Celts of Ireland and the Celts of Scotland has often been a source of wonderment to strangers, who are unfamiliar with the complex characteristics of the Celtic temperament. Though these people sprang from the same race, centuries of differing conditions and environment have made them practically two races with a peculiarly bitter feeling of race rivalry among the uneducated persons of each. This feeling has become modified with the spread of education, but still exists among the laboring population to a certain extent; and is sometimes seen when Irish laborers go to Scotland in harvest time for two or three weeks of work. The hatred between them was so strong about a generation ago that the saying, "All's well and an Irishman drowned in the Clyde" became sometimes more than a joke in Glasgow, though now it is often uttered as a joke, and no one remembers the occasion that gave rise to it.

A well-known New York merchant, who began life in Belfast, Ireland, related last week an unpleasant experience he had many years ago, to illustrate how strong this race feeling ran in his young days.

"At the time I speak of," he said, "I was little more than a youth and was employed in a commission house in Belfast; I had a week's vacation and spent the last three days of it in a trip to Glasgow and back. I made my trip during the harvest season, when many hundreds of Irish laborers went to Scotland for work. The day of my return I spent wander-

ing about Glasgow, having arranged to take the night boat back to Belfast. I spent the most of the time I had to spare in strolling through the streets in the poorest part of the town and saw several fights between Irish and Scotch laborers, the apparent hatred between them surprising me, though I had often heard of it before.

"There was more blood-curdling than bloodshed, however, and when I satisfied myself that murder was not about to be committed I always left the crowds to look after the fighters. At Glasgow Green, where the women are big and brawny and at that time went to public houses, as they call the saloons, and stood treat like men, I saw a stand up fight between two Amazons, one of whom had accused the other of having Irish blood in her veins. A delighted crowd spurred the two women on and they tore each other's hair and scratched and pummeled each other until the police arrived and took both of them into custody. Both of them then began to weep, and when I went away they were pleading with the police to be let go, declaring that they would never fight again and promising all kinds of impossible things.

"When I arrived at the dock I found the steamer for Belfast at the pier and only a few people around. The boat was called the Camel and her appearance reminded me something of a dromedary I had once seen in a menagerie. She was long and narrow and her high paddle boxes suggested the hump of the camel. My funds were very low and I could take only a steerage ticket. I had often wished to find what a steerage would be like, anyway, and as the evening looked fine and there appeared to be few passengers I thought I would be comfortable enough. Everything was pleasant until we came to Greenock, where such a crowd of laborers, with their wives and children got on board that the

storage and the deck reserved for steerage passengers became crowded. "As soon as we left Greenock the sky became overcast and the skipper predicted a dirty night. He was right. A raw, cold wind arose which stirred up an ugly chopping sea, and sleet began to fall, which soon changed to drenching rain. In half an hour it seemed to me that everyone on board was either drunk or seasick. It was so cold on deck that my teeth were chattering in my head and when I went down into the crowded steerage I found the atmosphere unbearable. It was packed with men, women and children and here and there were groups of people passing whiskey bottles around. Every time I passed one of these groups I was offered a drink of whiskey, but I always declined the offer with the best grace I could.

"I found the deck cold and wet and a little less wretched than the steerage. One-half of the steerage passengers were Irishmen returning home, and a number of others as far as I could gather from their talk, were Scotch people who were going to see friends in Ireland. Suddenly with a loud whirr-ro-o" an Irish laborer struck a quiet looking Scotchman in the face. The Scotchman retorted with interest and in two minutes three or four sets of combatants were fighting. The sailors came along

with belaying pins, which they used on the fighters, and scattering them put two of the worst offenders in irons. By this time the deck was slippery with blood.

"Then a young fellow apparently not more than 20, but fighting drunk rushed around and said he wanted the blood of an Irishman. He tried to get up a fight with several people, hitting at them even with his head until he was led away by some companions. He evidently got all the fighting he wanted, for ten minutes later I saw him crying with his face all covered with blood and all the fight gone out of him. A big man who saw me looking disgusted tried to pick a quarrel with me by asking:— "What the h—l do you think you are? Before I had time to reply another man had jostled against him, and diverted his attention. Words soon led to blows and others joined in the fight. It was nearly always Scotch against Irish and Irish against Scotch.

"This miserable state of affairs lasted nearly all the way to Belfast. When we arrived there about a dozen of the fighters were in irons, and most of the rest were too drunk to fight any more. I made up my mind after that experience never to travel steerage in a Glasgow steamer in harvest time again."

# SOME OLD SAYINGS.

Not every person who makes use of old sayings can tell their origin. It might be interesting to trace a few of them to their sources.

The country editor could ill describe a local festivity without the aid of "the wee sma' hours ayont the twear," which is found in Burns' poem "Death and Doonor Horabroon." Dancing is never dancing, but people "trip the light, fantastic toe," for which expression the editor is indebted to no less a personage than John Milton. "Conspicuous by his absence" was used by Lord John Russell, who quoted it from Tacitus. "And echo answers where" is from Lord Byron's "Bride of Abydos." "It beggars description" is found in "Antony and Cleopatra." "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise" was said by Gray in his "Ode to Eton College." "Well begun is half done" may be traced back to Horace. "According to her garment she cut her cloth" was said by Dryden in "The Cook and Fox." Sir John Holt, in "Sir William Morris's Case," said, "The better the day the better the deed." "Out of sight, out of mind," dates back to 1563, and is found in Googe's "Epytaphs, Eglogs, and Sonnettes." "And there, though, last, not least," is from Skelton's "Colin Clout," and "Through thick and thin" from the "Faery Queen."

"Rare" Ben Jonson gives the advice to "laugh and be fat." One of Bishop Horne's sermons is the source of "It is better to wear out than to rust out," George Wither in a "Poem on Christmas" gives the warning that "Care will kill a cat," and a couplet from John Wolcot's "Expostulatory Odes" contains the same sentiment: "Care to our coffin adds a nail, no doubt, And every grin so merry, draws one out."

"Nothing venture, nothing have," is found in "Five Hundred Points of Husbandry," by Thomas Tusser. Churchill, in "The Ghost," said, "The more haste the less speed." "To go in one ear and out the other" probably had its origin in Chaucer's "One eare it heard at the other it went out."

Prior, in his "Epilogue to Lucius," gave us an adage which is in use every day. "The gray mare will prove the better horse," My dear, my better half," was said by Sir Philip Sidney. In "Arcadia," "Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander" is from "The New Maxims of Tom Brown," and another proverb often exemplified is from a fable by Gay:—

"In every age and clime we see, Two of a trade can ne'er agree."

Ben Jonson, in "The Devil is an Ass," says that "A burnt child dreads the fire." "This good to look before you leap," comes from Martin Parker's "Excellent New Medley." Goldsmith tells us that "man wants but little here below." "Coming events cast their shadows before" is found in "Lochiel's warning," by Campbell. "Discretion is the better part of valor" occurs in Beaumont and Fletcher's "A King and no King" and Shakespeare uses almost the same words in "Henry IV." "The better part of valor is discretion, in which better part I have saved my life."

Many other sayings have been used with slight variations by several authors. "Comparisons are odious" is found in Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," in Heyward's "A Woman

Killed by Kindness," in Donne, and in George Herbert. In "Don Quixote" we read that "Comparisons are offensive." Thomas a Kempis says that, "Of two evils the less is to be chosen," and in Prior's "Imitations of Horace" we find, "Of two evils I have chosen the least." Wordsworth is responsible for the statement that "The child is father to the man," but in "Paradise Regained" Milton had already said:—

"The childhood shows the man As morning shows the day."

The changes have been rung on the expression "All is not gold that glitters." Middleton gives "All is not gold that glisters." Spenser, in the "Faery Queen," says, "Gold is not all that gloden seems." Lydgate has "In all that glisters gold, all is not gold that outward showeth light." Dryden's version is "All, as they say, that glisters is not gold," and Chaucer, in the "Canterbury Tales," says the same thing, but with more circumlocution:—

"But I think that which shineth as the gold Is naught, as that I have herd tell."

"There's luck in odd numbers," Lover makes Rory O'Moore say. And in "The Merry Wives of Windsor" we find, "Good luck lies in odd numbers. . . they say there is a divinity in odd numbers, either in nativity, chance or death." "Heaven never helps the man who will not act," said Sophocles, and Sir Philip Sidney put the same idea in smaller compass in "God helps those who help themselves."

"Holy" George Herbert is the author or compiler of many shrewd sayings, such as "Wouldst thou have thy cake and keep it, too?" "The wearer knows where the shoe pinches." "Little pitchers have wide ears." "It is poor sport that is not worth the candle." "God's mills grind slow but sure." "Half the world knows not how the other half lives." "His bark is worse than his bite." "The burnt child dreads the fire." "The mill cannot grind with water that is past." "Whose house is glass must not throw stones at another." "God comes to see without a bell." "An ill laborer quarrels with his tools." "To a close-shorn sheep God gives wind by measure." This is probably the origin of the proverb "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," which was said by Sterne in "Tristram Shandy."

"No Eye Like the Master's Eye."

You are master of your health, and if you do not attend to duty, the blame is easily located. If your blood is out of order, Hood's Sarsaparilla will purify it.

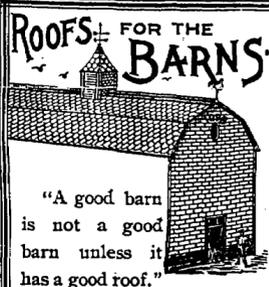
It is the specific remedy for troubles of the blood, kidneys, bowels or liver. **Heart Trouble**—I had heart trouble for a number of years and different medicines failed to benefit me. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and three bottles completely and perfectly cured me. Mrs. C. A. FLINN, Wallace Bridge, N. S.

**A Safeguard**—As I had lost five children with diphtheria I gave my remaining two children Hood's Sarsaparilla as they were subject to throat trouble and were not very strong. They are now healthier and stronger and have not since had a cold. Mrs. W. H. FLOCKER, Pembroke, Ont.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver bile; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

**ROOFS FOR THE BARN.**



"A good barn is not a good barn unless it has a good roof."

**Pedlar's Steel Shingles and Siding**

Are water, fire, lightning and storm proof, and being constructed by modern machinery from the best stock obtainable, are superior to any similar goods on the market.

Sold by all dealers.

Do not accept any others that are "just as good," but get the genuine, old reliable "The Pedlar Patent."

Made only by **Pedlar Metal Roofing Co.**  
OSHAWA, CANADA.

Herbert also quotes "Man proposes, God disposes." This was first said by Thomas a Kempis.

A great many of our common sayings are taken from Shakespeare. "As dead as a door-nail" and "To give the devil his due" are from "Henry IV." "My cake is dough," is from "The Taming of the Shrew." "Scow your courage to the sticking place" is found in "Macbeth." Some quotations from Shakespeare are credited to the Bible, as, for instance, "That bourn from which no traveller returns," which is used by a worthy deacon once a week in prayer-meeting, in the belief that it is a Scriptural quotation.

# SMOKING IN BED.

Daniel Ford, whose name is Irish, survived famine and sales and bullets in the Crimea to end his days in a cubicle at the Chelsea Hospital. His death was caused by a fire and the fire was caused by the poor veteran's propensity for smoking in bed. Though the practice is forbidden by the rules of the institution, Ford could not be induced to abandon it. Smoking under similar circumstances has often been responsible for loss of life—but we suppose people will not foolishly to the end of the chapter.—Dublin Freeman.

# DISTASTE FOR SOLDIERING.

A number of recruiting sergeants for the British army were told off, a few months ago, to beat up a district in a remote part of the Scottish Highlands, where crofters earn a precarious livelihood and the population is sparse. When, after three months' energetic work, they returned to the depot to report progress, one, luckier than his colleagues, brought along with him a raw-boned Highlander, and the expenditure involved in bringing this solitary lamb to the fold exceeded two hundred pounds. This does not bode well for the ready enlistment of the new Scotch Guards regiment, if it is to be confined to Scotsmen. Scotland contributes a very small portion of the recruits to the army every year, and the dislike to soldiering is on the increase.—Argonaut.

# THE SPRING MONTHS.

Are most likely to find your blood impure and lacking in the red corpuscles which enable it to carry nourishment to the nerves and other organs. Therefore you feel weak, tired and listless and are troubled with spring humors. Relief is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla which purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood.

Hood's Pills cures biliousness. Mailed for 25 cents by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

FOR Crochets, Beads, St. Anthony's Medicine, Little's Compound, St. Ann's and General Postage Stamp, write to Agency Balthazar Apostolic School, 153 Shaw street, Montreal. (No. 16)

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We are treating and curing more patients than any other drink cure in the world. This is because we treat our patients at their home, saving the time, expense and publicity of an institute treatment; because we use no hypodermic injections with their bad effects, but give healthful tonics; because we not only antidote the drink crave, but cure the diseased conditions arising from the use of intoxicants.

By our system of correspondence, each patient receives individual care and instructions. We have received the highest and best endorsements of any cure in the world, from leaders among men whose commendation the whole world could not buy. Among those who vouch for our treatment are Rev. Father J. Quinlivan, pastor of St. Patrick's; Rev. Father E. Strubbe, vicar of St. Ann's; Rev. Father J. A. McCullen, St. Patrick's; Rev. Canon Dixon, rector of St. Jude's; Rev. M. Taylor, pastor of Centenary Methodist Church. Particulars and treatise on Alcoholism sent free on application in plain sealed envelope. Address

**THE DIXON CURE CO., 40 Park Ave., Montreal.**

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**  
IMPROVED  
**Train Service**  
2½ Hours Each Way  
BETWEEN  
**Montreal and Ottawa,**

Ly. Montreal	7:30 a.m.	Arr. Ottawa	11:20 a.m.
" "	8:30 a.m.	" "	12:10 p.m.
" "	9:30 a.m.	" "	1:00 p.m.
Ly. Ottawa	5:50 p.m.	Arr. Montreal	9:50 a.m.
" "	6:45 p.m.	" "	10:35 a.m.
" "	7:40 p.m.	" "	11:30 a.m.
" "	8:35 p.m.	" "	12:25 p.m.
* Daily.	* Daily, except Sunday.		

Societies, Sunday Schools, &c., desiring to secure choice dates for excursions to Otterburn Park, Richelieu Park, Highgate Springs, St. Lawrence Park, Clark's Island, &c., should make immediate application.

City Ticket Office, 137 St. James Street and Bonaventure Station.

NOTICE is hereby given that Alberta Brabant, wife of Edward Kierman, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce, from her husband, Edward Kierman, of the said City of Montreal, on the ground of cruelty, adultery, and desertion.

Dated at the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, this ninth day of March, 1899.  
W. E. MOUNT,  
Solicitor for Applicant.

**COWAN'S**  
HYGIENIC  
**COCOA.**

THE COWAN CO., TORONTO.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,  
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL,  
No. 383.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Rose Delina July, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Jemm Baptiste Garnier, Jeweller, of the same place, duly authorized by a Judge of the Superior Court, Inc., this day taken an action in separation as to bed and board from her husband.

Montreal, 26th April, 1899.  
BEAUDIN, CARDINAL,  
LOBRANGER & ST. GERMAIN,  
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

TELEPHONES:  
Bell, East 1235. Merchants, 563

**The Co-operative**  
**Funeral Expense Society,**

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Private Coaches and Landaus.  
SPECIALTY—Embalming.  
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To its members, the Society agrees to furnish at death, a Rosewood Finish or Cloth-covered coffin, a beautiful decoration of the mortuary room, and a first class hearse.

Terms of Subscription are as follows

From Birth to 5 years of age.	\$1.00 Yearly.
" 5 years to 10 "	" .75 "
" 10 " 15 "	" .60 "
" 15 " 20 "	" .50 "
" 20 " 25 "	" .40 "
" 25 " 30 "	" .30 "

Telephone or drop us a card, and our agent will call to give you more information.

**VILLE MARIE BANK.**

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Three per cent. for the current half-year (making a total of Six per cent. for the year) upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Head Office and at its Branches, on and after THURSDAY, the first day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Head Office, on TUESDAY, the 20th June next, at noon.

By order of the Board,  
W. WEIR,  
President.

**JACQUES CARTIER BANK.**  
DIVIDEND No. 67.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Per Cent. for the six current months, equal to the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, has been declared on the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution, and will be payable at the Office of the Bank, at Montreal, on and after THURSDAY, the first day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May next, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Bank, at Montreal, Thursday, the 15th day of June next, at Noon.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
TANOREDDI BIENVENU,  
General Manager.

Toilet Articles.

SPECIALTIES OF  
**GRAY'S PHARMACY.**

FOR THE HAIR:  
CASTOR FLUID.....25 cents

FOR THE TEETH:  
SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25cents

FOR THE SKIN:  
WHITE ROSE LAMOLIN CREAM. 25 cts

**HENRY R. GRAY,**  
Pharmaceutical Chemist  
122 St. Lawrence Main street.

N.B.—Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with care and promptly forwarded to all parts of the city.

# The True Witness and Catholic Chronicle.

Printed and Published by the True Witness P. & P. Co., Limited,  
203 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.

P. O. BOX 1138.

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All communications should be addressed to the Managing Director,  
"True Witness" P. & P. Co., Limited, P. O. Box 1138.

TERMS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

## EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY, ..... MAY 13, 1899

### SECTIONALISM.

It would be amusing, if the subject were not a very serious one, to reproduce and comment upon, week after week, the remarks of the Protestant Press of Montreal, on the subject of sectionalism. In the Herald a few days ago we read the following article which we reproduce in full, for a purpose that we shall immediately explain. It is headed "Sectionalism."

"It is unfortunate, at a time when the only defence which is offered on behalf of civic officials who are utterly incapable is that they are French-Canadian, that a measure of justification for this kind of sectionalism should be furnished by the publication in a leading newspaper of a paragraph like this:—

"The Fire Committee is to meet on Thursday to fill the vacant captaincy of No. 1 Station. The vacancy was caused by Capt. Guthrie accepting another position out of the city. There are quite a number of applicants for the position, which by the way belongs to a Protestant. Among the applications are Foreman Johnson, Foreman Gordon and Engineer Taylor. It is said the position will go to Mr. Gordon, who is entitled to the position by seniority and religion."

What has Mr. Gordon's religion to do with the duties of fire captain? Why tack on to the legitimate qualification of seniority the claim that he is a Protestant?

"Appeals to sectionalism such as the above, which was taken from the "Star," contribute neither to the glory of Protestantism nor the efficiency of the civil service.

"The strongest protest against sectionalism in civic affairs come from the Protestant portion of the population, and yet we have them accused, on the strength of the above paragraph, of creating sectionalism. The "True Witness" last week based the following comment upon it:—

"Some friends of the "True Witness" have found fault with it for advocating the right of Irish Catholics to certain public positions. They forget that it is not the "True Witness" that has created this system of sectionalism; it is the English-speaking Protestants and the French-Canadian. So long as this system exists the "True Witness" will continue to champion the interests of Catholics whose language is English, and who have a right to certain public positions. The French-Canadian and English-speaking Protestant newspapers have no hesitation in speaking out in behalf of those they represent."

It must be perfectly clear that we cannot hope for an abatement of those racial and religious prejudices, which so often furnish protection to inefficient officials and stand between the taxpayers and reorganization of civic services, if appeals to sectionalism continue to be made—however unwarrantably—on behalf of that section of the population which most vigorously inveighs against them."

On the very same evening that the "Herald" published the foregoing article, its Protestant contemporary contained the following editorial paragraph:—

The law says that the license commissioners of the city of Montreal shall be the two judges of sessions and the Recorder. The Recorder is now two people, one of whom is English-speaking, as a concession to the minority, and to make up for not

having a representation on the police bench. The question is whether the whole Recorder shall sit on the license commission or which of him. It is in this particular sphere that the minority has been most restive at being unrepresented, and in the past domineered over by men who openly flouted their prejudices against having saloons planted among them."

We must confess that we prefer the outspoken sectionalism of the "Star" and the "Daily Witness" to the "soft sawder" of the Herald. It is only a few weeks since the "Herald" advocated that the English-speaking Recorder should be Mr. Weir—that is to say, that he should be a Protestant. What was that but an appeal to sectionalism? Is it not time, therefore, as the "Herald" states that "the strongest protests against sectionalism in civic affairs come from the Protestant portion of the population," for not only have the "Star" and the "Daily Witness" openly appealed to sectionalism in the articles which we have quoted, but the "Herald" itself did the same thing in advocating Mr. Weir's appointment, and it repeats the offence in the beginning of the above quoted article, where it says that "the only defence which is offered on behalf of civic officials who are utterly incapable is that they are French-Canadian." Who are the civic officials who are "utterly incapable, and who is it that offers as "their only defence" the fact that they are French-Canadian?" We challenge the "Herald" to answer these questions.

The plain fact of the matter is that the four Protestant newspapers of Montreal—for the "Gazette" reproduced the "Star's" article—have all along been appealing, and successfully appealing, to sectionalism, some openly like the "Star" and the "Daily Witness," and the other two in a round-about way like the "Herald" and the "Gazette." The French-Canadian press adopts the same policy. And the result is, as the "True Witness" has frequently pointed out, that between these two sections our own suffers considerably. It is not so long since that we had an Irish Catholic Recorder, an Irish Catholic City Attorney, and an Irish Catholic Assistant City Clerk, not to mention other prominent civic positions held by Irish Catholics. These positions are now all held either by English-speaking Protestants or French-Canadian, although Irish-Catholics have all along been increasing in numbers in the city. So completely, indeed, have our people been ostracised that, as is proved by the article quoted from the "Daily Witness," the English-speaking minority is actually claimed to be the Protestant minority. The Recorder," it says in its own style, "is now two people, one of whom is English-speaking, as a concession to the minority." Where do English-speaking Catholics come in? Are not they as strong a minority as the Protestant minority? How much longer are we going to tolerate this exclusion?

### GOING BACK TO CHRIST.

Under this title the "Daily Witness" devotes a whole page to the report of a sermon preached by the Rev. W. D. Reid, in Taylor Presbyterian Church, in this city. The sermon is an earnest plea for the application of the Golden Rule to business

operations, especially manufacturing industries. That is a good plea, and is therefore, all right so far as it goes. It is when Mr. Reid goes on to talk about the existence of evidence that the people are now beginning to "go back to Christ" that we find fault with him. This talk about the world "going back to Christ" is essentially Protestant. When the Protestant heresy started its excuse was that it was "going back to Christ." Where were the Christians before Protestantism started? Surely they were not far away from Christ, for He promised to be with them all days, even to the consummation of the world. And He is with the Church still, and has been since He made that solemn promise. From the days of the Apostles Catholic children have been duly baptized, and, on reaching the age of reason, have been taught the saving truths which He commissioned His Church to teach. The word of God, like the mercy of God, endureth forever. His promise is of necessity true for all time. It is simply the love for novelty, the perplexity brought about by private judgment, the vain seeking after doctrines that will recommend themselves to their individual mental desires, that suggest all this Protestant talk about "going back to Christ." Going back! Why Christ is here with us, and has been with us since the Apostles' days, and will abide with us till the end of time.

As to the application of the Golden Rule to the manufacturing and other business, here is a paragraph which we reproduce from the "Providence Visitor," which is a somewhat suggestive commentary on Protestant attachment to the Golden Rule:—

"The Chesebrough Vaseline Company is one of the biggest concerns in the country and the name of Chesebrough appears on nearly every vaseline bottle. It appears that Dr. Chesebrough, proprietor of the company, was somewhat of a bigot. His will has just been filed for probate in Elizabeth, N. J. After leaving large amounts to various Methodist concerns, the residue of the estate amounting to over \$200,000, is to be expended and used in founding and maintaining an orphan asylum in Summit, to be known as the Chesebrough Protestant Orphan Asylum. It is expressly stipulated that no orphans of Catholic faith shall be admitted."

### FATHER ROUXEL DEAD.

On Friday morning last at the Hotel Dieu Hospital, in this city, in his sixty-ninth year, calmly and silently passed away one of the most important members of the Order of St. Sulpice, in the person of the late Father Rouxel, professor of theology at the Grand Seminary. His funeral service was held on Monday last, at the Church of Notre Dame. We could not better illustrate the esteem, love, and veneration, in which that learned, saintly and devoted priest, was held, — even by non-Catholics—than by reproducing some of the comments which the leading Protestant organ, the "Daily Witness" made, on receiving the news of his demise. Although Father Rouxel's position and duties drew him away from the great world, and made his life one of almost monastic simplicity and obscurity, yet his grand and highly useful career was such, that even those outside of the pale of the Church thus pay tribute to his great worth and his wonderful services. The "Witness" says:—

"Hyacinthe Rouxel was born at Valogne, diocese of Coutance, France, in 1830. He entered the Seminary of Coutance in 1848, and after studying there for five years went to Paris in 1853. He was ordained priest the following year, and having joined the Order of St. Sulpice, came to Canada in 1854. Immediately upon his arrival he was appointed professor of theology in the Montreal Grand Seminary, and has remained there ever since.

"While the long career of Abbe Rouxel as a professor of theology excluded him from the outside world, and left him almost unknown to the laity, it brought him into contact with thousands of theological students now dispersed as pastors and missionaries throughout the continent. His experience and learning had made him an authority on theological questions, and this, coupled with his wide connections with the clergy of America, explains why he was certainly one of the most extensively consulted men on this side of the ocean. The consultations asked him on theological points were so numerous that he had to devote a portion of his sleeping hours to correspondence, and his daily mail was always very large."

Here we have the life and labors of the lamented theologian most admirably summarized. One of our modern novelists in speaking of the impossibility for some men to hide themselves from the world, or to es-

cape the appreciation and gratitude of mankind wrote:—

"A Loyola might cover his head with a cowl, and clothe himself in the garb of humility; yet he could never become obscure." Greatness, true greatness will ever assert itself, despite all precautions, to the contrary. It has been so with thousands of those chosen ones who have been granted the glorious mission of the priesthood; and Abbe Rouxel was one of their number. Truly could he say, when the final hour approached: "bonum certamen certavi." Yes, truly, he "kept the faith"; he "ran his course," "he fought the good fight," and now that Faith is his glory and reward; that course constitutes his richest treasure before the Almighty; the battle of life has ended in a victory, such as not every one is called upon to enjoy. Behind him remain the effects of his great works; before him lies the record of those great achievements, and for us is the duty of repeating, from our heart, the words he so often sang with fervor and devotion: "Dona ei requiem."

### RESCUING THE LITTLE ONES.

With the zeal which he brings to the performance of every good work he undertakes—and they are numerous—Cardinal Vaughan is vigorously carrying out his "crusade for the Rescue of Infants" in the British Metropolis. His Eminence asks funds to enable him to provide officers or agents to attend the police courts on behalf of juvenile offenders, so as to prevent them from being sent to reformatories where their companions and surroundings would have an evil effect upon their whole after-life; to enlarge the capacity of existing Catholic orphanages and to erect additional ones; to provide self-supporting homes for working boys and girls; to provide homes where youths of both sexes who had been in prison may be received and cleansed, so to speak, of their prison taint, as well as being afforded facilities of earning honest livelihoods; and, finally, a home for juvenile cripples.

The aim of the Cardinal is not merely to rescue parentless and friendless Catholic boys and girls from vicious environments and place them on the path that leads to good citizenship and well-conducted membership of society, but also set their feet upon the road to eternal salvation. Wealthy Protestant proselytising institutions have highly-paid agents on the look-out for such children in order to rob them of their faith.

When it is stated by those who are in a position to know the facts, that a large number of unfortunate Catholic children are annually gathered in Protestant proselytising institutions in the British capital alone, the necessity for such a project of rescue work as that advocated by Cardinal Vaughan becomes at once apparent.

### IRELAND AND QUEBEC.

The Dublin correspondent of the New York Post, has written a letter, surveying the field of action in Ireland after the recent elections. On the whole the tone of the correspondence is not unfavorable to the popular cause. Summarizing the results, he places the figures as follows:—

Leinster.....	222 Popular	82 Conservative
Ulster.....	95 Popular	80 Conservative
Connaught.....	81 Popular	20 Conservative
Munster.....	137 Popular	9 Conservative
	535 Popular	113 Conservative

It will be seen, that the popular majority is overwhelming. As is pointed out, however, by the correspondent even with this result, there is evidence of that spirit of fair play which characterizes the majority of the Irish race. Thus, in striking contrast with the narrow mindedness of the recently ruling class, there is the pleasing feature of liberality on the part of the yesterday down trodden majority. The correspondent says:—

"In no voting district, so far as I can learn, in which the Conservative voters are in a majority, has a Popular representative been returned. In a majority, Conservatives have many in which the Popular party is returned. In a considerable number of the councils in which the Popular party is in a large majority, and where, naturally, a Popular chairman has been elected, the vice-chair has been given to a Conservative. In some of the Northern councils in which the Conservatives held a majority of but one, they have exercised their power in appointing Conservatives in both chairs."

Perhaps, after a time, this intolerant section, may be induced to exhibit more liberality in their own few strongholds, out of consideration for those, in whom they will be interested, in the vantage points of the majority of the people. At all events, it is pleasing, to notice, that when liberality was shown it was in the rank and file of the people. No better evidence could be given of the spirit that animates the majority. As the people aspire to Home Rule, and are likely

to get it, unless the minority are purposely blind, they must see that there is no desire to ostracise, on the part of the great bulk of the nation. The correspondence closes with the following paragraph:—

"In any case a fatal blow has been struck at the old ascendancy. Protestants, once the masters, unless they come to throw themselves into the general national life of the country, fall into the position we are told they largely occupy in the Province of Quebec, where they carry on much of the trade of the country, are entirely respected, but are largely shut out from patronage and pay—their ambitious youth finding careers in Great Britain, India, and the colonies. Protestants have now lost most of what they might have lost under Home Rule. They may yet come to realize that in Local Assembly for Irish affairs containing a certain nucleus of Protestant members from Ulster, and feeling themselves Irish, they would really have more hold upon the country than through the collective management of local affairs by the Imperial Parliament."

One of the arguments most frequently urged by Irish Canadians. In favor of Home Rule for Ireland has, invariably, been that the Protestants of Ireland, need have no fear of the majority of their Catholic fellow-countrymen, with the example of the Province of Quebec before their eyes. It will be news to people here, in this Province, that the Protestants are shut out from "patronage and pay." When we consider how few the Protestants are, as compared with the Catholics, it is indeed striking, that they should have so much patronage and so much pay as well. The correspondent of the Post, must have drawn his inspiration from some very unreliable source. Politically the Protestants in this province have always had far more than their share of the good things going. Before and since confederation they have never had cause of complaint. They have and still have their representation in the Governments of Ottawa and Quebec. Not only have they had ministers but deputy ministers as well. In the judiciary of the province, they are represented, away beyond what their numbers entitle them to. In our Court of Appeals, they have two out of six. The Acting-Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the Province is a Protestant, and amongst the superior judges, not less than six are non-Catholics. Only the other day, the joint recordership of this city was given, to a Protestant and a French Canadian. Go where you will, to the City Hall, or to any of the public departments, provincial or municipal, and you will find that the fat billets have in a large measure fallen to the men, who do not profess the creed of the majority. Then in matters of education, where under the sun is a minority, so well treated as in this Province? No one ever dreams of interfering with their rights or privileges. Yet the world knows, the treatment that has been meted out to the Catholic minority, in other provinces, in the recent past. Evidently those who predict for the Protestant minority in Ireland, harsh treatment from their Catholic brethren, must see elsewhere than to the Province of Quebec, for a precedent upon which to base their prophecies. Just as in the recent Irish elections the minority has had its feelings respected in the question of chairmanships, as pointed out by the correspondent, so in this Province, for years and years, Protestants have been elected to Parliament, in constituencies where the Catholic majority is overwhelming. It is very much to be regretted, that these things are not more widely known, and that for the purpose of defeating the just aspirations of a people, statements should be made, that are utterly, at variance with the truth.

### NATIONAL SOCIETIES.

An account of the insolvency of the society, known as the United Friends in the neighboring Republic, is well worthy the perusal of all those interested in fraternal insurance associations. It is the old story, and an oft repeated one. Bad management has brought great loss and sad disappointment to a number of persons, who for years have been paying in premiums, out of their hard earnings. It behooves all members of mutual benefit organizations, to follow closely the affairs of the society, with which they are connected. These organizations are calculated to do great good, and they have had splendid results, in many quarters, and more especially in Canada. Honest and capable men have been in nearly every instance, in charge of our mutual benefit societies, but, because things have gone on so well in the past, that is no reason for relaxing vigilance. Every member should read the reports of the association to which he belongs, and make it a point to attend as many meetings of the branch, with which he is connected, as possible. In this connection, it is

pleasing, to be able to refer to the proceedings of the late meeting, of all the city branches of the C. M. B. A., of Canada, held in St. Patrick's Hall, on last Sunday evening. The Grand President Mr. Michael Hackett was present, and delivered a very appropriate address. On the platform were the Rev. Fathers Martin Callaghan and Strubbe, Mr. Justice Curran, many prominent gentlemen interested in the association. The feature of the evening was an address by Rev. Father Auclair, P.P., of St. Jean Baptiste Parish, on the constitution and general features of the C. M. B. A. This pronouncement was, perhaps, the most important yet made in that connection. Father Auclair, as is well known, is not only a good priest, eloquent and zealous, but enjoys, deservedly, the reputation of being a keen man of business. He stated, that he had not joined the association hurriedly, but after mature consideration. Amongst the French Canadian clergy, he stated he was the first priest to become a member. For that reason, he had been mistaken in many instances, for an Irish clergyman, and was not infrequently styled Father O'Clair. This remark was enthusiastically greeted. Speaking of the business aspect of the association he said that he considered the society safe and based upon such principles as to insure its durability. He gave statistics showing, how often societies, that provided a great deal for a little money, had come to grief, and urged all those, who wished to make a secure investment for their families to become members of the C. M. B. A., which affords guarantees of being able to meet its engagements. Such testimony is of the highest value, more especially, as the Rev. Father expressed this hope, that soon every clergyman in the Province of Quebec, would follow his example and become not only a member, but an advocate of the C. M. B. A.

At the same time members should be assiduous in their attendance and strive to increase membership. Another thing that should not be overlooked, is the mortuary tables. Medical examiners, whose reports allow persons of weak constitutions to become members, thus throwing burdens upon the association, within a short period of their admission, should be held to strict account, and removed from their important functions. The monthly journal of the association, occasionally shows, that sufficient care is not exercised in every instance by medical examiners. This ought not to be tolerated. The C. M. B. A. is to be congratulated upon the great success of its business, upon its rapidly growing reserve, now amounting to \$80,000, and upon the efficiency of its management; but the rank and file of its members must not forget, that eternal vigilance is the safeguard for the future, in their association, as well as in all other fraternal organizations.

### THE QUESTION OF MIXED MARRIAGES.

A Hebrew, who describes himself as "in love with a Catholic girl," wrote to the New York Sun that his parents objected to his marrying the young woman, and he asks our contemporary what he ought to do about it. The editor wisely replies that unless this Jew is prepared to become a Catholic, he had better give up the thought because "radical and irreconcilable differences of religion are sure to destroy the harmony of married life." A few days later a young woman (who signs herself "Violet," and who is evidently not the one referred to in the previous letter) informed the same journal that for two years a young Hebrew has been dancing attendance upon her; that she never thought of asking him to change his religion for her, but that he lately insisted that she should abandon her religion after their marriage. "This I could never do," writes the naive damsel, "as I was brought up a strict Catholic." The Sun man congratulates her on making this discovery before it is too late. "One or the other would have to yield in the matter, or wretchedness would surely result," adds the scribe. "Both Christians and Jews are right in opposing intermarriages between them when on either side there is any strength of religious conviction."

The advice is excellent, but we are moved to say that "Violet" was not as strictly bred-in the faith as she thinks. If she were, she would never have thought of marriage with a non-Catholic, much less a Jew; and, in any case she would not have made an editor man—even the editor of the Sun—her confidant and father-confessor.—The Ave Maria.

Blessed is the man, who has the gift of making friends, for it is one of God's best gifts. It involves many things, but above all is the power of going out of one's self and seeing and appreciating whatever is noble and loving in another man.

# THE CONNAUGHT RANGER'S CORNER.

The usual weekly class instruction of the Gaelic Society was held in their rooms on Saturday evening, and judging by the attendance it is evident that a majority of the members do not know that the meeting nights are changed. President Lavelle went through the regular routine of instruction. The attendance, however, was anything but satisfactory, probably the hot weather has something to do with it. It is absolutely necessary that the Hibernian Knights should attend the classes while a chance remains, to learn the grand old language as I am credibly informed the Captain will drill the boys on Boston Common, in June, 1900, in their native language, that will certainly be one point in their favor towards winning the flags.

St. Mary's Court, No. 164, C.O.F., held a largely attended meeting in St. Mary's Hall, on last Thursday evening, Chief Ranger Dunn presiding. A large amount of important business was transacted. A committee was appointed to take charge of the annual excursion to Cornwall on Dominion Day, and is composed of some thirty members. The committee has elected the following officers:—  
Mr. Jas. Morley, chairman; Mr. Alex. Bissett, secretary; and Mr. J. O'Rourke, treasurer. It is the intention of the committee to make the occasion a field day and reunion of the Catholic Foresters of the Ottawa Valley, and with this object in view, a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Morley and O'Rourke were appointed to visit Ottawa and the neighboring cities, and make arrangements with the different organizations to cooperate with them in carrying out this idea.

One of "The Fighting Race," by Mr. John Dodd, written specially for the "True Witness" will be read with interest by the Irish people of Canada. Johnny is a charter member of the Order of Hibernians of this city, and poet laureate of the organization. This contribution brings me back to that bright September evening some seven years ago, when I quietly displayed my "ribbons" and slipped the shilling in his hand. There is one thing I can conscientiously say, I am proud of such a recruit, and am only sorry there are not a few hundred such Dodds in Canada. His next contribution will be awaited with interest.

The semi-annual meeting of the Irish Catholic Benefit Society for the reception of reports, and election of officers for ensuing term, took place on Wednesday evening in St. Ann's Hall, corner of Young and Ottawa streets, the President Ald. Thomas Kinsella presiding. It was the largest meeting the Society has had for years, and keen interest was manifested in the selection of office bearers. The various reports both financial and otherwise, were read and adopted.

The Irish Catholic Benefit Society is one of the oldest in Canada. Alderman Kinsella intends making an effort to bring many recruits beneath its standard during the coming summer. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:—

President, Ald. Kinsella; 1st Vice-President, Mr. Daniel O'Neill; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. Wm. Grace, Secretary, Mr. Joseph McCann; Treasurer, Mr. James McVey; Collecting Treasurer, Mr. John Davis; Assistant Treasurer, Mr. Wm. Inskip; Chief Marshal, Mr. Jno. Dwyer; Asst. Marshals, Messrs. Wm. Bourke and Nicholas Roach; Auditors, Messrs. John Power Patrick Corbett and Thomas Carroll.

At the monthly drill of the Hibernian Knights held on Sunday afternoon, it was evident from the dusty condition of the "barracks" that the "orderly sergeant" who is also "inspector of the forces" has been out of town. Despite the dust and the strains of a brass band in the upper apartments the boys put in a few hours hard drill. New and intricate movements have been introduced by Captain Keane, and some of the boys informed me that they were imported from another continent. This is a wrong idea, gentlemen! They are the product of home manufacture originated in a Limerick brain.

Acting on the suggestion given by the "True Witness" some few weeks ago, the North End Division has secured new quarters. They will meet in future in the school of the Christian Brothers, corner Marianne and Sanguinet Streets, or until such time as a new hall shall be erected. Another sound and solid reason why we should have the national edifice.

Division No. 4, A.O.E.H. held its semi-monthly meeting in St. Mary's C. Y. M. Society's Hall, on Monday evening, and in point of attendance and interest manifested, it was the most important held for some time.

President, H. T. Kearns, who is an old supporter of the "True Witness" and Provincial Treasurer of the organization presided. His project to build up this Division, as reported some weeks ago in these columns, has been very successful, and in consequence twelve candidates were initiated and the applications of ten others received.

The Division will hold its annual picnic and games on Labor Day, provided permission is granted from the County Board of Directors and that is almost a foregone conclusion. As the county officers wish to encourage the social intercourse of the members. A delegation from the Hibernian Knights consisting of privates Heaver, O'Brien and Ward, were present, in connection with the annual entertainment, and to which brother O'Brien made allusion in a spirited manner, at the close of which, the Division resolved unanimously to give the "warriors" all the assistance possible to make their entertainment a success.

The funeral of the late Jas. Spellessy, a respected member of Division No. 1, A.O.E.H., was held on last Saturday morning, from his late residence on Seigneurs street, and was very largely attended, the pall-bearers were four members of the Division of which he was an old member, having joined shortly after its organization. Amongst those present were: Mr. Hugh McMorrow, President Div. No. 1; Mr. Patrick Scullion, Treasurer, Division No. 1; Mr. John O'Neill, Mr. John Ryan, and a large delegation from sister divisions. The interment was in the family burying plot in Cote des Neiges Cemetery.

The event of the season will take place on the 19th inst., when the Hibernian Knights will hold their third annual concert and ball, in the Armory of the Victoria Rifles. It will without doubt be an interesting event, and many of the leading Irish Canadians have signified their intention of being present, amongst them the Hon. John Costigan, ex-Mayor Wilson Smith, Sir William Kingston, and several others. The proceeds will be exclusively donated to the equipment fund of the twenty new recruits who are awaiting their accoutrements. The "fighting race" has now an opportunity of appreciating the worth of the only Irish military company in Canada, and it is therefore to be hoped that a bumper house will greet them on the 19th. The committee are leaving no stone unturned, to make the affair a success. The ablest local talent available has been secured, and the dancing programme is under the supervision of Mr. H. T. Kearns, who will be floor manager on the occasion.

The worse specimen of an Irishman is he who worms his way into a society and if he cannot rule it, and use it to his own personal interest, will try to ruin and disrespect it. Happily the Hibernian organization in this city there are very few such specimens, but nevertheless it is well to caution the members, and have them on guard against such creatures.

Mr. John Logue, financial secretary of the Gaelic Society, has joined the Benedicts. His bride is the young and beautiful daughter of Lawrence A. Smith. The marriage ceremony took place at St. Gabriel's Church on Monday morning, and the pastor Rev. W. O'Meara, officiated. A large circle of acquaintances were present on the occasion to bid the happy couple success. On Sunday evening Mr. Logue was agreeably surprised on being presented with an illuminated address, and a well filled purse of gold, the presentation was made by Mr. H. McMorrow, in the presence of a large circle of society friends and comrades. After the presentation, songs both patriotic and sentimental were sung, and music furnished by the Irish pipes. Amongst those present were: Messrs. D. Conley, J. White, A. D. Gillis, P. Logue, T. Finerty, J. Ryan, R. Brady, J. Lee, H. Cregg, C. O'Brien and several others.

I was never a temperance advocate nor did I ever belong to any blue ribbon temperance society, but I thoroughly detest the unfortunate member of an organization who makes the corridors and bar-rooms of a hotel his battle ground. When personal differences and little petty bickerings arise in club rooms, they should be settled there and nowhere else, and the member who ventilates his little prejudices at the bar of a grog shop, is no acquisition to a society.

Division No. 1, A. O. E. H., held its semi-monthly meeting on Wednesday evening, a large attendance of members being present. Several candidates were elected to membership and two initiated into the mysteries of

Hibernianism. Several communications were read, and general matters of interest to the Order discussed. The picnic committee reported progress.

## CONNAUGHT RANGER.

### LOYOLA COLLEGE.

The Class Specimen given in Karn Hall, on Monday evening, by First Grammar Class of Loyola College, was very creditable to the boys and to the College itself.

In his introductory remarks Brady told the audience what they might expect in the Class Specimen. Parents were curious to know how their sons spent the long school hours. By this Class Specimen the boys of First Grammar meant to satisfy this legitimate curiosity.

Sullivan in a short account of Catiline and his conspiracy, and Cummings in his remarks on "Cicero as he appears to a First Grammarian," did themselves much credit. In general the boys deserve great praise not merely for their polished style and diction, but quite as much for their neat articulation and manly bearing.

Tansley, Downes, Hart, McKenna, McIlhonne, Lortie, and Murphy took a prominent part in reading and explaining Cicero's speeches. Though only half an hour was given them for their work, they gave their audience a very fair idea of the great orator's style, and of the peculiarities of Latin as distinguished from English idiom.

An interesting item on the programme was "Latin Quantity and Scansion," by Donovan. His replies to questions showed how thorough a grasp he had of the texture of Latin verse, and how he had detected the living beauties embedded in the dead lines of the great Latin poet.

Downes went to the blackboard and in an algebraical problem showed great skill, not only at figuring, but also in rapid and neat penmanship. Monk and Cummings gave French translations with a purity of idiom and accent that we don't expect from boys trained in English colleges.

The Greek tournament was the next event. Monk opened it by a brief account of what they had seen in Greek and how they had seen it. In the tournament very severe tests were applied to prove the accuracy and extent of the boys' attainments in Greek—and they certainly stood these tests to their credit. The contest was a close one and the victors were decked with the college colors.

Whitton and Meagher, and again Chevalier and Whitton played piano duets very creditably. Master Fred. Drumm sang his first song so well that he was called back to give an old favorite, "The Old, Old Clock." There was a good reading in English by McIlhonne, and another by McRae.

The rector complimented the boys on the excellence of their work, and, if we judge by their loud and prolonged applause, his compliments met the approval of every one present. The college had been founded to meet a much felt want in Montreal—and the people had responded to the efforts of the Fathers. The work done to-night was an earnest of future success. Before the large audience broke up they sang "God Save the Queen." The success of the Class Specimens as well as the proficiency of the boys are due to the devoted efforts of Father Cotter, S.J., who has shown himself anew in this exhibition to be a perfect master of the classics and a musician of great taste. This, both the boys and their parents recognize and appreciate.

#### GOOD WORK WELL DONE.

It is hardly necessary now to state how Luxfer Prisms give daylight. The Luxfer Company in addition to their prism work put ornamental glass together by the electric process, so that it keeps weathertight. By improved methods the company is now able to make this kind of work for prices competing with lead work, and as the material is much better, the demand is increasing. Write the Luxfer Prism Co., 1838 Notre Dame Street, for their book or call them by telephone.

#### FIRST CAPITAL PRIZE.

At the Drawing of May 3rd, of The Society of Arts of Canada, 1666 and 1668 Notre Dame Street, the first capital prize was drawn by Mr. Arthur Malhot, clerk, 471 Charlevoix street, Point St. Charles.

We have now in our Special Ware-rooms 12 of the latest Steinway Upright and Horizontal Grand Pianos. Old Pianos, any make, taken in exchange. Easy terms arranged on the balance. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine Street.

Many a man gets a reputation for amiability because his will is as limp as a wet rag.

# NOTE AND COMMENT.

In the columns of the "Connaught Telegraph," the well-known correspondent, Standish O'Grady, has a lengthy and very peculiar article—or letter—on the subject of Ireland's political enchantment. We can thoroughly understand his reference to the "Brass Band," in 1853; to the abortive attempt in 1882 to establish a standing committee to take charge, of the question of State compensation for State interference, and to the "Six Week's Agitation," of 1896-'97, and his deduction therefrom that politically the Irish people seem to have been, and to still be spell-bound. We fully grasp the significance of his statement that in 1853 Ireland was sold but not bought. That is to say that traitors to the national cause sold the country at their own price, but the country received no compensation for the surrender and loss of her rights.

All this is most interesting, and of considerable historical value; but what the patriotic and learned writer fails to do is indicate the cause of this so-called "enchantment"; nor does he point out any means whereby the "spell" is to be broken. For practical political purposes what we want to know, concerning Ireland, is not so much what has been done in 1853, 1882, or 1897, as to be instructed in the courses of these political failures and misfortunes, in order to avoid the same errors in the future, or to counter-act the evil effects of the past. Is this "spell," which produces a certain national paralysis due to the political doings of the Irish, or to the incantations of their opponents? What means are to be used in order to exercise the spirit which has so fatally cast the web of its death dealing enchantment over the land?

Take the concluding paragraph of that letter; the writer says:—

"I take a third example, derived from a time near us, indeed, yet sufficiently remote, I think, to be outside the sphere of the hypnotic influence of our day. The first financial Reform agitation began early in December, 1896, and collapsed in the end of February, 1897. It was what I called the Six Week's Agitation. That agitation had not lasted a fortnight when it was apparent to any one who had the least understanding of politics that it was even then an advance to sure victory. I shall not insult the intelligence of my readers by proofs of what was so patent. We had virtually captured one whole wing of the

enemy, the left, and had made a deep impression upon the right evidenced by the surrender of Sir Edward Clarke and his following. All manner of British aids and allies were hurrying to join us. All that was brave and good and just and right-minded in England was on our side, while our enormous political power was observed greedily by the politicians. We were winning hands down and all along the line. A convention of the delegates of all Ireland seemed prepared for, and the consequent establishment for Irish purposes of an Irish control over the Imperial Parliament. And then? You have heard of that—I hope mythical—Irish militia regiment which, then advancing upon the enemy, suddenly broke rank, officers and men, to pursue a hare or hares. That was what then happened. Our combined host having such a cause—a cause worth the National Debt, worth the assets of this Empire; a cause worth to us all the gold and jewels of the earth—broke rank, the leaders and the led, to chase hares, and have been chasing them ever since, and are chasing them today. But the enemy has not been chasing hares. We thought it was all a sham fight and meant nothing, but with the enemy it was earnest. While we chase hares, does he not mow us down at the rate of half a million a decade.

"Heavy as lead, cold as death, the great enchantment obsesses the soul of our land. Ireland lies in trance under the obsession, and while she sleeps and dreams her life-blood in torrents pours down the throats of the great Imperial Vampire whose wings, wide-swinging, from Manchuria to Vancouver's Island, deepen while they prolong her fatal trance. If any one is still inclined to deny what I set out by asserting—that the political understanding of this people is spell-bound and enchanted—let him consider steadily the facts of the Six Week's Agitation."

Especially in the last paragraph there is a good deal of declamation; the writer of the letter becomes figurative in his language, and not at all mild; but we still fail to understand the drift of his lengthy contribution. If Ireland's cause is at a standstill on account of some "spell" then let us know who is the enchanter, what kind of wand does he hold; possibly we may then be in a position to break the enchantment by exposing the former and smashing the latter in pieces.

## ABOUT THE MOUNT ROYAL ELEVATOR.

While we do not think it necessary to enter into a discussion of the details that are so numerous in the present dispute between the Incline Railway Company and the City of Montreal, we, nevertheless, feel that the occasion affords a timely opportunity of expressing a few opinions concerning the matter. We do not see how Mr. F. B. McNamee, the Vice-President of the Company, and one of its most active and interested promoters, could have displayed a better spirit than in taking the course that his wisdom and foresight suggested—that of offering to submit all existing difficulties to an arbitration. Nor do we know of any manner in which the Mount Royal Elevator—as it is often called—could be improved, or the public accorded better service, by any change in the direction and management of same. It is generally the rule, in our day, that the person who originates any useful scheme—especially a public one—is eventually made to feel that his absence would be much appreciated by some great corporation, or rather influential body that seeks to reap the fruits of his labors. If his undertaking is a failure, every one is prepared to inform him that it was, in their mind, a foregone conclusion; if, on the other hand, he meets with marked success,

there are immediately to the fore those who think that they could do much better, and that it would be well if the one who acted the part of pioneer should surrender all his rights and privileges for their special benefit.

We do not think that on this continent there is a system of public conveyance more satisfactorily run than has been, and still is, the Incline Elevator leading from the summit of Mount Royal. The care taken to avoid and above all to foresee, and consequently prevent, the possibility of any accident, is such that, while thousands have travelled up and down yearly in those cars, we have yet to record the first error committed, or the first accident taking place.

This is all highly satisfactory to the public; and if there is eventually any profit to be made from the enterprise, surely none deserve it more than the members of the Company, and the leading promoters, whose exertions, perseverance, and carefulness have made it possible for the public to enjoy at a nominal cost and in a delightful manner the attractions and beauties of our matchless Mountain Park.

## CREED REPRESENTATION

(From the Toronto Globe.)

The Rev. W. J. Clark of London, in the course of a sermon, the general tone of which is friendly to Roman Catholics, says:—

"I think Roman Catholics are wrong (although I see that the Globe does not condemn the stand they are taking) to ask for representation in Dominion and Provincial Cabinets as Catholics. I do not want to be represented by a man because he is a Presbyterian, or because he belongs to any particular religious body. I want to be represented by men of integrity, whatever church they may belong to. In this, I think, Roman

Mr. Clark is not quite accurate in speaking of Catholics as asking for representation in Provincial and Federal Cabinets. The promoters of the convention as we understand it, are not asking for representation or for privileges of any kind, but are simply dealing with the condition that exists and has existed for many years namely, that one member of the Ontario Government and several members of the Dominion Cabinet are Catholics. We have already conceded that under an ideal system the religious denomination of Ministers would be wholly disregarded, but as a matter of fact it is not and never has been, and we have never heard any politician seriously propose that the

arrangement should be discontinued. Even at the time the Conservatives were carrying on the Ontario campaign on sectarian lines they did not make such a proposal. It was always well understood that if Mr. Meredith got into office, Mr. Clancy should be in his Cabinet, and if Mr. Whitney had succeeded at the last general elections one of his portfolios would have gone to Mr. Foy, although Mr. Foy was then entering public life for the first time. We must say that we would have seen nothing objectionable or dangerous in such an appointment, although we admit that the theory of creed representation is not strictly defensible, and that it would be highly inconvenient, if not impossible, to carry it to its logical conclusion, and insist upon an Anglican Minister, a Presbyterian Minister, a Methodist Minister, etc.

But as a matter of fact there is a line of cleavage between Catholics and Protestants which does not exist between Protestants of various denominations, and we think Mr. Clarke will see upon reflection that most of his brother Protestants are influenced by that line. He is no doubt right in saying that he does not care whether the Cabinet is composed of Presbyterians, Anglicans or other Protestants, but how would the majority of Protestants like a Cabinet composed wholly of Roman Catholics? On the theory of total disregard of creed in politics such a Cabinet, if composed of able men, would be unobjectionable. As a matter of fact it would be a political impossibility. Suppose again, the conditions were reversed, Catholics being five-sixths of the population and Protestants one-sixth, would we be perfectly satisfied if the Cabinet were wholly Catholic, or would we not take kindly to the idea of a Protestant representative? To disregard in politics the line between Protestants and Catholics would be a good thing, but few of us do it. No Catholic ever becomes a candidate in an election in this Province without his religion being in evidence. We do not mean that it is fatal to his chances, but it is freely discussed and is present to the minds of most Protestant electors, whether they succumb to prejudice or conquer it, or pride themselves on thrusting it aside. The proposed convention, as we judge from the explanations that have been published, is not conceived in any spirit of hostility to or jealousy or suspicion of Protestants, or in any desire to increase the political power of Catholics. The persons interested are simply exercising their undoubted right to meet and discuss political questions, and the approval or disapproval of the Globe has nothing to do with the matter.

Such is the destiny of great men, that their superior genius always exposes them to be the butt of the envenomed darts of calumny and envy.

## SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION!

We offer the very finest assortment of Canned Poultry, Canned Meats, Soups and Table Delicacies, the very finest packs in the world.

166 Cases Messrs Richardson & Robbins.

## BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON and SUPPER DELICACIES.

Camping Stores of Every Description.

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|---|-------|--------|
| R. & R. Boned Chicken, in 1 lb. taper cans              | ..... | \$0 55 |
| R. & R. Boned Turkey, in 1 lb. taper cans               | ..... | 0 55   |
| R. & R. Boned Chicken, in 1 lb. taper cans              | ..... | 0 30   |
| R. & R. Boned Turkey, in 1/2 lb. taper cans             | ..... | 0 30   |
| R. & R. Lunch Ham, in 1 lb. taper cans                  | ..... | 0 40   |
| R. & R. Lunch Ox Tongue, in 1 lb. taper cans            | ..... | 0 40   |
| R. & R. Whole Rolled Ox Tongue in 2 lb. cans            | ..... | 1 00   |
| R. & R. Curried Fowl, in 1 lb. taper cans               | ..... | 0 40   |
| Per lb.   |       |        |
| R. & R. Whole Boneless Cooked Ham, in tins of all sizes | ..... | \$0 45 |
| R. & R. Whole Boned Chicken in Jelly, in tins           | ..... | 0 60   |

### Richardson & Robbins' Canned Soups.

- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| R. & R. Chicken Soup, in 3 lb. cans,         | 30 cents each. |
| R. & R. Tomato Soup, in 3 lb. cans,          | 30 cents each. |
| R. & R. Mulligatawny Soup, in 3 lb. cans,    | 30 cents each. |
| \$3.25 per dozen cans, straight or assorted. |                |

### Richardson & Robbins' Potted Meats.

- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Potted Ham, Potted Ham and Chicken, Potted Ham and Turkey, Assorted Potted Meats, all in 1/2 lb. cans, | 35 cents each. |
| Potted Ham, Potted Tongue, Potted Chicken, Potted Turkey, all in 1/2 lb. tins,                         | 20 cents each. |

### Richardson & Robbins' Plum Puddings, In Cans.

- |             |       |           |
|-------------|-------|-----------|
| 1 lb. Cans  | ..... | 40 cents. |
| 2 lb. Cans  | ..... | 65 cents. |
| 3 lb. Cans  | ..... | \$1.00    |
| 4 lb. Cans  | ..... | \$1.35    |
| Individuals | ..... | 20 cents. |

### R. & R. Plum Pudding Sauces.

- |            |       |           |
|------------|-------|-----------|
| No. 1 Cans | ..... | 20 cents. |
| No. 2 Cans | ..... | 30 cents. |

FRASER, VIGER & CO., 207, 209 and 311 St. James St.

# NEWFOUNDLAND LETTER.

The Bell Island mines are already proving a great attraction to workmen. It is expected that 600 men will be engaged during the coming summer. The mines are inexhaustible and contain a very valuable kind of iron.

The ice still hangs around the coast, and the frequent visitor, the iceberg is also with us. An enormous berg occupied the position of sentinel at the entrance of the harbor a few days ago. It was a beautiful sight to behold as the rays of old Sol shone out, and presented an unique spectacle on that lofty and towering beauty of the Arctic regions.

The following extract from Mr. A. Harvey's letter to his son Mr. Jno. Harvey, on the late yacht race at Bermuda, as the Columba, purchased from Rev. P. O'Brien, took a prominent part:—

"The great race came off. The course was once to leeward and twice to windward. Owing to shortage of racing canvas it was not expected that the Columba would have much chance of a prize. The wind was light at first, giving the other boats of the fleet the advantage of boats. The wind freshened, and on the second turn to windward it blew half a gale. The advantage of the Columba's design was now brought out. The harder it blew the better she sailed, picking up the fleet one after the other; but it came too late for her to take more than second place, just at the winning point, and with it the Madras Cup. Experts say that with a little more attention to her 30 sheet she would easily have taken first place. There is no doubt but that the Columba is the best sea boat in this part of the world. She will drown any boat or cutter here, American or Bermudian. The race was an exceedingly exciting one. Beyond all doubt the patent is the correct shape, especially for hard-weather boats.

This speaks volumes for the skill of our worthy assistant priest at St. Patrick's Church, Riverhead, who designed the plan of this little craft and built it himself during his leisure moments. Evidently this 'Newfoundland of ours' possesses men of rare genius, for on every occasion when competition takes place the sons and daughters of dear old Terra Nova are found in the front rank.

April 26th, His Excellency the Governor, with Capt. Timmins, A.D.C.; Hon. A. B. Morine, Minister of Marine and Fisheries; E. C. Watson, Esq., Deputy Minister; and R. White, Esq., Inspector of Lighthouses, visited Fort Amherst and inspected the lighthouse and fog-signal there. Keeper Sheppard said that it was the first official visit by a Governor within his memory, though Governor Blake was once there sketching. Sir Henry McCallum, as a noted gunnery expert, gave Inspector White valuable information as to possible improvements in the fog-signal, a gun-cotton carriage having recently been used in place of the old-fashioned cannon with gun powder, at a saving of two-thirds of the cost. The party, which had embarked in the launch "Nellie," steamed round the beautiful iceberg outside the Narrows, and it is needless to say the Vice-Royal foiks fully enjoyed the splendid picture. The lighthouse which was decorated with flags, was found in excellent order, and the Governor was much pleased with its appearance. Old Skipper King, the patriarch of the Southside, was at the landing to meet His Excellency.

The S.S. "Fiona" was at Placentia lately, and we learned that for several nights past she was cruising off Cape Chapeau Rouge, searching for the number of local and foreign vessels that were in St. Pierre. There are now 14 American schooners in Placentia Roads, while in Little Placentia there are others, but none of the bankers received bait. At Marquise only, was there a sign of herring, but not even enough to bait one ship. A careful watch is being kept by the "Fiona" and all vessels are liable to searching within the three mile limit. The "Fiona" has been doing some excellent work on the west coast, and Insp. O'Reilly will allow no one to violate the law. Monday the schooner "Jane," W. Pope, of Stone Cove, which had been in St. Pierre all night entered Belloram, and, not being able to procure a clearance from that port was seized and the owner fined. The new schooner "Grayling," just launched for Kearley Bros., of Belloram, and put off the stocks by John Cluett, went over to St. Pierre, and returned with a new outfit complete, cable fittings and sails, thereby taking the labor out of the people of the colony. She was captured by Insp. O'Reilly, and made pay \$137 of duty on articles.

The old-time celebrations at a mar-

riage festival, peculiar to Newfoundland, is still in vogue as the following account will show:—

The event which took place at Bay de Verde a few weeks ago, is one, the like of which has not occurred here for some time past. It was the reception and welcome given Mr. M. J. O'Neill and his fair young bride, who were united in Hymen's bonds at the R. C. Cathedral, Harbor Grace, by Rev. J. Lynch, brother of the bride and who arrived here on Thursday afternoon. The entire populace of Bay de Verde turned out en masse, to prove their appreciation of the esteem in which our promising and popular young townsman is held. The harbor was magnificently decorated with bunting, which floated gaily to the breeze. "Old Sol," previously obscured, shone out in all his splendor at their arrival, as if to enhance the happiness of the newly married pair. All through the town and more especially at the residence of the father of the groom, whose premises presented an attractive appearance, volleys of musketry and clamorous cheers welcomed the happy couple to their future home. The most enjoyable feature of the evening was the wedding supper, which was partaken of by a hundred guests, amongst whom were Rev. J. V. Donnelly, P.P., who delivered a very appropriate speech, which was ably responded to by the groom. After supper the party retired to the drawing-room, where songs and music were the chief sources of enjoyment.

St. John's will soon have the pleasure of seeing the electric cars in operation. The work of laying the tracks will begin at an early date, and the work under the supervision of the Messrs. Reid will be pushed forward to an early completion, and will add greatly to the capital.

Another "onward move" and one that is greatly needed by our people living in the outposts, is the Bay steam service provided for by the Railway contract, and to begin on May 1st, 1899. All arrangements for the service are completed, and the steamers "Kite," "Leopard," "Alert," and "Ramowski" will take up the work on the four Bays next week, while another steamer will be ready in ample time to start on the Labrador route in July next. These steamers will be maintained temporarily, until the completion of the splendid fleet of new steamers which Mr. Reid is having built on the Clyde, when these latter will go into commission, and the people of the country will enjoy the advantages of a coastal service not exceeded on this side of the Atlantic.

Very good indications have been given at the mining claim located at Colliers, C.B. Some who were at first approached and asked to take shares refused point blank, but when things developed and Prof. Holloway's analysis showed nearly 25 per cent. of peacock copper from only surface samples, the scoffers were then anxious to come in. The vein found at that place, has been tried, and a ten-foot hole drilled, which shows an increase of the vein at that depth to five inches from one at the surface. The deeper they go the better and wider becomes the lode.

Agricultural operations are just commencing in the suburbs and near outposts. The merchants are busy supplying the necessary implements.

The T. A. Billiard Dinner held in the reading room lately, was in every respect a most enjoyable and successful affair. The room was handsomely decorated, the society's banners and that of Father Matthew, with the Union Jack, Stars and Stripes, and Irish Harp being conspicuous. Mr. Philip Hanley, chairman, presided with ability and occupying seats of honor were the spiritual director, Rev. P. O'Brien, Rev. Jas. White and President Bates. About 120 persons sat down at the feast and among the guests were several members of the New York Stock Co., and the representatives of the 'Herald' and 'News.' The tables were bountifully supplied with choicest viands by Mr. T. Gale, and when these had been disposed of a varied programme was gone through. Songs were rendered by Rev. James White, and Messrs. McCord, J. Hanley, and D. Jackman, and recitation by Mr. Hagar. The toasts were: "The Queen," response "The National Anthem"; "His Lordship Bishop Howley and clergy," proposed by the chairman, response by Rev. P. O'Brien; "T. A. Society," proposed by W. Geary, response by President O'Neill, and for losers Mr. T. M. White. The noble Sons of the Apostle of Temperance are doing great work not only in St. John's, but all over the Island.

St. Lawrence, a place on the West coast witnessed a sight to-day which was not seen since the drowning of

the poor fellows in the harbor some eight years ago. It was the interment of two corpses which were laid to rest within two hours, both having died about the same hour on the 16th inst. The deceased persons are John Brewer and Margaret Shea, they having lived to the ripe old age of 102 and 83 respectively. Although there is some difficulty in ascertaining the exact age of the former, many are of the opinion and with good foundation that he is not under the age quoted above, if he doesn't exceed it. He is a man that never had much sickness and enjoyed perfect health until about two weeks before he expired, having contracted this universal cold which hastened him to his resting place, leaving a number of relatives to mourn his loss. The latter who expired in her eighty-third year, was a woman who for the past twenty years, has been an invalid afflicted with many diseases, which she bore with patience and resignation to the will of God, until it was thought by the Ruling Hand above she had suffered enough, when He called her to reap the fruit she had sown on this earth, to the grief of a large circle of relatives whom she has left behind. Three deaths have occurred within the short period of three weeks, the other being a woman in prime of life who departed after a lingering illness. She was the wife of Mr. Victor Slaney and a sister of a nun in the Mercy Convent of this place. Death is not likely to stop here, for there are several other persons in their "eightieths" who are now very low and are not expected to recover from their present illness.

April 28th, the little clipper, 'Trusty,' Couch, entered port after a 42 days passage from Barbados, the like of which it has been the lot of but few to experience. Leaving there on the 17th of March, for the first three days splendid weather was met and 625 miles of the way covered. All the fine weather then seemed to vanish, and a succession of hurricanes followed, causing annoyance and disaster. On April 6th, 180 miles from Cape St. Mary's on Bank Quero, she was forced to lie to; a mountainous sea was raging, but all seemed well, until a tremendous combing sea came towering astern, and without the least warning broke on the deck, the jolly boat was smashed to pieces, lee bulwarks swept clean away, stanchions smashed and the cabin companion burst in. Water flooded the cabin several feet deep and all on board felt that they were in the greatest danger of their lives, but nothing daunted they set to work with a will to clear the wreckage. It was then discovered that the ship was leaking; a consultation with the crew resulted in the order to jettison cargo, and how that was successfully accomplished only brave men know. The working of getting into the hold in a raging sea and not knowing if it would be their last glimpse of sky when leaving the deck would make the stoutest quail, but the gallant captain and crew flinched not in this hour of peril. Work at the pumps was continuous and not a moment was lost until the gale subsided, when all were exhausted, but the danger was past. Three weeks ago she was off Cape Pine, and three times rounded the Race but was driven back, and only by good fortune is she now in port. To Captain Couch and his crew all praise is justly due for the excellent manner in which they saved their vessel under most trying circumstances. She is now at H. J. Stabb's premises discharging her molasses cargo.

## AN IRISH KING.

His Eminence Cardinal Morgan, in his interesting sketch of "The Catholic Church in the Philippine Islands," published in the "Australasian Catholic Record," for January, points out an interesting fact which shows how widespread are the Irish race, and how naturally they assume governmental powers. On Yap and St. David's, two of the Caroline Islands, the chief or proprietor is an Irishman, a native of Kerry. His name is Daniel O'Keefe, and he landed at Yap from some passing vessel—probably an American whaler—with no fortune save his stout arm and good sense. He was chosen chief of the dusky islanders. King O'Keefe acquired possession of St. David's by marrying the queen of the Island. He built a small fort and drilled a small army of warriors, who are heart and soul devoted to him. He is now sixty years of age, full of energy and vigor. The chief has in a great measure adopted the native costume, but in other respects he is faithful to the traditions of his race, and he is careful to extend a princely hospitality to the merchants who call at his islands.—Liverpool Catholic Times.

Nearly everyone needs a good spring medicine, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is by all odds the best that money can buy.

## A PRAYER TO MARY.

BY AN IRISH FRIAR.

From the Rosary Magazine.

On poor Erin's purple mountains, In her vales and by her fountains, Hearts will welcome dewy May, Irish hearts whose native gladness Has been dimmed by clouds of sadness, Mother, hear them as they pray.

Mother hold them in thy keeping, Guard them waking, guard them sleeping, To thy tender heart we pray, With thy love that cannot vary, Guard thy children, Mother Mary— Those at home and far away.

Ere the pearly dawn has risen, Till the day-star sinks at even, In the amber evening air, They in all their deep affliction, Blend thy name in benediction; Mother hear thy children's prayer.

Hear the white lips on the calling, Dry the rain of tear-drops falling, Give them smiles to welcome May, Hearts in sorrow need caressing, Give them of thy richest blessing— Those at home and far away.

From the shade of sin withhold them; To thy heart of hearts enfold them, Through life's dreary, toilsome way, Till thou'lt hear, in God's own dwelling,

All thine Irish children telling How they loved thee, Queen of May.

## CANON O'LEARY.

We note that an Orange soiree was recently held at Irvinestown, County Fermanagh. There was nothing strange in that. But it was a bit of a shock to read that one of the fiercest orators on the interesting occasion was named O'Leary. He was the Rev. Canon O'Leary, D.D. Just imagine an Orange O'Leary! Dr. Hyde has told us how the good old Donegal name, MacGaffey, has been transformed into the nondescript but non-committal Mahaffy. Before he took to figuring at Orange soirees, Canon O'Leary, D.D., should have altered the ancient Munster Milesian surname to something like Lawrie—that would seem scotch—or Lairie—which would look classical enough for a D.D.

O, Canon O'Leary, 'Tis mighty contrary, To see one so named amongst Orangemen blue— In distant Fermanagh, How could you, alanna, Sput thus, 'neath a banner of bright Orange hue?

Each Celtic O'Leary In Cork and Tipp'rary Is wearing the green as their sires did of old, But down in Fermanagh, Och, Canon, alanna, You're shaming them all as a bigot enrolled.

Why, even MacGaffey, Now known as Mahaffy, Behaved like a man when compared to you: He altered the old name— Go, play thou the bold game, And change your cognomen as you've changed your hue.

—Dublin Freeman.

## YOU CAN'T GET RESTED

Because That Tired Feeling is not the result of exertion. It is due to the unhealthy condition of your blood. This vital fluid should give nourishment to every organ, nerve and muscle. But it cannot do this unless it is rich and pure. That is what you want to cure That Tired Feeling—pure, rich blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla will help you "get rested." It will give you pure, rich blood, give you vigor and vitality and brace you up so that you may feel well all through the coming summer. If you have never tried Hood's Sarsaparilla do so now, and see how it energizes and vitalizes your whole system.

## LATEST IDEAS PATENTED.

Communications from Messrs. Marjot & Marion, solicitors of patents and experts, New York Life Building, Montreal.

A sewing machine using two needles at once was patented Feb. 1st, by John Kerr, of Dayton, Ky.

A combination of pipe, cigar or cigarette holder is the invention of A. Seidenspinner, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The stem of the pipe, when removed, being adapted for holding either a cigar or cigarette.

An improved shoe scraper, which is divided in the centre. A circular brush revolves on a pivot set in the



Thrifty people look for low cost and high value when buying Soap. Surprise is hard, solid, pure Soap. That gives the highest value in Soap.

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division, so that the act of scraping the shoe sole also cleans the sides of the shoe. Patented by Fred. Trumble, Hoople, N. D. A combined cigar clipper and lighter, which has the charm of novelty, was patented by Joseph LeDuc, of Northampton, Mass. The act of clipping the cigar causes an automaton figure to grasp and present the smoker with a lighted match.

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## Random Notes For Busy Households.

### THE WAY TO GOSSIP TOWN.

Have you ever heard of Gossip Town, On the shore of Falsehood Bay, Where old Dame Rumor, with rustling gown, Is going the livelong day? It isn't far to Gossip Town, For people who want to go. The "Idleness" train will take you down, In just an hour or so.

The "Thoughtless Road" is a popular route And most folks start that way; But it's steep down grade; if you don't look out, You'll land in "Falsehood Bay." You glide through the valley of "Vicious Talk," And into the tunnel of "Hate," Then, crossing the "Add-To Bridge," you walk, Right into the city gate.

The principal street is called "They Say," And "I've Heard" is the public well, And the breezes that blow from "Falsehood Bay," Are laden with "Don't You Tell," In the midst of the Town is "Telltale Park," You're never quite safe while there, For its owner is "Madam Suspicious Remark," Who lives on the street "Don't Care."

Just back of the Park is "Slanderer's Row," 'Twas there that "Good Name" died, Pierced by a shaft from "Jealousy's" bow, In the hands of "Envious Prides" From "Gossip Town," Peace long since fled. But "Trouble" and Grief" and "Woe" And "Sorrow" and "Care," you'll meet instead, If ever you chance to go.

A religious education says the Rev. Dr. Nash, in his hints to the catechist, makes the young child familiar with the truths of Christianity, inspires him with a love of virtue, fills his heart with the fear and love of God, thus sanctifying and ennobling his soul, and giving him here below a foretaste of the supernatural communion with God which awaits him in the time to come.

Much has been said in one place or another regarding the care of the teeth. An authority on this matter writing in the Washington Star, says: The condition of the teeth has much to do with the general health. The improvement following the placing of the teeth in a healthy condition is often surprising. One cause of so-called bad breath is due to tartar on the teeth, they being otherwise sound and good. Tartar is in many mouths the only enemy to contend with. It accumulates at the neck of the teeth, irritates the gums, causing them to become inflamed so that they bleed easily. This should be taken as a warning, and if a dentist is called upon in time will prevent much injury. If not done the accumulation continues, and in time the teeth become loose and are lost.

A tooth that is decayed contains a cavity in which food collects and is decomposed. The decomposed food is dislodged and carried into the stomach, where it may cause much trouble. Of course, the trouble is increased by the number of teeth involved. A person with poor teeth cannot eat with satisfaction; he is in a nervous condition, his food imperfectly masticated and insalivated, hence goes into the stomach unprepared for digestion thereby causing indigestion. In such a case the services of a dentist are necessary.

The teeth and mouth being in a healthy condition, they can be kept so by proper attention and use. The thorough mastication of the food gives the teeth and surrounding parts exercise, which is essential to their health. The teeth should be brushed twice a day, a tooth powder being used daily or at least three times a week.

When the teeth are stained a good brushing with pumice stone will have a good effect.

The proper way to brush the teeth is from the necks toward the grinding surfaces. This allows the bristles of the brush to pass between the teeth. The grinding surfaces should also be brushed in all directions, back and forth and sideways. If the teeth are brushed but once a day, do it the last thing before retiring. It is better to brush the teeth both morning and evening.

Do not get into the habit of picking the teeth. Rinsing the mouth after each meal is usually sufficient. Never use wood toothpicks, especially such

as are furnished free. Wood toothpicks have very fine splinters on the surfaces, which become imbedded in the gums and cause trouble; then they are likely to break off between the teeth and require the services of a dentist to remove them. Dental floss is the only thing for the purpose. Poorly constructed toothbrushes should be avoided, as the bristles may become dislodged and forced into the gums or throat.

The curling tongs, it appears, are doomed—for which much thanks. At last the reaction has come, and straight-haired women, who never submitted to the process of having their hair undulated to increase their charms, will find themselves once more in the fashion. The rebellion against the crimping which has been popular for several years will probably be enduring. Wigs have suddenly grown fashionable, as the result of the excessive use of the crimping iron on women's heads in recent years. The fashion of having the hair crimped from the roots right down to the ends made its appearance first about ten years ago, and immediately became popular. It was becoming to most women, and for once women who possessed beautifully waving and curly hair were equalled by artificial devices. Once a woman had submitted herself to the process, and then looked into the glass, she was a victim of the habit.

As the residents of large cities cannot grow their own vegetables, except in a small way, there are a few hints worth their consideration when selecting fresh vegetables, remarks a writer in the Detroit News-Tribune. Remember that the sweetness, crispness, and fresh flavor are fleeting; therefore, when buying, choose the freshest on the market. Those which have not been gathered more than 24 hours at the most. Choose medium-sized as a rule rather than the overgrown.

If green vegetables become wilted, sprinkle with cold water. Do not soak them in salt water, as this hardens them.

Crisp, fresh watercress is always delicious and should be eaten as often as possible at this season on account of its anti-scorbutic properties. Many prefer the wild cress which can be grown with very little trouble in any part of the country where there are springs of fresh running water.

While we have such a bountiful supply of early green vegetables there are many who are ignorant of their value and seldom eat them, saying, "they do not like them." This is doubtless because they do not know how to cook them properly. The cheapness of canned goods, which require little cooking, has much to do with this ignorance of the proper method of cooking fresh vegetables. Our skillful farmer and agriculturist has succeeded in giving us a great variety of delicious vegetables; but unless the cook handles the fruits of his labors with equal intelligence they are more likely to injure than help his trade.

Cook all young green vegetables in hard water, freshly boiled. Put the vegetables in before the water parts with its gases and keep them boiling until done. Then do not allow to remain in the water after they are tender, or they will be water-soaked and spoiled. Take them out at once and drain and dress for the table. Use open vessels for cooking except for spinach. The color is better preserved in this way and odor less perceptible. In cooking most sweet, well-flavored vegetables the water should be allowed to evaporate at the end instead of draining it off. In this way all valuable qualities are retained. The sugars are often lost by throwing away the water in which the vegetables are boiled.

It is impossible to give the exact time for cooking, as every variety differs. The best methods are similar to those of meat cooking, and are adapted to the composition and condition of each specimen. But to be palatable they must not be underdone or the reverse.

Strong flavors are usually due to careless preparation. Carefully trim and wash thoroughly all salad plants to remove parasites. Almost every vegetable may be prepared in combination with milk, butter and eggs, as in soups, croquettes, fritters, salads or souffles.

Vegetables should not be cooked in iron kettles, especially onions and tomatoes or celery. Mixed vegetables are a pleasant variety, such as green corn and beans, green peas and new carrots, the latter cut very small and, green corn and tomatoes.

Dr. Adams' Toothache Gum is sold by all druggists; 10 cts a bottle.

# MRS. HENRIETTA BRENNAN.

## She Had Nearly Every Complaint Common to Her Sex, and Felt She Must Die, but Her Health Now is Perfect—Story of Her Recovery.

Some of the best doctors are found in hospitals. They are called upon to treat many different diseases, and they undoubtedly do great good to suffering humanity. But they seldom understand the diseases of women. The same thing is true of regular practising physicians. They do not have time to study the causes of female weakness. They are apt to be mistaken and treat the sufferer for the wrong complaint. The case of Mrs. Henrietta Brennan shows this. The hospital doctors could not help her. They failed to see that their troubles were located in the distinctly feminine organs, and that is why they did her no good. Read this letter from Mrs. Brennan herself:—

"I am now and have been for several years a sick nurse in the city of Montreal, Canada. For eleven years I suffered from nearly every complaint common to my sex. Four years ago I became so run down that I was unable to do my work. I suffered from bronchitis, constipation and kidney complaints, and during five years spent much of my time in bed. I have been under the care of several physicians, and received hospital treatment. I was nervous; could not sleep at night; was a dyspeptic, and suffered from rheumatism. I felt I must die. I heard of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, and began taking them. After taking four boxes I experienced much relief. I kept it up until I was strong enough to do all my work." (Signed.)

MRS. HENRIETTA BRENNAN,  
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Women and girls ought to know that they can't be cured by ordinary medi-



cines. What they need is a medicine made by a most skillful specialist in female diseases. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women is that kind of remedy. It won't do men any good, but it will prove a great blessing to women. It will cure every ailment of girl, bride, wife, mother and grand-mother. The ailments which it never fails to cure are leucorrhoea or whites, falling of the womb, nervousness, sleeplessness, headache, backache, bearing-down pains, the blues, thin blood, irregular menses, bad digestion, cold hands and feet and general weakness. If you suffer from any of these troubles

don't delay about curing yourself with these pills. The cost is small and the pills are easy to take.

Some cases may be difficult to cure, but every case can be cured if our advice be followed. Full advice is given free by mail by our specialists to all who write us. Do not hesitate about writing. All correspondence confidential. If preferred, call for personal consultation at our Dispensary, 274 St. Denis St., Montreal. No fee whatever charged.

When you go to the drug store for Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, look out for imitations. Many worthless pills are colored red and offered to women on the plea that they are "just the same" or "just as good" as Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. Don't believe it. It is false. Nothing on earth is equal to the genuine. Imitations are sold by the dozen, the hundred or in 25-cent boxes. Do not take them. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are always sold by honest druggists at 50 cents a box—fifty pills in a box. Six boxes for \$2.50. Or you can send the price in stamps, or by registered letter, money order or express order to us. We mail them all over the world. No duty for you to pay. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills at 50 cents a box last longer and are easier to take than liquid medicines sold at \$1. And the Red Pills cure.

A great doctor book for women can be had free by all. Send your address to us on a postal card, and we will mail you free of all cost a copy of "Pale and Weak Women." Address all letters to the Franco-American Chemical Co., Medical Dept., Montreal, Canada.

## Some Peculiar Superstitions.

It is often strange how the occurrence of certain events under special circumstances affect the minds of the less educated and consequently most superstitious. As a sample—without vouching for the story—we take the following from a New York contemporary:—

"I have been frequently amazed and baffled," said a missionary who spent a great deal of time among the poor classes on the east side of this city, "at what may be called superstitions of place, that is, superstitions that impute ill luck to houses, floors, and even rooms. So widespread is this ineradicable instinct among persons of limited intelligence, that it is worthy of a special study.

"I think it is all the more entitled to such a study on account of the inexplicable corroborations that continually turn up when anybody tries to combat it. Of course, the rational adviser of these people treats the whole idea of good or bad luck as unworthy of serious attention, but he will hardly escape the conviction that a sudden change of habitat works some kind of psychologic change in the subject that he himself is not aware of. I could give you any number of cases in which the persons attribute a change in their fortunes solely to a change of residence. They cannot furnish you with any reason for the belief. Question them as you may about the relation of the place to the circumstances and you will fail to elicit any cause or sequence. All they know or care to know, is, as they themselves put it, I never had any luck until I moved out of that place."

"One very remarkable case," said this missionary, "is fresh in my mind. There lived until late in the winter, in Rivington Street, a woman of French extraction who was quite an expert in making the daintiest kinds of artificial flowers. I have no right to print her name, but I can furnish it to any one who desires to investigate the case. She was a widow with two small children, and had moved in the fall to this Rivington Street store in an old-fashioned house that had been built at least sixty years before. She came there with every promise of a continuance of her work. She was industrious and intelligent.

Children should always increase in weight. Not to grow, not to increase in flesh, belongs to old age.

Present and future health demands that this increase in weight should be steady and never failing.

To delicate children, Scott's Emulsion brings richer blood and firmer flesh. Better color comes to the cheeks and stronger muscles to the limbs. The gain in weight is substantial; it comes to stay.

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and for several years had made a weekly wage of from eighteen to twenty-two dollars, and had saved up a little money. According to her own story, the moment she got into this house her 'luck forsook her.' Without any assignable reason, her former employers declined to take her work. Her applications elsewhere were in vain. So far as could be seen her endeavors were not relaxed and her skill had not diminished. Nor was her hopelessness for a long time disturbed. But in December one of her children was taken sick with what was diagnosed as vegetable poisoning. The doctor said it was unmistakably a case of poison-oak or poison-ivy affection. To a woman who had never heard of poison ivy, and whose child had never been any further than the Bowery, the infliction was doubly mysterious. The case did not yield to the ordinary simple treatment. The child's face was swollen out of recognition and its eyes closed, and in a month the symptoms began to assume an erysipelatous form.

The day before Christmas, the mother was robbed of her money in a street car while coming from a savings bank, and in January she came under the notice of an aid society owing to her destitution. By this time she had come to the conclusion that the domicile was unlucky. I think she consulted some kind of soothsayer, but at all events she borrowed enough money from her friends, to move. She had been living on the sunny side of the street, just one block from the Bowery. Her new apartments were in a cheap tenement house scarcely a stone's throw away in Chrystie St. The place was gloomy and the building overcrowded. But no sooner had she got herself to rights in her new quarters, before one of her old employers sent for her and she obtained work. Her child's disorder disappeared, and from that time to the present, she has been self-supporting and comparatively happy. Inquiry into all the facts and circumstances of her case, with the purpose of disabusing her mind of the notion that the change of habitation had brought about the change in her fortune, was utterly futile. She listened respectfully to me, but she and her friends answered with that smile of calm superiority, which was meant to say, "How little you know about these things."

Among the unintelligent and poorer classes of the east side, the belief in unlucky houses is like a pervasive instinct that it is impossible to remove by any of the ordinary methods of reasoning. Nor is it altogether such a stupid conviction as that which leads those people to cover up the looking glass when there is a death in the house, for the unlucky character of the house is always determined by the actual facts of misfortune. Nothing is better attested by experience of mankind than that misfortunes have a tendency to group themselves and become serial. It is not at all mysterious to the reflective mind that one misfortune should propagate another.

Among the Italian residents, there is a well-defined belief that a habitation can be made unlucky to the resi-

dent by the will of any enemy, and there are, of course, numerous stories of mumbo jumbo by which the hoodoo can be removed. One of these is the enticing of a black cat into the place. This curious superstition may not only be found among the blacks of South Carolina, but there is a trace of it in our travelling theatrical companies, where a black cat is regarded as a harbinger of good luck. Among the Hungarian immigrants there is, I am told by a resident doctor, a common practice of moving a very sick patient from room to room in the search, not indeed for a healthful environment but to escape from the ill-luck that pursues the patient. A year or two ago, we had the confession of an Italian incendiary under conviction that he had set fire to two tenement houses because they were cursed.

### Attack on the British Stage.

A meeting of the Preventive and Reformatory Institution of London for Females was held in Exeter Hall last week. The Rev. Mr. Mowle said in addressing the meeting:—

"We are living in an age when Christian work is largely counterbalanced by indecent pictures and publications. The literature of the day is as bad as it possibly could be, but the advertisements are worse. They are positively indecent. It is deeply to be regretted that the stage in the matter of indecent advertisements is the worst offender. Its pictures are horribly suggestive and indecent and induce fast living; yet Christian men and women patronize the stage."

In fact, Mr. Mowle went on, he found that the Bishops of the Church of England were recommending their clergy to go to the theatre, and he was bound to say he felt the need of a second reformation. The British stage, he declared, was distinctly immoral, and he hoped that a determined crusade would be carried on against it.

Why is it that one man is old and decrepid at 45, and another hale and hearty at 80? It depends on the care he takes of himself. Often a man's body gets out of repair—the trouble grows until it lays him out in bed. Whenever a man feels that he is not as well as he ought to be, whenever he is listless, without energy and without vitality, whenever he finds that he is losing weight, and that his ordinary work gives him undue fatigue, he needs Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If he keeps on working with his liver inactive and his blood impure—he keeps his nerves and his body under a constant nervous strain. He will not be hearty when he is old. The "Golden Medical Discovery" cures many so-called diseases because nearly all illness springs from the same thing—bad digestion and consequent impure blood. The "Discovery" makes the appetite good, the digestion strong, assimilation easy, and the blood rich and pure.

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### Society Meetings.

Young Men's Societies.  
Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association.  
Organized April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875.  
Regular monthly meeting held in hall, 16 Dunreath 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, F. J. GALLAGHER; Secretary, M. J. POWER; all communications to be addressed to the Hall. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: W. J. Hincks, D. Gallory, Jas. McKelton.

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. STUBBS, C.S.S.R. President, ANDREW DUNN; Recording Secretary, JOHN WHITTY; Treasurer, J. O'SHEA; Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casev.

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

A.O.H.—Division No. 3.  
Meets the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month at Hibernia Hall, No. 2042 Notre Dame St. Officers: W. Wall, President; P. Carroll, Vice-President; John Hughes, Sec. Recording Secretary, J. O'SHEA; Secretary, W. P. Stanton; Treas., M. J. Kennedy; John Kennedy, T. E. Owen, Chairman of Standing Committee. Hall is open every evening (except regular meeting nights) for members of the Order and their friends, where they will find Irish and other leading newspapers filed.

A.O.H.—Division No. 4.  
President, H. T. Kearns, No. 32 Deloraine ave. Vice President, J. P. O'Hara, Recording Secretary, P. J. Finn, 15 Kent street; Financial Secretary, P. J. Tomlity; Treasurer, John Traynor; Recording Secretary, D. Matheson, Central St. White; Marshal, P. Geahan; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, T. J. Donovan, J. P. O'Hara, J. Geahan; Chairman Standing Committee, John Costello. A.O.H. Division No. 4 meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, at 1113 Notre Dame street.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 26  
(ORGANIZED, 13th November, 1883.)  
Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 93 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: W. J. McMillin, President, 125 Mackay street; John M. Kennedy, Treasurer, 32 St. Philip street; Robert Warren, Financial Secretary, 23 Brunswick street; P. J. McDonagh, Recording Secretary, 82 1/2 Visitation street.

Catholic Order of Foresters  
St. Gabriel's Court, 185.  
Meets every alternate Monday, commencing Jan 31, in St. Gabriel's Hall, cor. Centre and Laurier streets.  
M. P. McGOULDRIK, Chief Ranger.  
M. J. HEALEY, Rec.-Sec'y, 48 Laurier St.

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 P. FOSBERG, Recording Secretary, ALEX. PATTERSON, 197 Ottawa street.

Catholic Benevolent Legion  
Shamrock Council, No. 320, C.B.L.  
Meets in St. Ann's Young Men's Hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at 8 p.m. MR. J. M. McGUIRE, President; MR. T. W. LESAGE, Secretary, 447 Berri Street.

Total Abstinence Societies.  
ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.  
ESTABLISHED 1841.  
Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 22 St. Alexander street immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every month at 8 p.m. REV. J. A. McCALLLEN, Rev. President; JOHN WALSH, 1st Vice-President; W. P. DOYLE, Secretary, 24 St. Martin Street. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs J. Walsh; M. Sharkov, J. H. Kelly.

St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society  
ESTABLISHED 1883.  
Rev. Director, REV. FATHER FLYNN, P. M. J. KILLFEATHER; Secretary, JAS. BRADY, 119 Chateaufort Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Centre and Ottawa streets, at 8:30 p.m. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Killfeather, T. Rogers and Andrew Guilan.

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For PANCAKES, MUFFINS, Etc.  
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The best service that Irish men and Irish women can render to the True Witness is to patronize our advertisements and to mention the name of the True Witness when making a purchase.

C. M. B. A. of Canada Hold an Open Meeting.

A most successful open meeting of the C. M. B. A. of Canada was held on Sunday evening, at St. Patrick's Hall.

Rev. John Quinlivan, pastor of St. Patrick's; Rev. E. Strubbe, C.S.S.R., pastor of St. Ann's; Mr. Justice Curran, Hon. M. F. Hackett, Grand President of the C. M. B. A.; Messrs. J. P. Killackey, and J. E. H. Howison, organizers; J. J. Costigan, T. P. Tansey, C. Daudelin, A. H. Spedding, grand deputies; T. J. Finn, grand chancellor; P. Reynolds, A. D. McGillis, M. Eagan, M. Sharkey, grand vicars; the presidents of the different branches, as follows: D. J. McGillis, Branch No. 26; A. Jones, No. 41; J. Freeman, 50; C. O'Brien, 54; J. Coffey, 74; Joseph Beland, 87; J. A. Primeau, 190; G. A. Carpenter, 232; Chas. Fortier, 240. Mr. L. Lamoreux occupied the chair.

Mr. J. E. H. Howison delivered a very interesting speech in the French language, dwelling more especially on the advantages derived from the C. M. B. A., and the sentiment of gratitude and love that every member should entertain for the association.

He was followed by Rev. Father M. Auclair, who treated of the bond of connection uniting the C.M.B.A. with the Roman Catholic Church. Quoting words from Pius IX., and Leo XIII., he contended that religion expected a great deal from mutual societies. His speech was very elaborate and the audience cheered it to the echo.

Mr. J. P. Killackey next took the floor. If every priest in the Province of Quebec, said he, preached the cause of the association with as much eloquence as Father Auclair, a great many more French Canadians would belong to the C. M. B. A. He thought the membership of the latter was too limited and he reproached the meeting with the fact. There was too much apathy amongst the active members, and in a city so thoroughly Catholic as Montreal, a mutual association like the C. M. B. A. should be very popular. He failed to see any reason for faultfinding in the administration of the board. A man criticizing the officials who took care of his insurance money free of charge was guilty of ingratitude. On the other hand, the rate of assessment of the society were most easy as compared with those of other similar associations.

Mr. Justice Curran was next called upon to address the gathering, and the former Irish political leader was greeted with tremendous cheering, as he stepped forward. He was there to endorse all that had been said. He believed the C. M. B. A. was the most solid, the most secure and the best fitted to meet its obligations of all the mutual societies on the American continent. It was based on safe data. He was with Mr. Killackey when the latter complained of the comparatively small membership, but he did not think the C. M. B. A. was not flourishing for the sole reason that it did not do so by leaps and bounds. It was the thinking people that would join this association. When he joined it some twenty years ago, they did not have one cent reserve fund, but now according to their last report, the reserve was \$80,000.

Grand President M. F. Hackett closed the gathering, by a very eloquent speech. It had been a source of pleasure for him, he said, to listen to Father Auclair stating that, starting from an early period, and comparing the C. M. B. A. with other similar societies, the former held the most brilliant place. He had also been pleased to hear Mr. Killackey, who for some time has been doing yeoman's work in all parts of Ontario, and who, in 1898, had increased the membership of the society by 127. A bishop of Ontario had stated that the C. M. B. A. was the right arm of the Church in that Province, and they wanted to make it the right arm of the Church in Quebec. All the Catholics of America should form as a strong body to further help the Church. This association kept a man in the Church. No one could belong to it unless he was a practical Catholic. The speaker also referred to the fraternal sympathy that should exist between all the members of the C.M.B.A. and he closed his very eloquent effort by a strong appeal to his hearers.

Dressed Poultry.—This market is quiet as usual at this season, but the feeling is steady owing to small receipts. Fresh killed turkeys are selling at 10c to 11c; chickens at 7c to 8c; and old fowls at 5c to 5½c. Geese are meeting with a ready sale at 6c and ducks at 8c to 9c. Latest advices from the principal raising districts in Ontario state that the prospects are good for turkeys this coming spring as considerable attention is being paid to the raising of the same.

MARKET REPORT For \$2.00

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

The feature of the egg market this week has been the demand from foreign buyers for fresh stock, and several sales of fair sized lots have been made for shipment to London. The receipts have been more liberal owing to the fine warm weather in consequence supplies have been more than ample to fill the local requirements. Although the demand has been good and trade active. The tone of the market is easier, and the bulk of the sales of choice stock have taken place at 11c and No. 2 at 9½c to 10c per dozen.

Dried Apples.—There has been no change in this line, prices ruling steady at 5½c to 6c for dried, and 8½c to 9c for evaporated.

Beans.—The demand for beans continues slow, and business is principally of a jobbing character. Choice hand-picked are selling at 95c to \$1. and primes at 85c to 90c per bushel.

Hops.—An easy feeling prevails in this market, but prices show no material change. Canadians are selling at 17c to 19c, as to quality, and English Kents at 40c to 43c per lb., duty paid here.

Honey.—Business in this produce continues very quiet and the market is without any new feature of note. White choice in comb is quoted at 8c to 9c in round lots, and at 9½c to 10c in a jobbing way. White extracted honey is offering at 7c to 7½c; buckwheat comb at 5½c to 7c, and extracted at 4c to 6c.

Potatoes.—There is a good demand for choice lots, and sales off cars have taken place at 70c per bag. Sprouted stock move slow, at 55c to 60c per bag. For small quantities 75c to 80c has been paid.

Roots.—Trade in these has ruled quiet and the market is dull. Quebec turnips are offering at 85c to 90c per barrel; carrots at 85c, and parsnips at \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Baled Hay.—The demand is good and as receipts are small owing to farmers being busy with their field work, a firmer feeling has prevailed and prices are slightly higher. Choice No. 1 has sold at \$6.50 to \$7; No. 2, at \$5 to \$5.50, and clover mixture at \$4.50 to \$5.

Baled Straw.—There is no change in this line the market being quiet and steady. Choice bright on track is quoted at \$3.50 to \$4, and ordinary at \$2.50 to \$3 per ton.

Maple Syrup.—The market is still very firm under a good demand, and supplies are picked up almost as fast as they come forward. Syrup in wood is selling at 5½c to 6c per lb., and at 65c to 70c per tin. Sugar is also in good demand at 7½c to 8c per lb.

Ashes.—The market for ashes is quiet. First pots are selling at \$4.05, and seconds at \$3.90 per 100 lbs.

Tallow.—Demand for tallow is limited, and business quiet. Refined is quoted at 4½c to 5c and rough at 2½c to 3c per lb.



Mason & Hamlin CHAPEL ORGAN Style 447. THE CHAPEL SHOULD BE AS WELL EQUIPPED AS THE CHURCH, and our organ here shown is the most satisfactory instrument which can be selected for use in churches. It is especially designed for that purpose, furnished with gift pipe top if desired and is made with either a walnut or oak case. In fact this organ combines all requirements, and our system of easy payments puts it within the reach of all. Send for our Illustrated Catalogue. Mason & Hamlin Co. 146 Boylston Street, Boston. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

For \$2.00 We have a Man's or Lad's Laced or Button Boot or Shoe in Kid or Calf which we know to be the best \$2.00 Boot in the World. Our \$3.00 Shoes For Ladies and Gentlemen are the handsomest thing ever offered, Made in French Kid or Box Calf with Silk Top. E. MANSFIELD, 124 St. Lawrence Street, Cor. LaGauchetiere.

PIANOS Steinway... Nordheimer Heintzman. These are instruments recognized everywhere as the best. To purchase one is to have assured value and satisfaction. Prices not more than other dealers ask for Pianos of interior tone and reputation. Terms as low as \$8 monthly. Old instruments any make taken in exchange. LINDSAY NORDHEIMER CO.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS OUR SUMMER ... CATALOGUE Will be Ready Next Week. Write for a Copy. Baby Goods Baby Bibs, from 10c to 1.50 each. Powder Boxes and Puffs, 50c to \$1.75. Shawls for Baby in Flannel, Moire Embroidered \$1.25 each. Bands for Baby, 50c. Baby Jackets, made with fine Wool, \$1.15 to \$1.25. Short Dresses, in Cambric, 90c up. Corsets. P. D. Corsets, all sizes, from \$1.00 up. Ferris Good Sense Waists: Misses' 75c and \$1.10; Ladies' \$1.50 to \$1.75. Summer Corsets, E. T., 3c, 7c, \$1.00 per pair. Scotch Goods. Tartan—A large range of Clan Tartans—Boys' Highland Suits. Brooches and Sporrans in endless variety. We have an exceedingly handsome line of Brooches for Men's Plaids. Ladies' Jackets. Special reductions have been made on our stock of High-class stylish Jackets. Come and see the wonderful offerings in our Mantle Department. Weldon's Patterns For the Month of May now in Stock. Art Needle Work Class in Ladies' Parlor each afternoon, 2.30 till 5.30. JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS, CORNER ST. CATHERINE AND MOUNTAIN STREETS. CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB. Th Catholic Sailors' Club held their usual weekly concert on Wednesday evening at the Club Rooms, Commissioners Street; and judging from the most enjoyable evening spent by all those present, the success of the coming season's series of entertainments is already secured. The dates of the

The S. CARSLLEY CO. Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. A \$40.00 GUARANTEED Bicycle For \$22.95. THE STAR High Grade Bicycles, Regular \$40. Special \$22.95. THE BEST \$40. BICYCLE In the Market. at Carsley's. For \$22.95. The STAR BICYCLE has fairly captivated the cycle affection of both sexes. Its standard is high. It must necessarily be so to maintain the distinguished position it holds among the best cyclists. There are hundreds of 'Star' Bicycles now in use, they carry our reputation and you weight, also a full guarantee from the maker for perfection of material and finish. Standard \$40.00 'Star' Bicycles for \$22.95.

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A TRUE CELTIC POEM--THE SWORD OF CARROLL.

The "Revue Celtique" of Paris recently published the following curious and very interesting poem. Mr. Kuno Meyer, of the Liverpool University, translated it into English. The original Irish is in the Book of Leinster. The person who just brought this poem and its translation to the attention of the Irish public says:—"The poem is written in that extraordinary metre known as deibhdhe which would be impossible to reproduce in English, and which has long ceased to be practised by Gaelic poets. Cearbhall, or Carroll, as the name is now generally spelled, was the last King of Leinster that lived at Naas, in the County of Kildare. He died about the year 909. It is evident that sword making was carried to great perfection in ancient Ireland, for Carroll's sword had been in the hands of fighting men for over a hundred years, and seems to have lasted intact through all the fighting."

For the benefit of our Gaelic Society, and all interested in Irish literature, we give the poem and its annotations. Hail, sword of Carroll! oft hast thou been in the great wool of war, Oft giving battle, beheading high princes, Oft hast thou gone a-raiding in the hands of kings of high judgments, Oft hast thou divided the spoil when with a king worthy of thee. Oft hast thou been in a white hand where Leinster men were, Oft hast thou been among kings, oft among great hands. Many were the kings with whom thou hast been when thou madest light, Many a shield hast thou cleft in battle, many a head, many a chest, many a fair skin. Forty years without sorrow, Enna of the noble hosts had thee, Never wast thou in a straight, but in the hands of very fierce kings. Enna gave thee, it was no niggardly gift, to his own son, Dunlang; (1) Thirty years wast thou in his possession, to Dunlang thou broughtest ruin. Many a king upon a high steed possessed thee until Diarmid, (1) the kingly fierce; Sixteen years was the time Diarmid had thee. At the feast of Allen upon a time Diarmid the hardy-born bestowed thee— Diarmid the noble king gave thee to the man of Maige, to Murican; (2) Forty years stoutly thou wast in the hand of the high King of Allen; (3) Thou never wast a year without battle while with Murican of the mighty deeds.

In Wexford Murican King of the foreigners, (4) gave thee to Carroll; While he was on the yellow earth Carroll gave thee to no one. Thy bright point was a red point in the battle of Odba of the foreigners. When thou ledest Aed Findliath vanquished in that battle of noble routs. Red was thy edge, as was known, at Ballach Mughna (5) it was provided. In the valorous battle of Ailb's plain throughout which fighting raged. Before thee the goodly host broke on a Thursday at Dun Ochter. When Aed, the fierce and brilliant fell on the hillside above Liath-muine. Before the host broke on the day when Cellach was slain, With numbers of troops in high, lofty Tara. Before thee the hosts fled southwards in the battle of Boyne of rough feats. When Cuogha, the lance of valour, fell at seeing thee, for dread of thee. Thou wast furious, thou wast not weak, heroic was thy swift force. When Ailili Frossach of Fal fell in the front of the onset. Thou never hadst a day of defeat while Carroll of the fair gardens had thee— He that swore no lying oath, he that went not against his word. Thou never hadst a day of sorrow; many a night thou hadst abroad; Thou hast found many a king with grace of valour, many a battle awaiting thee. O, sword of kings of the great confagurations, do not fear to go astray! Thou shalt find thy man of valour, a lord worthy of thee, Who shall henceforth possess thee, or to whom wilt thou deal ruin? From the day that Carroll departed, with whom wilt thou be bedded? Thou shalt not be neglected until thou comest to the house of Naas with strong fight. Where Finn of the feasts is, they will say to thee, "All hail!" (1) Dunland and Diarmid were kings of Leinster. (2) Murican was also a king of Leinster. (3) King Allen is only a poetic name for King of Leinster, the Hill of Allen being one of its noted places. (4) All kings of Leinster claimed sovereignty over the Danes settled in their province. (5) The battle of Ballach Mughna was fought in 809. It was in it that Cormac MacCullinain, King of Munster, was slain with 7,000 of his troops. Eloquence must flow like a stream that is fed by an abundant spring, and not spout forth a little frothy water on some gaudy day, and remain dry the rest of the year.

The Goddess of Spring Turns her back to the man who is still hanging on to his winter suit. The best fabrics, the best making, the newest fashions are all combined in our Spring Suits ready to wear. The prices run \$6.00 \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00 \$10.00, \$12.00. For Suits to order \$15.00, \$18.00, \$20.00, and upwards for the very best made. Boys' First Communion Suits. Made of the finest Black Venetian Cloths, neatly cut, well trimmed and handsome tailored. Prices ..... \$3.50 and \$4.00. Boys' First Communion Suits. Coat, pants and vest, neatly bound, lined with the finest Italian Cloths, and properly finished. Prices..... \$5.00 and \$6.00. J. G. KENNEDY & CO., THE ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS, 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET.

CHICKERING Boston, KARN Woodstock. These are the Aristocrats among Pianos. WE SELL THEM. The D. W. KARN CO., Limited, KARN HALL BUILDING, St. Catherine Street. LADIES' AUXILIARY To the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on the first Sunday of each month and third Thursday of each month. President: Sarah Allen; Vice-President: Bridget Harvey; Financial Secretary: Mary McManus; Treasurer: Mary O'Brien; Recording Secretary: Beatrice Stanley, 418 Berri Street. Application for membership can be had from members, or at the hall before meetings. weekly concerts have been changed this year so as to meet the sailing dates of the ships. There was a large attendance on Wednesday evening and a most select programme of vocal and instrumental music was contributed principally by the seamen in port. Mr. George Mathieu occupied the chair, and the following seamen took part:— Messrs. Morris, Leavy, Wilson, Gilvarey, Davies, Buge, Gregory, Smith, and Gascoigne, together with Messrs. Marrow, Ford and Lancashire, Mrs. Durand and Miss "Tootsie," who also contributed. Time is like a river made up of the events which happen, and a violent stream, for as soon as a thing has been seen it is carried away, and another comes in its place, and this will be carried away too. Men in great places are thrice servants: servants of the sovereign or state, servants of fame, and servants of business; so that they have no freedom, neither in their persons, nor in their actions, nor in their time.

# BILLS BEFORE THE NATIONAL PARLIAMENT.

A few very important Bills have been introduced into the House of Commons and each of them is calculated to affect to a considerable degree the general public—provided they become law. The first of these was introduced on the 8th of April, last, by Hon. Mr. Fielding, and is entitled "An Act to further amend the Insurance Act." Now any law tending to amend or affect the rapidly increasing insurance business of the country must be of paramount importance to the public in general, and particularly to all fraternal associations of the benefit category. While this Act is intended to deal with Canadian insurance companies in a special manner, it, nevertheless, has a much wider range, and its provisions naturally affect the various benefit associations and fraternal societies that carry on a species of Life, or Accident Insurance in accordance with the provisions of their charters. While we are not prepared, nor is it in any way necessary, to enter into the complex mathematical calculations that the Bill suggests and demands, we, however, might not inopportunely quote some remarks of the Toronto Globe, on one phase of the question. The Globe says:—

"The law regarding fraternal benefit societies gives them the privilege of Dominion registration, provided they put their reserves on the same basis as those of the regular insurance companies. The Ancient Order of Foresters received a Dominion charter on that basis, and the Bill introduced by Mr. Fielding is to make provision for the registration of other friendly or benefit societies. It will obviate the necessity of special legislation, the only obligation being the payment of fees and the establishment of a reserve equal to that required in old-line companies. The Act is not compulsory, as that might involve the question of Federal jurisdiction, and compliance with the law does not affect existing contracts. A great many friendly societies have been tempted in various ways to disregard the natural laws which fix the price of insurance. Early periods of rapid growth have induced some to make an allowance for expansion in estimating the rate of premium, regardless of the fact that growth means an increase in liabilities as well as in receipts. An allowance has also been made for lapses policies, although the lapses are the most desirable risks, and leave a class of insured with a high death rate. The result of such errors has been seen in the high rate of mortality among the societies which have attempted to give cheap insurance. They have lived the allotted span of the average insured risk, their death being as inevitable as that of their members. The earlier demands have been met with but light burdens on members, but the time of retribution has been certain. The methods of such organizations have shown an infinite variety, but none has devised a means of circumventing the laws of finance. The existing volume of insurance carried by any society will not be affected when it comes under the provisions of the proposed Dominion Act. That must continue on the existing basis until all claims are disposed of. All risks accepted subsequent to registration must be carried in accordance with the provisions designed to secure absolute safety, and success will be purely a question of management and direction. A society uncertain as to its standing would have a chance to renew its life on a more substantial basis, as a partial failure to meet existing obligations would not imperil new business secured subsequent to registration on the basis prescribed. Life insurance is a most important contract, and too much care cannot be exercised in guarding against failure in the fulfillment of its obligations.

Another Bill, introduced on the same day, by Mr. Richardson, M.P., is entitled "An Act respecting the attachment of Salaries of Public Officers and Employees of the Government."

It has long been a standing grievance on the part of trades-people, merchants and others, that the sal-

aries of Government employees could not be seized for debts, or upon judgments taken against them. A couple of the provisions of this new Bill may be of considerable interest to all those who so complained in the past. Section two of the proposed Act reads thus:—

"2. In future, all moneys and salaries due, or accruing due, by the Government of Canada, to any public officer, or other person in the employ of the said Government, shall be liable to be seized by way of attachment in each and every of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, in such proportion as may be determined by the laws in force in such provinces."

And section eight renders more effective the foregoing in these terms:—

"8. An attachment made under the provisions of this Act shall hold good until the amount mentioned in the judgment upon the attachment, in capital, interests and costs, has been paid and satisfied from out of the salary of the public officer or employee as provided in this Act."

The other sections of the Act have merely regard to questions of legal procedure and add nothing to the spirit and intention of the law.

The third Bill, also introduced on the 6th of April, by Mr. Bostock, M.P., is entitled "An Act to provide for the issuing of Railway Passes to members of the Senate and House of Commons."

Heretofore, as a rule members of the Senate and House of Commons received certain mileage allowances for travelling expenses to and from their parliamentary duties; at the same time the railway companies generally accorded them free passes over their lines. There was no obligation, strictly speaking, on the part of the companies to do so; but possibly on the whole, they found it was not a losing transaction. Although nothing is said in the proposed enactment about doing away with the mileage allowances, still it is to be expected that when transportation is made free by compulsion of law, the extra amounts for travelling expenses will be cancelled. Be that as it may, the act states:—

"1. Members of the Senate and House of Commons shall while holding office be entitled at all times to travel free of charge within Canada, in the first class cars of any railway company as to which it is in the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada to so enact, and of any railway under the control of the Government of Canada."

Another and more universally applicable Bill has been introduced by Mr. Beattie, M.P., and is entitled "An Act to determine the length of the working day for workmen and laborers." The provisions of this Act are only two in number but they suffice—if they become law—to settle one of the most vexed questions and important issues between capital and labor. These provisions read:—

"1. Eight hours shall be the length of the working day for all workmen and laborers employed, either permanently or temporarily, by any persons, or by any contractor or sub-contractor under him.

"2. Every person, contractor or sub-contractor, who has under him, or who employs workmen or laborers, and who willfully violates the provisions of this Act, is guilty of an indictable offence, and liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both penalty and imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court."

It seems to us that if the above were to become law it would go a long way in regulating very many difficulties that have of late given rise to discontent on one side, and to a state of perpetual annoyance on the other. The working or laboring classes would be satisfied to a great extent in one of their most important claims, while the employers of labor would know exactly where they stand in relation to their employees, and would be enabled to calculate in accordance as far as their business is concerned.

At a recent meeting of the Association of Teachers of Brome, P. Q., Miss L. A. Dunn, the popular and talented secretary of the Association, read a very interesting paper, dealing with the duties of a teacher, from which we take the following extracts:—

"The duties of a teacher are varied and numerous. They may be divided into three different classes, viz.:—duties before, during, and after the

# GOOD ADVICE TO TEACHER AND PUPIL.

**Brome, May 8th.**

hours devoted to class. The first consists in arranging the work of the day with a view to save labor on the part of both pupils and teacher. To do this, all lessons should be prepared in advance and a definite time allotted to each subject.

Secondly, in introducing system in her own work, and that of her pupils before receiving the lessons of the day. Being thoroughly penetrated with the sublimity of her mission

she will show by a calm and pleasing countenance, her interior joy at being able to impart to others a knowledge of the sciences which will enable them to admire and enjoy the wisdom and works of God. A constant vigilance is absolutely necessary on the part of the teacher, as it is the only means to insure order without which there is no progress for the pupils.

If the preparations have been well and carefully made, the teacher has simple and practical examples at hand to illustrate the different points of each subject and, in this manner, command the attention of her listeners; these examples should be of a nature to instruct and interest, while they should also be adapted to the weaker rather than to the stronger intellects. It is very beneficial to make, as often as possible, the corrections of the different tasks in the class, and in such a manner as to call the attention of each pupil to his own mistakes and also to those of his companions.

However, when want of time, prevents this being done, care should be taken that the pupils point out their own mistakes and correct them.

Rewards and punishments are very essential points in the good government of an educational institution. In this regard it is necessary for the teacher to exercise a great tact, for their appreciation draws out the sensibility of both pupils and parents, giving rise to the most absurd jealousies, and thus creating discord among those who were once firm friends

Recompenses should be given with a view to encourage diligence and application, and at the same time to excite a laudable emulation, free from envy or any bitter feeling. Punishments tend to insure the amendment of the guilty and prevent the violation of the rules regarding general discipline.

The duties after class are not of minor importance; the restraint under which the youthful and buoyant spirits of the children have been held, being relaxed, the vigilance of the devoted teacher must be redoubled. She must at this time be the good angel of all, and by her words of encouragement and good counsel, inspire in their young hearts the love of knowledge and virtue. During those moments of recreation the pupils should always find in their teacher, a friend and guide; fortunate is the teacher who has the gift of being such to her pupils. Her charge becomes lighter, she can do a thousand times more good, and she will not fail to obtain their love and respect, and in other years when she has passed to her eternal home, her memory will be treasured as precious beyond price; her everlasting wreath will be formed of the roses of charity whose petals are crimsoned by the numerous acts of renouncement—of abnegation, which she has been obliged to practice in the discharge of her duties as a teacher.

Our Catholic institutions, despite the ignorant prejudice to the contrary, have ever been foremost amongst the first in every advance of science—experimental or otherwise. An example of this we find in the efforts—very successful—now being made by Prof. Green of the University of Notre Dame in the art of telegraphing without wires. Referring to this wonderful invention the Chicago "Herald" says editorially:—

"If there was any doubt as to the practicability of wireless telegraphy for short distances, which has been engaging the thought of many electricians ever since Tesla announced the remarkable results of his experiments in this direction, it seems to have been removed by Professor Jerome J. Green of the University of Notre Dame."

# EXPERIMENTS IN WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The theory of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy, with which successful experiments have been conducted at the University of Notre Dame, is that a message carried over the wire, by the Morse system, to such a point in mid-air as is necessary to deliver a message which will produce without fail sound waves that will not meet with interruption will be taken up by a receiver or sounder at any distance, providing the receiver is tuned to the same point of synchronism as the machine which sends the message. By having the sender and the receiver tuned to the same synchronism messages are kept from being intercepted. The sound waves, which are essential to the transmission of messages, are produced by oscillations of the dischargers, which take the current from the switchboard, the oscillations being at the rate of 300,000 per second.

"Whether wireless telegraphy can ever be utilized upon a scale large enough to give it practical value in commerce and business is a question yet open to controversy. But that messages may be transmitted in this way for several miles, under certain conditions, has been very satisfactorily demonstrated by Prof. Green with apparatus of his own design and construction."

After making some experiments in Chicago, where, on account of the network of electric wires all over the city, the operation was rendered more difficult, Professor Green, himself, said:—

"The tests in Chicago must be regarded as purely experimental. New conditions in the way of local disturbances from steel buildings and electric wires will be encountered and I will not hazard a guess as to the success of the trial. The preliminary

trials in Notre Dame to-day were satisfactory."

The "Times-Herald," of Saturday last, in commenting upon this wonderful event says:—

"Although Prof. Green has been experimenting for little more than a week he has met with remarkable success, having sent a message in his last test for a distance of a mile and a half, from the Notre Dame station across St. Joseph's Lake to St. Mary's Academy. The instruments which were employed in these tests were made by himself and his students in the physical laboratory of the university. There has been no outlay of money for apparatus, and the success achieved is more noteworthy in consequence."

"At the sending station an eight-inch induction coil was placed. This transformed the low tension electricity from the storage battery to a high tension, rapidly oscillating discharge, which produced the Hertzian waves. These were propagated from the vertical wire at the top of a 135-foot flagstaff. When the circuit is closed they produce a disturbance in the ether and travel with the velocity of light waves in all directions. At the receiving station these waves affect the vertical wire and the duplicate metallic sphere and pass down in the coherer. The coherer consists of a glass tube with brass plugs fitting into the ends. The empty space between the two plugs is filled with nickel and silver filings. When the impulses reach the coherer the action of the filings is such as to close the circuit of relay, which causes the sounder to respond and the message is received. At first Professor Green found difficulty in securing fine graduations and nice differentiation with his improvised appliances. But with each test he has improved them, so that, in the final experiment, the signals came sharply and distinctly."

Although not yet 30 years old, Professor Green has had a wide and varied experience in the electrical field. He came to Notre Dame in 1895. Graduating from the Ohio State University as an electrical engineer he served as an expert with the bureau of awards during the World's Fair, and later spent a year with Edison Electric Company in Chicago. He was identified with the electrical department at the Atlanta exposition. He came to Notre Dame from an instructorship in the National School of Electricity. Although Professor Green doubts the practicability of employing the Marconi system of telegraphy except for marine and navy uses because of the enormous expense entailed he will continue his experiments for the benefit of the students of his class.

# LUKEWARM CATHOLICS.

We recently heard a sermon in which the preacher portrayed the lukewarm Catholic as a man who has not even the natural qualities of manliness and courage. He keeps his belief to himself; his Protestant friends never find out that he is a Catholic from anything he may say or do; he drops in of a Sunday, to be bodily present at a Low Mass, and very often is just in time for the Gospel. He makes a sort of jerky motion for a genuflection, is very careful to place his handkerchief on the kneeling

bench, scarcely ever has a prayer-book, is always first to sit down when the proper time comes; in a word, is a mere listless being during Mass. Such Catholics are generally frauds, no matter how you take them.—The Sunday Democrat.

# A SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

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

# FLOWERS IN OUR MORTUARY CHAMBERS.

By a Regular Contributor.

The "Washington Times" has a very timely article, on the subject of flowers at funerals. It is from a non-Catholic standpoint; but none the less is it very well deserving of serious reflection. The article thus states the difficulty which often amounts to a dilemma:—

"We often see in the announcement of deaths. It is requested that no flowers be sent. Yet friends long so to do so. Yet friends long so to do something, to show some tangible evidence of thought for those in sorrow and then they are at a standstill.

"Here is a hint of a way out of the difficulty. Would it not be a pleasant thing to many—to give, to receive—to the friends we wish to honor in death—that when asked not to send flowers, to send them; but to some poor, or ill, or in trouble, in the name of and in remembrance of the dear friend gone?

"Few people except those who are often with the very poor, and sick, at all realize what flowers mean to them—in their rooms and in their sight—their very own.

"In the hospitals for the very poor—there is care, indeed, such as it is—but there is little that is bright and cheerful. But a blossom, just one—placed in a feeble hand, or even if the hand is too feeble to hold it—and there are many such—within sight of the tired eyes, on the bedclothes, does more than anyone can dream who has not seen the effect."

And, in closing, the advice given is as follows:—

"If the giver desires to let the friends know of the gift here are many ways in which the knowledge could be delicately given. A card enclosed in an envelope saying 'With love and sympathy I send you flowers to-day in the name of...'

"It would not be a parade of a good deed done—far from it, if done as it should be—for it would let the sorrowing know that their friend gone was at that time thought of—lovingly and gratefully—in our places.

"And tender thought is the one and only thing that money can buy."

While the custom of sending flowers to decorate the mortuary chamber, or the bier of a deceased friend, may have its laudable side, and certainly was commenced in a spirit that is both creditable to the living and the dead, still that custom is at times carried too far. It becomes a fashion; and fashion is a tyrant before which poverty must shiver and to which wealth—willing, or not—must contribute. Heaps of crosses, pillows, anchors, broken columns, gates ajar, and varied-formed bouquets, piled upon the remains of a poor departed fellow-creature, too often speak a story of sacrifices made that the donors could ill-afford, and of extravagances that in many cases are unjust, if not criminal. While we admire the suggestion of our Washington contemporary, we feel that the Catholic Church affords a much more useful and practical solution of the problem.

Why not, instead of spending ten, or twenty, or a hundred dollars in flowers, that must fade and disappear almost as soon as will the one in whose memory they are given, donate that money for Masses for the soul of the departed? It would be a beautiful custom, "a holy and a wholesome thought," to inform the relatives and friends of the deceased that you have contributed so many Masses, or other prayers, as your mark of affection, sympathy and regret. There would be something very consoling in such a course, but, above all, would it be of benefit to the one whose memory is dear and whom we would gladly serve.

In life, when we make presents, we generally consult—if not directly, at least in an indirect manner—the needs, the pleasure, the wishes of the one we intend favoring. And were we to ask a departed co-religionist which he would prefer—ten dollars worth of flowers to be strewn on his grave, or ten dollars worth of prayers, or Masses for the repose of his soul—not one in a million would say send the flowers. Judged by that standard it might not be an opportune to change our general system of honoring dead; we can honor them in a more telling manner than by serving them. Would a starving man thank you for a rose, when he begged for a loaf of bread? Would a suffering soul feel grateful for a flower, when he needs a prayer?

# CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.

Two weeks ago the annual meeting of the Catholic Truth Society, of London, Eng., took place in the Archbishop's House, Westminster. Father Vaughan delivered some very timely remarks, and, in view of the intimate connection between our Catholic Truth Society here and the one in England, we might not inopportunely reproduce some of the more general of his statements. After expressing his satisfaction at fruitful results of the year's progress, and having commented upon much of the work done, His Eminence said that:—

"They had something far more than a negative duty—the negative work of destroying the errors which were circulated against the Catholic truth—they had the positive duty of spreading Catholic truth more and more. A new opportunity was about to offer itself to the members of that society in connection with a project for spending the last year of this century and the beginning of the first year of the next century in solemn, international, or world-wide homage to our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. It was a project which had taken its rise at the centre of truth and unity in Rome, and it had been blessed by the Holy See. The Bishops had the subject before them at their meeting in Low week, and they had determined to draw the attention of the English people and of the Catholic people of England to this international act of homage. It was time, at all events, that the Catholic Truth Society should set to work to produce the literature that would be required. The general project was somewhat large, but they would see at once where the place of the society came in. There were to be common prayers, pilgrimages to Loretto, Jerusalem, and Rome; religious solemnities, special meetings for the purpose of transmitting to future ages the solemn profession of the Catholic Faith, the erection of crosses, and in country places, and especially on lofty eminences, bonfires would be lighted to attest gratitude and adoration to the Divine Redeemer. On the first day of the new century the faithful throughout the world would unite in spirit at the first Mass of the Supreme Pontiff, at which His Holiness would use a golden chalice presented by the Catholics of the world. It was not intended to bring before themselves

those various decorations which were excellent in themselves, but not directly or absolutely centered upon our Lord. They wished to bring Him forward, and they also wished to see His Vicar taking his place as His representative in society. Therefore, he trusted the Catholic Truth Society would rise to this opportunity, engage its very best writers, bringing also to its aid art in the way of pictures and illustrations. He trusted, in short, that this would be a golden epoch in the society's existence.

Might not these remarks find an application here in Canada?

# PAPER COLLARS AGAIN.

"Industries which depend for success on fad or fashion experience many vicissitudes," mused the veteran haberdasher, as he ran a feather duster over the necktie boxes. "There is the paper collar manufacture. For decades it has lain dormant. A paper-collarless generation has grown up almost in total ignorance of the fact that there was a time when the necks of many men were encircled by paper, and the manufacture of paper collars was an industry that gave employment to thousands, numbered many valuable plants of machinery, and sold its annual output for millions of dollars. But now paper collars are coming in again—not into fashion, alas! that day will never come, perhaps, but into more general use."

"Are they a fad?" asked the reporter.

"No, hardly that," replied the haberdasher; "but the manufacturers have at last discovered a process by which paper may be made to resemble linen so closely that only the closest examination reveals the deceit, if you can speak of it as such. And then too, they have found out how to make standing collars of paper and can supply any of the leading styles. One of the principal causes of the paper collar's decline many years ago was the fact that only rolled or turned-down patterns could be made. But since this obstacle has been overcome and the linen knish is so perfect as to deceive an eye not looking for imitations, there is no reason why the paper collar should not become once more popular article of masculine apparel. Another thing in favor of this re-established popularity, is that it costs no more than the price of laundering a linen article.

# FRIENDLY CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN.

The use of slang may be generally defined as the abuse of language. On this subject, "The Home Journal and News," of Yonkers, N.Y., recently published a most instructive article. After pointing out the glories of the English language, the great names that are associated with its proper use for centuries, the magnificent works which it embalms for the benefit of generations to come, it refers to the fact that, outside bar-rooms and betting-rings, there is no place that slang may be fitly spoken. All cultivated and self-respecting people avoid it. The youth who prides himself on his collection of vulgar phrases, may be considered smart by the unrefined, but he is a bore and a nuisance in all society. We will take a few extracts from the article in question, and possibly they may find application even amongst our Canadian people. The writer says:—

"It is not a pleasant thing to hear slang from the lowest hanger-on at racing-stables, public-houses, and cab-stands, but it is vastly more unpleasant to hear it in the first-class railway carriage, the coffee-room of an hotel, or at a concert.

"How absurdly such men talk! They do not speak of a thing as being fashionable, but tell you that it is 'the cheese.' If you attempt to converse with them about a celebrated orator of the day, you are probably told that he is a 'spouter.' If you make an allusion to a beautiful lady whose society forms the chief charm of the house in which she lives, you are immediately asked whether she has any 'shells,'—that is whether she has a fortune. If you make enquiry after the speaker's father, you are probably told that 'the old buffer' is pretty well.

"Slang often gives wrong names to things; it is used to cover something that the speaker does not wish to appear, even to himself, in its true light. He may have been drinking for hours with a lot of wild, reckless, immoral companions; but he does not tell you that he has been drunk, he merely says that he has made 'a night of it.' If he should happen to tell you all about some companion of his who has wasted a fortune, lost his character, broken his father's heart, made his mother blush to own him as her son, and filled the hearts of his wiser brothers and fair sisters with grief and shame, he does not say that his friend had shown himself a profligate and a brute, but merely tells you that 'he has been sowing his wild oats,' and that 'he has made a mess of it.' Beyond this he will not go. He will not say that his friend was a gambler, a drunkard, an embezzler, a liar, and a vagabond. The worst crime alleged against him is that 'he has made a mess of it.'

"It is the same when young men who speak slang are conversing about immoral women. You do not find them speaking of these women in plain, simple, honest language. 'She is a gay girl,' would be the phrase used. 'A gay girl!' What does it mean? What sort of a girl is that? Is it one of the painted and elaborate dressed, drinking, heartless, and abandoned women who prowl the streets who are devoid of all womanly grace and goodness, and who ruin young men and then laugh at them and cast them off. The 'gay girl' is a half-educated, sensual, impudent, wasteful, lazy, drunken person. Young men are infatuated, and expend their income, beg money from their fathers and mothers, and rob their employers, for the sake of giving these 'gay girls' what they demand.

"Life is short: it must be enjoyed and the employer's money must enable them to enjoy it, so a few more dollars taken, to be repaid the week after next. The money is all wasted in a night. Money soon goes at a restaurant. A visit to some concert hall requires a full purse—a purse filled with money belonging to somebody. So the money is spent, and when the week after next comes it cannot be replaced. The plot thickens. The cashier discovers the money is absent which ought to be present. The young man is called into the counting house taken before 'the governor,' or brought face to face with the directors. It is all over. The game is played out. The young man comes from the judge. He is entrusted to the custody of keeper, makes his debut at the criminal court, and receives his sentence of imprisonment. The end is not yet. There is a life of shame, remorse, and want awaiting him. But do his companions who are so fond of slang call him a thief? They merely observe that 'he outran the constable.' So, slang is used to hide vice, to cover dishonesty, and to gild over the follies of young men.

"Our advice to young men is: Call things by their right names. Call a spade a spade; a necktie, a necktie, a thief a thief; a father, a father; a young lady, a young lady; an employer, an employer. Never apply a slang word to anything or any person. Look clearly at a thing; see what it is; understand its nature; do not blind the truth; call the thing whatever it may be by its right name, and then ask, How does it look? If it bears upon it the impress of goodness, truth, and honor, admire it; if it does not, shun it. Do not use slang at any time, but especially do not use it for the purpose of gilding vice and prevent you from seeing it in its true colors."

# THE POET SEDULIUS.

The Very Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, D.D., has a lengthy and most erudite letter in the "Catholic University Bulletin," in which he strives to show that the famed poet Sedulius was an Irishman. The nationality of this poet has been one of the vexed questions of the history of Roman literature. Many scholars believed that he came from Ireland; Irish scribes and their English disciples copied and read his writings; he was the first Latin poet to introduce rhyming, which was invented centuries before his time by Irish poets. Although Dr. Shahan does not claim to have proved the Irish parentage of the poet, yet he advances many strong arguments in favor of that contention. Among other arguments he quotes from a work, written in the eighth century, in which it is stated "Sedulius, the verse-maker, was at first a layman, and acquired in Italy his knowledge of philosophy." To this the writer adds:—

"If the scribe thought that Sedulius were an Italian by birth would it not seem irrelevant to call attention to the fact that he studied philosophy 'in Italia?' What more natural than that he should frequent the schools of his native land? It has been suggested that he might have been born a Roman, and acquired his early training at Milan or elsewhere in Italy. To this it may be replied that this detail of the life of Sedulius has reached us in a manuscript of Anglo-Saxon or Irish origin; hence, the stress laid on the studies of Sedulius in Italy is quite natural in the supposition that the birthplace of Sedulius was that of the northern eighth-century scribe of the Codex Gothanus. A twelfth century manuscript (Vatican, Palat. n. 242), says that our poet was first a 'laicus gentilis, sed in Italia philosophiam didicit, dein ad Dominum conversus et a Macedonio baptizatus, in Arcadium venit, ubi hunc librum composuit.'

The antithesis suggested by 'gentilis' may as well be between 'Barbarian' and 'Italian' as between 'Gentile' and 'Christian.' In any case the appellation of 'gentilis' rather strengthens the view of those who maintain that Sedulius was born in Ireland."

Although it would be impossible to reproduce the six or seven columns of learned arguments and quotations brought to bear on the subject by Dr. Shahan, still, for other purposes than merely that of establishing the nationality of the Latin poet, we give these concluding paragraphs: at least they have a great weight in regard to the origin of rhyming, which was entirely Irish:—

"Sedulius was the first Latin poet who systematically introduced rhyme as an intentional element in the art of word-painting. With him begin to appear the numerous musical sound-echoes or rhymes which the Irish had long before worked into a most intricate system. Ebert says that the most varied rhymes are to be found in the famous Christmas hymn of Sedulius (A Solis Ortus Cardine), and Dr. Sigerson is of opinion that the influence of this hymn, with its interwoven echoes, was great 'in educating the ear and popularizing rhyme over Christendom.' He is of opinion that 'in his great poem (the Carmen Paschale) Sedulius impresses certain marked Irish peculiarities upon the classic hexameter. The influence,' he adds, 'of this remarkable epic, read as it was in all the Irish schools in the Continent and in Britain, must have been immense. The systematic adoption by its author of rhyme, assonant and consonant, and of alliteration, must have molded the forms of subsequent literary production in all the nascent languages of Europe, North and South, as it taught them the art of alliteration;

of assonant and consonant rhymes."

It is not claimed for the foregoing considerations that they prove Sedulius to have been an Irishman. But, in the absence of any positive knowledge as to the place of his origin, they deserve attention, for they show that at a very early date he was claimed by Irish scholars as one of their nation, that the Irish scribes and their English disciples copied and read his writings with especial pleasure, and that through him certain distinctive traits of Irish literature were grafted upon the Latin. This is

certainly enough to show that the tradition of his Irish origin is far older than Trithemius, and goes back to the crepuscular hour of Roman literature, to the eighth and ninth centuries, when the old classic life was yet the normal ideal of existence, and the reminiscences of its literary glories were not yet extinguished. Perhaps if we ever discover that 'complete copy of Genadius' that Sirmond had in his hands we may hear such final evidence from a contemporary as will remove this problem from the list of the unsolved questions of patrology."

# CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

In a recent issue of the "True Witness" reference was made to the attempts in some quarters, to awaken a sentiment in favor of the abolition of capital punishment. A reader of the "True Witness" now writes:—

The cases are exceptional when any sympathy should go out to the murderer. When such cases occur the jury is invariably lenient, and this leniency fully covers all the necessities of mercy in the matter. It is not a mercy to the rest of the population to encourage a red-handed descendant of Cain in his homicidal tendencies by letting him know beforehand that he in turn will not be killed. To those in favor of the abolition of capital punishment the tritest answer might be: Let the criminal not kill and then he will not be killed.

Even supposing for a moment that it was thought desirable to look upon the utmost penalty of the law as barbaric and that the means would be taken for the protection of society by life imprisonment, the conditions which govern our institutions both in Canada and the United States are of such nature that there is no guarantee of the fulfillment of the law, the pardoning power being of so elastic a character that it sometimes constitutes a menace to public safety. We need not go back many years to find cases where the pardoning prerogatives have been abused. There is a morally deterrent effect in the knowledge that the murderer will suffer death, not to speak of the added suffering that goes with the fact of its being in cold blood. The murderer here has the advantage over his victim. The latter is "sent to his account with all his imperfections on his head." The former is mercifully given time for repentance and to make his peace with God. The man whose heart is hardened to the murder point understands that beyond killing he can no further go; he knows that it is the most dreadful and irreparable injury he can inflict on an enemy and he pauses while he thinks that the law demands a life for a life. Without touching on the guilt of the criminal or the consequences hereafter, the physical and mental agony preceding execution has a terror-striking effect on most men and the fear of death has prevented many murders. May be at some future time more religion and a somewhat improved doctrine of civilization may work a change in the present order of things, but as conditions are to-day capital punishment seems about the most efficient, if not the only, prophylactic for homicide and a few other capital crimes.

And what shall be said of women, who in the ordinary course of events are styled ladies and are leaders of fashion, who offer flowers and delicacies at the shrine of friends only in outward semblance human, whose crimes could even discount murder? How can this mania be classed? The telling of the whole truth would not make pleasant reading.

And still there is another point in connection with latter day murders. That is the unaccountable Quixotism that says a woman should not suffer the death penalty. As a matter of fact when a woman degenerates into a murderess, she is usually worse than a man. Her plans are laid more craftily and she goes about her dreadful work in a more methodical cold-blooded way. The most notorious life takers in history have been women and beautiful women at that. A bad woman is a greater danger to the fabric of society than a bad man, and still pardon for the most outrageous crimes are prayed for simply because the criminal happens to be a woman. The recent executions of two women has to some extent done much to wipe away this peculiar popular prejudice. We would not care to advocate the English punitive methods of the early part of the century, when Margaret Nesbit was hanged for forgery, when Mary Young suffered the same penalty at Tyburn for picking pockets or when Eliza Fennell was gibbeted for attempted poisoning. The penalties were of course too severe, and they are only instanced to show that there was only one law alike for man and woman.

Many of the terrors of executions are removed under present methods and life is taken with the least possible suffering to the criminal, the idea of revengeful punishment giving way

# IRISH INDUSTRIES AND THE RAILROADS.

The speech made by Mr. William Field in the House of Commons last Friday on the question of Irish railways marks the commencement of a fresh agitation for the redress of what is undoubtedly a genuine Irish grievance. The present position of these roads, with one highly paid director for each ten miles of railway is so extravagant that even the "Times" remarks:—

"We are not opposed in principle to any method of dealing with the Irish railways, whether involving state possession or state management." Truly, as Sir William Harcourt once said, "we are all socialists in these days!" The absurdity of the "case for the companies" in Ireland is clear.

The capital of the London and Northwestern Railway aggregates over £100,000,000 sterling; the capital of all the Irish companies put together is some £36,000,000 sterling, and yet the Irish roads require, in the words of the select committee which reported in 1891, "270 directors, 37 secretaries, and 20 managers!" It is little wonder that in giving evidence before the committee Sir George Findlay should declare that

to the simple exigency of "removing" a menace to society and the commonwealth. No longer are executions public; no longer may crowds assemble from miles around to watch the convulsive struggles of a bundle of erstwhile humanity, dangling from a line of hemp, with the soul God gave it being slowly strangled out to pass before the judgment seat; no more may clowns, yokels and the drugs of the place, make morbid holiday at the accomplishment of the law's edict; no more may the hardened criminal have an eager audience to spur him on to one last final act of bravado. The fools will make a brief panegyric in the mistaken words:—"he died game." But these people see not the staring eyeballs, ghastly and filmy, the frightfully contorted blackening face, suggestive of supreme agony, the swollen protruding tongue, the teeth set awry in one dreadful, eternal repulsive grin, or the livid ringed about the throat that relentlessly squeezed into eternity that which God had made originally after his own image and likeness. Therein is the black cap merciful, for it hides these horrors.

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have killed the milling industry. Witnesses say that you may count silent mills in Ireland by the thousand. The freights turn the scale against the home producer. A parcel which travels 500 miles in England for 6d. costs 1s. for 30 miles in Ireland."

It is not open to doubt that a purely agricultural community such as Ireland, at a time when the profits of agriculture have been almost annihilated by the general fall of prices, must suffer very severely by that ridiculous policy of Irish railway managers which aims at charging every penny the business will bear. The distress occasioned by such a policy, so long continued would, even without political causes for unrest, be always at work beneath the surface. If not reinforced by other elements of disturbance, the short-sighted railway policy must of itself have resulted in an agrarian agitation, in the displacement of the population and in the decay of trade. The facts are not disputed; the only questions are: What shall the remedy be? And how soon can it be applied? There is no more important matter for treatment than the Irish railway problem, and it should be treated without delay.—Financial News.

# SCHOOL SELF-GOVERNMENT FAD.

We take the following from the New York Post. It is another striking evidence of the lengths to which a certain class of people will go in order to put one of their "fads" into practice:—

"The Superintendent of Public Schools at Elizabeth, N. J., has introduced a new system of self-government among the scholars of the Dattin High School. Instead of having a 'monitor' or teacher to watch them they govern themselves, and have formed a republic and elected officers to that end. An advisory committee has also been chosen; being composed of three members of each class' elected by the pupils. The Superintendent, vice-principal, and teachers form the executive body of the republic.

The duties of the council include the recommendations of punishments in cases of misdemeanor, of privileges to be granted to classes in high-standing, and of methods of enforcing the support of the resolutions passed. Prof. Shearer holds the position of Mayor of the Commonwealth to which the members of the school belong, and reserves the right to veto any measure that is not for the general good. The duties of the advisory committee are to make suggestions, give advice, and to report violations of rules to members of the council. The Commonwealth is composed only of pupils of the school who have promised to support all resolutions adopted by the council and approved by the executive board.

The object of this plan is not to shift the responsibility of government of the pupils from the shoulders of the faculty, but to teach the scholars how to govern themselves, and to make them feel that they are doing right for the sake of right, and not because of the punishment that will follow wrong doing. The members of the various committees have entered upon their novel duties with a determination to promote the welfare of the school at large."

# SORROW OF A CENTENARIAN.

Julia Hedges, aged 100, was found dead in her bed at Indianapolis, on Friday last. Her husband, 106, survives. His limbs are trembling and

# THOMAS LIGGET'S Carpet Warehouses

Are overflowing with latest productions of art. -- This season's Carrots eclipse all previous efforts for excellence of design, effect in colorings and special value. -- Eastern, Persian and Turkey Carpets and Rugs. -- A large staff of workmen engaged for May rush. -- Making over and re-laying Carpets attended to promptly with new orders.

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ONE OF THE FIGHTING RACE.

Written for the True Witness. BY JOHN DODD, MONTREAL.

'Midst the dim and strife of battle, and the cannon's sullen roar, Where the Stars and Stripes were waving on the far off Cuban shore, An Irish youth lay dying, who fell bravely in the fray.

As victorious shouts went ringing, around Santiago bay. A good priest knelt beside him, and he blessed the exile boy. For soon his soul would wing its flight, to that home beyond the sky.

Through his mind came memories rushing, and his thoughts did fondly stray, To his fond and dearest mother in old Ireland far away. 'Father Kelly,' spoke the soldier, tell my comrade Jim O'Shea, To come here and sit beside me, ere my life blood ebbs away.

We were playmates in old Ireland, and we both set sail from Cork, O'er the wild and broad Atlantic, for the city of New York. O'Shea sat down beside him, took Burke's true and faithful hand; For in childhood days he held it, in their own dear native land.

When they roamed o'er hills and valleys, or by lake and rippling stream, Where the song birds sung their matins in the sunlight's golden gleam. There they read of Erin's glory and her gallant sons so brave, Some at home were gently sleeping, others far beyond the wave.

They dreamt as exiles wandering from their own dear native shore, Did they dream they'd leave forever, a land one would see no more. Then spoke the dying soldier, pressed to his comrade's breast, 'My life is ebbing fast away from care I soon will rest;

No more I'll see my native land, the land that gave me birth, Where my father's bones are resting, in the fairest spot on earth. Oh, I knew my days were numbered, for last night I had a dream And my mother stood beside me, Oh, how sad it all did seem

And she called me her dear Bouchal, while the tears ran down her cheek; Then she knelt and prayed beside me, but, alas, I couldn't speak. Then promise me dear comrade for I know you'll see again, The green old hills of Kerry, and your birthplace Castlemain.

Break it gently to my mother, and tell her how I died; Say that I did not forget her and that you were by my side. And tell your sister Mary, that I loved her as of yore, No more I'll greet her winning smile around her cottage door; No more we'll stray to dear Milltown, or dance at old Puck Fair;

No more more I'll kiss her virgin brow, or stroke her jet black hair. The death damp gathered on his brow, his life was ebbing fast; 'Oh, comrade dear,' he faintly cried, 'my hour has come at last.' A peaceful smile illumined his face, in prayer, his spirit fled. An exile from old Ireland in Cuban soil lay dead.

The moon shone brightly from above, where the soldier's grave was made, And many a prayer went up that night for the comrade there who laid, For in that lovely spot there rests in shroud of Cuban clay, A gallant son of the fighting race of Kelly and Burke and Shea.

DR. EMMET'S APPEAL FOR UNITY.

For long years we have scarcely known a subject that has been more debated than that of unity in Ireland, and certainly we know of none that has been less practically studied and applied. Every one seems anxious for unity, while no individual appears ready to sacrifice one iota of his own prejudices, or conceptions at the shrine of unity. The nearest approach to a patriotic effort, by self-effacement, to secure that boon for the people, was Mr. Dillon's recent action, in voluntarily stepping down from the leadership of the Parliamentary Party. In this connection the "Weekly Freeman," of Dublin, has published a letter from a Mr. Alfred Webb, on the subject of Dr. Emmet's appeal for unity. While much of that letter is foreign to our purpose, in reproducing it, still there are a number of passages that may be read with profit, even by Irishmen in Canada. Mr. Webb writes thus:—

"If any appeal should compel us with deep seriousness to consider the present position of the Irish National cause it would be Dr. Emmet's letter. Ireland has been glorifying the memories of the men of 1798. That appeal, emanating from the descendant of one of the oldest of them, should carry as much weight as a voice from the grave. In truth it would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of

the present juncture. But twenty months remain of the century. It is safe to say that their passing will make clear for the generation now living (certainly for persons of my age) whether the struggle for the reversal of the infamy of the Act of Union is to be carried on, or whether the first of January, 1901, will see the accomplishment of its end, as the 1st of January, 1801, saw the inception of its purpose—a worse fate even than that shadowed by Grattan as possibly Ireland's "a century hence"—we shall be still "beggars at the door of Great Britain;" without having the decision of character to accept the other contingency he suggested of identification with England.

"In the full light from increased education and through the dissemination of political knowledge the paths stretch out before us. We have studied the history of our country, and know our misfortunes have arisen from individuals and factions preferring their interests and inclinations to the interests of the whole. We may erect memorials to our patriots and martyrs at every cross road; we may, with bands and banners, deck such with wreaths every anniversary; we

would still stand—more than the population of most of the colonies and of several independent States of Europe. It is entirely in the power of that majority to sustain and support an efficient working majority in Parliament. In all domains of thought other than political majorities in Ireland show themselves able to assert themselves.

"There has been ample time for thought and action. The years are passing with swiftness. A very short time and the world must come to one of two conclusions, either that we do not care for Home Rule to the extent of curbing our individual passions and interests for its accomplishment, or that we are not possessed of sufficient political intelligence for acquiring, and, consequently, for the wise exercise of that blessing. To buzz round without swarming does not show capacity and is not likely to attract help and sympathy. Perhaps one like myself, with long and vivid memories, and but a few years before him, is more anxious for seeing work done than younger men. Dr. Emmet's letter proves that I am not alone in the fear that Ireland, after seventy years of struggle and untold

grief. Not only is His Honor a model host, but he has been a most popular Governor, one of the best, in fact, the Island ever had. Not only did he discharge the duties of his position with grace and dignity and to the complete satisfaction of everybody, but he knew the people, from whose ranks he rose to the highest administrative position in the province, and he was not afraid to mingle with them, becoming thoroughly acquainted with their conditions and requirements, and he took a deep and practical interest in everything tending to the advancement and progress of the province, and especially in the dairying and fruit growing. The people of Prince Edward Island regret very much that his term of office has nearly expired, and they would be immensely pleased to see him appointed for a second term. Lieut.-Governor Howlan has been a most popular chief magistrate, and has won for himself a most enviable place in the esteem and respect of the people of Prince Edward Island.

Do not hide your light under a bushel merely because it irritates a few sore eyes.

to their respective homes in Canada and the United States.

A church is about to be built for the accommodation of the Irish Catholics resident in the present parish of St. Francis de Sales. It will be situated between Cantley and Gatieneau Point, about eight miles from the latter.

Rev. Father Lortie, of Buckingham, was in Ottawa last week.

The Christian Brothers have purchased the Latour property, adjoining the La Salle School, are making extensive alterations in the former suitable to a religious residence.

Mr. W. P. Egleson, nephew of the late P. A. Egleson, delivered an interesting lecture on "Hygiene" before the Scientific Association of the University one evening last week.

The militia authorities have sanctioned the formation of two companies from amongst the students of the University, and their equipment will soon follow.

The effects of the late Father Cham-

but "Mary," somehow or other, has not received as much attention as her writings justly deserve. It is very strange and surprising how Irishmen and Irishwomen especially, do not know this sweet and simple poetess better than they do. Her sacred poems issued a few years ago, under the title of "Voices from the Heart," is now out of print and only to be got at select libraries. This is indeed a circumstance very much to be regretted, and rather indicative of something that points to the indifference to genuine poetry that has been ascribed to the present age; but I would fain believe that "Mary" has somehow been simply overlooked, and that Irishmen and Irishwomen are not sufficiently aware of the beauty and simplicity of her poetry.

Ellen Mary Dowling was born at Cork, on the 19th March, 1828. Her parents were very respectable, her father being at the time of her birth Resident Medical Officer of the Cork Fever Hospital, and her mother was a remarkably well read woman, considering the age she lived in.

As a child, Mary was of a very timid, sensitive, and shy disposition, but always a warm favorite with her early companions. As an instance of her sensitive feelings, it is on record that she refused when at school to learn arithmetic because of the effect the grating of the pencils on the slate had on her nervous temperament. Though of a very silent and nervous disposition, yet, if her enthusiasm was once aroused in any subject she could express herself with great force and directness.

The novelty and natural beauty and charms of her country surroundings had a most soothing and lasting effect upon her whole life. Consequently, many of her poems are beautiful paintings of early scenes and associations. "My own dear native river" is perhaps her best and certainly the most popular of all her poems. Here are a few examples, deserving of the highest praise, especially for their simple and natural style:—

THE OLD CASTLE.

There is an old castle hangs over the sea— 'Tis living through ages, all wrecked though it be, There's a soul in the ruin that never will die, And the ivy clings round it as fondly as I. Oh! proud as the waves of that river pass on, Their tribute they bear to that castle so lone, And the sun lights its grey head with beams from the sky, For he loves the dear ruins as fondly as I.

There is an old castle hangs over the sea, And ages of glory, yet, yet shall it see, And 'twill smile to the river, and smile to the sky, And smile to the free land when long years go by, And children will listen with rapturous face, To the names and the legends that hallow the place, When some minstrel of Erin in wandering night, Shall sing that dear Castle more grandly than I.

And here is one composed by the banks of the Blackwater:—

'Faint are the breezes and pure is the tide, Soft is the sunshine and you by my side, 'Tis just such an evening to dream of in sleep— 'Tis just such a joy to remember and weep. Never before since you called me your own Were you, I, and Nature so proudly alone— Cushlamachree, 'Tis blessed to be All the long summer eve talking to thee.

On the 10th of May, 1845, her first contribution to the "Nation" appeared. It was prefaced by the editor in the following words:—"Another fair correspondent sends us some sweet thoughtful verses, which we cannot refuse to publish, if only in honor of her sex and her young vehement patriotism." Let me quote one verse from this poem:—

Then wake your hopes once more— You more than ever need them— And raise from shore to shore The thrilling cry of freedom; And be the past forgot.

We feel grateful to Mr. Woods for having awakened a desire to revive the sweet and noble poems of the "Spirit of the Nation." We take the hint, and from time to time we will strive to stir up some of the slumbering poetic memories that time has allowed to sink into oblivion.

\$200 paid us in monthly instalments of \$7 each will purchase from us a warranted first-class modern piano, pedals, handsome mahogany, oak, or walnut case. Made and warranted by first class American firm. Howard is the name. Sold only by the Lindsay - Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine Street.

Evil is a "negatio boni debiti," and sloth is the most deadly of the capital sins.

Third Annual Concert and Social.

In Aid of the Equipment Fund

At the Victoria Rifles Armory.

The .. Hibernian Knights, Friday, May 19th.

PRICES:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Price. Admiss'ion to Concert, - 25c. Concert and Social, - 50c. Lady and Gentleman to Concert and Social, - 75c.

JAMES W. REGAN

The Famous Irish Singer will contribute a number of Patriotic Songs.

Irish Music and Recitations.

LEADING LOCAL MUSICAL PERFORMERS

Will also take part in the programme.

Davis' Orchestra will be in attendance.

DANCING AFTER THE CONCERT.

HENRY McCANLEY, M. BERMINGHAM, J. P. O'BRIEN, Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer.

GOD SAVE IRELAND.

may resuscitate our language—it will all be but contemptible lip service in the cause of Nationality so long as we ourselves refuse to practice the lessons we profess to have learned.

"The demand for Unity—as essential—is a weak cry—Unity is desirable—it is in no sense essential. In so far as we are united we shall be stronger for the contest; in so far as we are disunited we shall be weak. To admit unity as essential would be in every age to make malcontents the real rulers and the real arbiters of the fortunes of nations. It is but in poetry and romance are exhibited spectacles of countries heroically united for all but the shortest intervals."

"What is essential is that the majority should pull itself together and assert itself. The fate of Ireland does not now depend upon the opinions or whims of a dozen men or the interests of two or three newspapers. It depends upon the real earnestness, the real convictions of the majority of the people of Ireland. History should the cause languish, will not lay the blame upon a dozen men or a few newspapers—it is the majority of the Irish people who will be condemned.

"Suppose at the worst we assign a million of our people to the garrison and a million to those who see Ireland's good in maintaining an eternal vendetta concerning a memory or glorying in the principle of 'unity' being a 'farce'—a million jealous of individual pre-eminence (except that of Englishmen over us)—whose best idea of patriotism is to pull down and pull to pieces.

"Over two millions of our people

individual sacrifice, was never so near as at present to again presenting the spectacle denounced by Byron in his "Irish Avatar."

DOWN BY THE SEA.

From the "Prince Edward Island Agriculturist" we take the following report of the last annual dinner given by Lieut.-Governor Howlan to a number of his friends and the members of the Legislature at the Government House.

"The guests congregated as usual in the reception room, where a short time was passed very pleasantly, in a general conversation with the host and hostess. After the hostess retired dinner was announced, and those assembled adjourned to the dining hall, where they sat down to a bountifully laden table.

After doing full justice to the above choice spread, one toast, "The Queen," was duly honored, and the party then adjourned to the library, where an hour or two was spent in a most enjoyable manner. The affair was of the most pleasant nature throughout, and each and all enjoyed it thoroughly. We know of no social function that has always been looked forward to with such keen anticipation, or so greatly enjoyed, as the Governor's annual dinners, for his honor is an ideal host, hospitable, kindly, jolly and witty, and his ability and taste in entertaining has been excelled by no other occupant of the gubernatorial chair. Mrs. Howlan, too, is a typical hostess, who has always done her part to make the Government House functions successful and enjoyable to the utmost de-

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

His Grace the Archbishop returned from Quebec, on Thursday, whither he went to attend an important meeting of the Catholic Committee of the Council of Public Instruction. It was His Grace's intention to be present at the installation of the Archbishop of Toronto, but between times it was announced that a meeting of the committee would take place. His Grace endeavored to have the meeting postponed, but in view of the recent changes in the Education Act, of the Province of Quebec, several matters needing immediate attention precluded the possibility of postponement.

A concert will be given by St. Joseph's church choir towards the end of the month.

Fifty boys from England passed through the city last week for Manitoba. They were in charge of Rev. Lord Archibald Douglas and Rev. Father St. John.

Very Rev. Vicar-General Corbett, of Cornwall, was entertained by the children of the Separate Schools on his birthday.

In St. Patrick's on Sunday, Rev. Dr. McNally concluded his course of sermons on the Lord's Prayer.

The second annual Sacred Concert of St. Patrick's Church choir will be held on Friday 28th inst.

About ninety Sisters of the Order of Grey Nuns attended the annual retreat which took place here last week. On its conclusion they return-

pagne were disposed of by auction last week, and brought about \$1,000. The purchasers of the library were Rev. Father Chatelain and Mayor Darsylva.

A concert will be given by the choir of Kemptville Church on the 23rd instant.

The usual meeting of St. Mary's Temperance Society on Thursday of last week was a very entertaining one. Scotch recitations by Master Lawson in full Highland costume added interest to the evening.

"MARY" OF THE "NATION."

We are glad to see that there is an apparent awakening to a sense of what is due—in appreciation and gratitude—to the poets and poetesses of the first Dublin Nation. Mr. Andrew Woods, in the Freeman of the 22nd April last, thus calls attention to the oft-forgotten services rendered to the Irish cause by Ellen Mary Dowling, commonly known as "Mary" of the Nation. We reproduce in full the timely comments:—

Though the "Young Ireland Movement" has produced many a poet, whose proud war songs, like the immortal Davis's, and sad, heartfelt yearnings like Maegan's, shall live in history, and be proudly read by generations yet to come, still few names shall be better remembered or cherished with greater love and reverence than those of "Eva," "Mary," and "Speranza."

Of these three noble and devoted daughters of Erin, "Eva" and "Speranza" have been accorded their proper place in their country's history;

# FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

CONDUCTED BY T. W.

## OPINIONS.

### RALPH'S:

I wish that girl had been a boy!  
I hope a boy would move next door  
For girls are always prim and neat;  
I know she'll be a bore!  
She will not want to wade or run,  
She'll never, never catch a ball,  
Nor climb a tree, nor fly a kite—  
Girls are no fun at all!

### WINIFRED'S:

Oh, I'm sorry he's a boy!  
Two girls could have such splendid times  
At sewing doll-clothes, playing tea,  
Or reading tales and rhymes.  
Of course he'll hit me with his ball,  
And make a dreadful lot of noise,  
And play at soldiers all day long—  
There is no fun in boys!

—Marion Beatty  
In Youth's Companion.

### The Adventures of a Penny.

"I was born in the mint at Washington," said a dull, battered, old penny to his friends in the money drawer of a little fruit stand. "I did not look as I do now; I was bright and fresh, and was very anxious to see the world. How did I know about the world?" he answered in response to a tarnished ten-cent piece. "Well, I was placed in a large bag with several other friends, much older than I was, and taken to a paintshop by a short wiry, little man, and I was locked away in a dark, gloomy thing which I afterward found out was a safe. Being very young, of course, I did not like this gloomy existence, and my friends used to tell me stories of the world to keep me quiet, but they only made me the more anxious to be free. One day I was disturbed from a peaceful nap I was taking, by being pulled out of a bag, with a number of other coins, and given to a painter.

"I was just beginning to take a survey of the shop, when I was thrust into the man's pocket and carried away. The next day I was taken out of the pocket, and laid on a plate, where there were bills, coins and a few gold pieces. I could not imagine where I was. There were long seats filled with people, many of whom were reading little books. I afterward found out that it was a church. The tray was carried into a small ante-room and the money hastily counted. The bills and gold pieces were put in a safe, and the small change was placed in a bag. The man accidentally dropped me out, and I rolled under the desk. 'Never mind,' he said, 'it is only a penny.' 'Only a penny!' How the words stung my heart! For I have a heart under this copper jacket! Monday a man came in with a broom and a duster. He moved the desk, and swept under it, not taking the least notice of me. 'Oh, the impudence of these mortals!' but I hardly had the words out of my mouth, when I was swept up and thrown into the ash barrel. Here I remained for a day, when a man came along with a queer two-wheeled wagon, he emptied the barrel into it and drove off quickly. I was thinking what a cruel world it was, when the wagon stopped with a jolt which gave me quite a start. The man withdrew a bolt at the back of the wagon, and out rolled all the ashes, bearing me along.

"Alas, alas," I cried, "my future will end here, and— I was interrupted by childish voices. 'Ain't yer found anything' yet?" inquired one of the other. "No, nauthin much, ain't much in the dump terday!" So this was a dump. The children were probing in the ashes with a stick, when suddenly came to view. They picked me up with childish delight, and ran quickly round the corner to a little fruit stand, where they invested in an orange. So here I am, tarnished and dirty, but still ready for more adventures. Though I am only a penny I have my place in the world.—M.R. Murphy, Donahoe's Magazine.

### False Pride.

It is to be regretted that very many of the children of to-day are imbued with a spirit of false and empty pride, entirely unbecoming to one of their station and years. Too often they learn this foolish lesson of pride from their parents, and before a child can talk plainly, it is able to tell you who are low society—"poor trash who work for their living," and who are respectable,—"rich folks who live on the earnings of the poor."

Some are proud because their great grandfather's thirty-second cousin has left them a legacy, and the family can wear finer clothes and put on more style than formerly; others because through some fortunate speculations upon the part of their father or on account of political influence their position in life is raised to a

higher level, and others again because of their association in college or convent with rich men's sons or daughters, they afterwards think it beneath their dignity to mingle with their old companions. So they strut along the streets like a peacock with new feathers, and forget to bend their lofty head to their former friends—they do not see them any more—or to speak more properly, according to the phrase, "they cut them."

Thus too many children grow up thinking that the great distinction between people in this world is the difference between fine clothes and coarse ones—never dreaming that honesty, virtue, talent or a well-spent life has anything to do with the matter. In their opinion money and a good tailor or dressmaker can make a fine lady, or a fine gentleman any day.

Therefore dear boys and girls, never distinguish people by their fine clothes, but by their fine hearts and their fine minds. People of wealth and fashion are just as good as others, if they do well and act well, using their money and their station for their own real good and for that of their fellow-men—but they are no better than the old rank of blood. Despire no man but for his own bad actions, and admire no man but for his own good deeds.

### How Johnny Learned to Wipe His Feet.

"Did you wipe your feet, Johnny?" "No, mamma; I forgot."  
"Run back and do it, then, please."  
"Yes, mamma."  
There was a prolonged and energetic scraping and rubbing of two obedient feet on the hall rug.

"Mamma, won't you tell me why you have to wipe your feet every time you come into the house?"  
"Yes, if you cannot find out yourself."  
Johnny looked interested. Mamma always let him find out things for himself when he could. He had found already that there was always a reason behind her commands, and he enjoyed hunting for it.

"Where can I begin?"  
"Well, walk all around the rooms, and when you are near the beginning place, I'll say, 'Warm!'"  
That was just like mamma, and Johnny knew he was going to have a good time. He went through the two parlors, but mamma was silent. Johnny was watching her over his shoulder, and hardly knew when he crossed the threshold into the library.

"Warm!" cried mamma suddenly. Johnny halted promptly, and looked all about him.  
"Don't look too high for the reasons of things," said mamma with a smile, as Johnny, not budging an inch, stood rolling his eyes up towards the ceiling.

"Warmer!" as the little lad began to look toward the floor.  
"Oh, I spy!" said Johnny suddenly. And he picked up a big cake of dry mud from the carpet. "I've found out, mamma!"  
"That is one reason, but there are others."

"In the house, mamma?"  
"Yes, but you can't see them just yet."  
"Why can't I see them now, mamma?"  
Mamma laughed, and gave Johnny a kiss. Then she handed him pencil and paper.

"I will write a question on this paper, and you may have until tomorrow night to answer it.—'What makes mud?'"

"Huh! that's easy! Water and dirt!"  
"Yes. Write it this way: 'What makes mud?' 1. Moisture. 2. Dirt." Write down everything that you see dropped and left on the sidewalk or in the street. If it is wet, put it under 'Moisture'; if not, put it under 'Dirt.'"

"Hullo, here's the sprinkler! Do you spell 'water' with an a or an o mamma?"  
"W-a-t-e-r," said mamma, without a smile.

She never laughed at Johnny's mistakes, and that was what made Johnny think she was 'lot's nicer'n other boys' mammas."

Presently the city carts came along to gather up the garbage, the barrels were heavy, and the men, to save lifting them, emptied the contents upon the street, and then shoveled it into the carts. They left a good amount behind them, however, and Johnny got quite excited over trying to write down all the different things he saw remnants of. Mamma suggested that "garbage" would cover it all, so Johnny, after much wrinkling of his forehead and twisting of

his tongue, wrote "Gobbige;" for mamma was called away just then.

The ashman came down the street and he, too, tipped over the barrels, and shoveled the ashes into the cart—all but what blew away; for the wind was high, and a large part of every shovelful went flying all over the street.

Mamma was gone a long time, but when she returned Johnny called her to the window.

"I don't know how to say things, mamma. There are the sewer men cleaning out the sewers, and they spill the dirty stuff on the street. Then a waggon went by full of old bones and meat from the market, and some of that dropped from the cart. Then there are horses and dogs and cats. I saw a dog go by with blood dripping from its ear, and the men

spit on the sidewalk,—and O mamma! I don't think mud is nice; do you?" And Johnny's little nose was all puckered up with disgust.—The Messenger.

Danny's father, who is a farmer and stock-grower, took several carloads of hogs, reared on his own farm, to Chicago, where he sold them to the great pork packing firm of Armour & Company.

While in Chicago Danny's father received the following letter from the little boy:—

"Dere papa:—Did you see Mr. Armour kill the big fat hog with the black tale and didn't he think it was a busster? I was sorry to see the hogs leave the farm and you most of all."

"Your loving son,  
"Danny."

## NOTES FROM AMERICAN CENTRES.

A home for self-supporting women is to be shortly established in New York, and will be under the management of the Sisters of Mercy. It will be known as the "Regina Aporum." It is the intention of its promoters, who include Archbishop Corrigan and Bishop Farley, to make the home attractive, and all institutional restrictions will be dispensed with as much as possible.

Women out of employment will be allowed to stay at the home free of charge, until they can procure work. There are about 1,000 applicants already for admission to the Home. The Sisters who also have charge of St. Joseph's Home for Infant Girls, at 82d street and Madison Avenue, have sold the plot of ground on which the institution stands for \$750,000, and they at once begin the erection of a new building in 152d street, near Broadway. The site was purchased recently and plans have been prepared.

The Alabama Legislature, now in special session engaged in devising methods for constitutionally depriving colored men of their franchise, goes even further than some other Gulf States have in this particular, says the New York Sun. It is seriously proposed at Montgomery to devote school funds derived from real estate held by white men to the education of white children and from property held by colored men to the education of colored children. By the last educational census, Alabama, the estimated number of white children between the ages of five and eighteen years was 335,000, and of colored children between the same ages 286,000. There were 4,800 white and 2,400 colored teachers, and the percentage of illiteracy among inhabitants over the age of 10 years was this: White, 18; colored, 69. Exclusive of Louisiana, in which illiteracy among the colored population is 3 per cent. higher, no State has so high a ratio of illiteracy among colored inhabitants, and with the exception of Louisiana, North Carolina and the Territory of Mexico, the percentage of illiteracy among native white inhabitants is nowhere so high as it is in Alabama.

The Alabama proposition to establish a "color line" in the collection of school taxes may be described as a plan to make illiteracy a permanent condition in that State.

Sister Imelda Theresa, the former

## A FRATERNAL SOCIETY IN THE HANDS OF A LIQUIDATOR.

The secret order known as the United Friends, which operated a fraternal scheme, has gone into the hands of a receiver, and it is said, may be only able to pay 50 cents on the dollar of its liabilities. Its six or seven thousand living members, some of whom have been paying in the order for sixteen or seventeen years, have only their experience to look back upon, the society's obligations to them not being counted, of course, among its present liabilities. All the money they have paid in is gone.

Slight mention of the failure has heretofore been made. The order was at one time one of the most prosperous of the fraternal orders. One of its most prosperous chapters was known as Hain Chapter, being named after the late Frank Hain, general superintendent of the elevated railroad, its members being nearly all old employees of the elevated roads. The United Friends was a split from the fraternal order known as the Chosen Friends. It was organized with the idea of paying to its members sick benefits in case of total disability and death benefits to their survivors of from \$500 to \$3,000. The money to pay the benefits was raised, as in all of the fraternal orders, by assessments upon its members.

This was all very nice so long as the membership kept up, the members were young and few died. Then the assessments were only 50 or 75 cents a month and the members didn't feel them. But as the order and the charter members aged, young men didn't come in with the necessary frequency, and the older members began dying off. Assessments went up correspondingly. In 1898 the Imperial Council saw the end in sight and they decided to stop issuing \$3,000 insurances. Then they concluded to make fixed assessments on the older members and the "five-year step-up plan" was adopted. This means that all persons of a certain age were in a class and remained in that class five years at a certain fixed assessment. At the end of five years they stepped up to the next class and had to pay a higher assessment. A man 60 years of age had to pay \$5 a month for a \$2,000 policy.

This step of the Imperial Council resulted in the loss of several thousand members, and at the beginning of this year the order found itself with piles of unpaid benefits and in no condition to pay them. The order altogether was in the worst condition that it had ever been in. In April a special meeting of the Imperial Council was called and the situation was presented to it State by State. No plan was suggested that would enable it to go ahead and pay its debts, and it was decided at this

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The Size of a DOLLAR.

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meeting that the only thing to do was to apply for a receiver. This was in the middle of April.

Plans to provide for the living members were called for. The Metropolitan Insurance Company, it is understood made a proposition to take all the members without regard to age or physical condition, giving them policies for the same amount as the policies they held in the order, but charging them at the rate commensurate with the risk. The Independent Order of Foresters also made a proposition to take over the membership, but only after a physical examination, and large numbers of the members had reached that time of life when they could not pass the physical examination. The council decided that it was unwise to accept either offer, but it furnished lists of members to two committees with directions to lay the propositions before the members. These committees are at work now.

In the meantime the Metropolitan, it is understood has withdrawn its offer and now it will take only members that can pass an examination. That leaves out entirely several thousand of the oldest members. Included among these are men who have paid into the order nearly the entire amount that they would have received if they had died. These members are helpless, it having been held by the courts time and time again that the man who insures in a fraternal order insures only from month to month, and there is no redress when the order fails.

At the time of its failure the United Friends owed \$170,000 in unpaid death claims, and it was thought that if it paid 5 cents on the dollar it would be doing well. Since April 15, however, some money has come in and other assets, it is believed, may realize to pay one-half the total claims. This, however, does not help the living members. Their money is wiped out absolutely.—New York Sun.

## HEROISM OF A YOUNG SURGEON.

Dr. Reuben Ludlam, Sr., President of Hahnemann Medical College and one of the most widely known homoeopathic practitioners in the world, was stricken with heart disease at 5 p.m. yesterday just at the critical point in an operation he was performing at the college hospital. Although Dr. Ludlam was carried from the operating room in a dying condition his son, Dr. Reuben Ludlam, Jr., who had been acting as assistant immediately seized the instrument from his father's hand and to save the life of the patient continued the work.

Dr. Ludlam, Sr., expired within five minutes in a room adjoining the operating room, but it was not till a half hour later that the son, the patient having come safely through the operation, went to his side. The patient was a woman. The operation was the removal of a fibroid tumor of large size from the abdominal cavity. The patient probably will recover as the result of young Dr. Ludlam's service.

Dr. Ludlam's death came without the slightest warning. The patient had been under the anaesthetic for half an hour and the surgeon was about to excise the tumor. Clad in a long white robe, and instrument in hand he was bending over the patient when he cried out:—"I feel weak."

He sank in the chair that was hastily placed behind him. At first it was thought that he had fainted. He was carried into the adjoining room. Dr. Homer V. Halbert of the staff was summoned from another part of the hospital. Dr. George F. Shears, professor of surgery, was also sent for, but death came quickly and their services were of no avail.

## BOARD OF THANKS.

At a meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary, Division No. 1, of the A. O. H., held in their hall, St. Alexander street, Monday, May 7th, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to all those who so ably contributed to make their double entertainment of April the 20th and 25th such a success.

## Sunday Newspapers in England.

The London correspondent of the New York Post in commenting on the Nonconformist revolt against Sunday newspapers says, that they have found a powerful leader in Lord Rosebery. He assured the News-vendors' Institution on Wednesday that the proprietors of both the Sunday Mail and Sunday Telegraph, Alfred Harmsworth and Sir Edward Lawson, are personal friends of his, and he dared say that if they should cut them both open they would find that neither of them very much cared about this extension of newspaper enterprise. The truth is that the opposition of the churches and the withdrawal of the patronage of churchgoers from the ordinary daily issues of both journals are proving so grave a matter that the Mail, at least, would be glad now to find some reasonable excuse for withdrawing the Sunday issue. The general impression is that Lord Rosebery's appeal will be made an excuse, and that the days of the seven-day newspaper in England are numbered.

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