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Our Paper_

Should be in the hands of every Catholio Family.

Vol. XLVII. No. 43.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 14. 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Ir. Geraid Balfour's Cruel and Cold-Blooded Speech,

In Dealing with the Question of Aid for the Starving Peasantry ...The Prelates Speak Again Upon the Subject of the Catholic University -- A Great Meeting of the Sons of Temperance-Other Notes of News.

DUBLIN, May 4, 1898.

THERE seems to be something unhealthy, uncanny, cold-blooded and cruel about the name of Balfour. It seems synonymous with everything that a normally constituted man dislikes. much in the same way as he dislikes snails and slimy things and carping hypocrites. A decent, outapoken face, who fights instead of sneering, be his cause ever so wrong, is far preferable to the cold, blood thirsty, animated puppet who serves a megaphone for his superiors and darces when they pull the string like an . range monkey climbing up a trachine stick. Clothed in a little brief authority, this flower of nepotism seeks to emulate the work of predictions in tyranny, and dabbie his sleek young hands in Erin's gore." The vengeance of heaven overtook the tyrannical "carotid-slitting Castlereagh," by letting him end his own worthless life. It is not to be exnected that young Mr. Balfoor will do likewise, or it needs a certain amount of physical, if misplaced courage, to commit suicide, Mr. Gerald Balfour's career will have an end some day, and not one of the starving peasants in Ireland would care to change places with him. Disca was a rich man and a selfish one, and Luzarus was a poor man. Dives refused to give the remnants from his table to the beggar, and he was sent where all such people may expect to go :

ism to his uncharitableness. in the old days when Nero reduced cruelty to a fine art, a Balfour had not been thought of. If he had he would have been an excellent thing to resin the other brute's bow, and dance while he fiddled over burning Rome.

but even Dives did not add brutal cynic-

A little while ago I spoke of the fact of the Irish local government bill being introduced simply as a political exigen cy, and not through any sense of justice to a long persecuted people. Its provisions seemed too liberal to have emanated from the Chief Secretary for Ireland. People were astonished, but the Irishman is naturally a confiding creature, and his own good nature forbids him to fathou the depths of infamy to which it is possible for one of the Balfour type to descend. He never dreamt that it was the handwriting on the wall that forced the hand of the Unionist government. He took the propositions in good faith and rejoiced therent. And now his eyes are opened.

For cold-blooded insolence and effrontery commend us to Mr. Gerald Balfour, when he spoke with all the airy flippancy of a sycophant who knows he has the support of the Treasury Benches at his back. An appeal was addressed to him in the House of Commons on Friday night in behalf of the starving people in the West and South of Ireland. All that was asked for was a scanty supply of the coarsest kind of food to ward off actual starvation. And this Neronic Dives, with a smirk of satis'action that would disgrace a comic valentine, casually remarked that it was not to be expected that the Government could feed the Irish poor on champagne.

Is it to be wondered at that the pravers of a naturally devout people should turn to maledictions and shower down on the heads of Balfour and his tribe. But there is a day of retribution coming as certain as Death itself, and not a man in Christendom would care to be credited | with the Balfourian blackness of one page in the Recording Angel's book. With plague and famine decimating whole districts in the west and south, this man smacks his lips as he thinks of the turtle, the turbot, the game, the Burgundy, the champagne, he had just dined off, and the happy thought comes to his callous heart that champagne is too good for the Irish. They are so degraded in their tastes that all they need is a few bags of potatoes and some coarse meal. 'It will whet their appetite," he thinks; "I will make their mouths water by suggesting something pleasant; I will say champagne." And, to his eternal disgrace be it said, the attenuated political poltroon gave utterance to words which Satan in his most sardonic humor might be as hamed of, and anybody with the semblance of an immortal soul would never dream of -always barring Balfour and some of his ilk.

it to sneer at ' the not very cleanly character of the people. This was in de lightfully good taste from a perfumed servant of a manicure and a toady to rack renting landlords, who preedily exact the pound of flesh for a mud cabin Protestants, and those who did not in an acre of bog. But the animus was even of a baser kind than the mere expression of personal hatred. It was obviously intended to stop the flow of contributions which lately have begun to flow in from England-from Catholic and Protestant alike.

Speaking on this question the Freeman says :--

"While refusing adequate aid to the people on the part of the Government, Mr. Balfour uses language-we fear deliberately intended - to stop the flow of subscriptions. He declares the distress is exaggerated, and condemns the Lord Mayor for giving the public the benefit cause of humanity. He had gone to of his experience, as head of the Relief all kinds of places and peoples - chapels Committee. The Lord Mayor has effect and churches and meeting-houses—and tively replied to that attack. The distress has been described in appalling terms by eye witnesses, many of them Unionists. Mr. Balfour has not dared to question the accuracy in a single particular of Professor Long's letter to the Manchester Guardian, which gave a heartbreaking account of the sufferings of the people. But from his correspond ence, mainly, it would seem, with the police, he takes the responsibility of stemming the flow of charity by a declaration that the descriptions of the distress are exaggerated. In the descriptions which from time to time our representatives have given of the appatiing distress in these famine stricken districts full and minute details were given-bacts, figures and the names of the witnesses—in confirmation of the account. Mr. Balfour offers no means

tial witness son the sulject. "It has been clearly proved by the official returns that the deficiency in last year's potato crop, as compared with the average, was 1240 875 tons, which calculated not at this year's famine prices, but at the prices of the previous year, as supplied in the returns of the Land Commission, shows a money less to the country of £2705 002. The loss on the other crops may be set out more briefly. As compared with the average of the last ten years b per cent of the cats crop tailed, 10 3 per cent of the barley crop, 320 per cent of the wheat crop, 55 per cent of the here crop, and 54 per cent of the flax. The money loss to the country by the gross faiture of crops, including the potato crop, as compared with the average, is not less than £3 338 253. These startling and significant figures are carefully and accurately compiled from official returns open to the world. Mr. Ballour has assailed newspaper reports of the distress. Will be assail the Government re-

whatever of testing his denials. He re-

gards it as a bore even to have to answer

the statements of competer cand impar-

in that no orious speech was - If it is and escorted them to a point immediate thought that the Government will do for the people of Ireland what should be done by charity they will find themselves very much mistaken." No. but the same Government by overtaxation, plunders the people of Ireland by three millions annually and then cannot spare a shilling to relieve famine. I heard an old woman frequently remark to dayand she expressed the general feeling in the country-" May God forgive Champagne Balfour, for Ireland never can!"

His Eminenca Cardinal Logue presid ed at a quarterly meeting of the Standing committee of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, which was held in University College, Stephens' Green The following resolution, passed among others, are of the utmost importance as showing the temperament of the Clergy towards some of the provisions of the Local Government bill :-

"1. That we have seen with considerable surprise statements recently made in the public press to the effect that the Itish Bishops have been conducting puvate negotiations with the Government in reference to the Irish University Question. We feel called upon to declare tust those statements are without foundation. We take this opportunity of requesting the Irish members of Par liament to oppose by every means in their power the estimates for the Qu en's colleges until the Government pledge themselves to bring in a measure to satisfy the admittedly just demands of Irish Catholics in the matter of univers

ity education. "2. While, so far as we can foresee, it is not likely that clergymen would seek election under the Local Government Bill except under rare circumstances, we must record in the name of the Bishops and priests of Ireland our emphatic protest against the disqualification by Act of Parliament of the clergy of this country for offices to which they ought to be eligible from the very fact of their being citizens, independently altogether of their acknowledged qualifications to serve the public interest on the Boards that are to be constituted under the new

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in Memorial Hall took place on Monday last, when the Rev. Father Hays came over from England to lecture on the temperance And then to cap the climax he added question. The reverend gentleman, who an insolent imputation on the habits of received a splendid ovation, said he was the connectunity afforded by the Irish people. How characteristic glad to seize the opportunity afforded by of this scion of the house of Ballour was their pressing invitation to stand among house.

his own Catholic people to raise his voice on behalf of the grand and glorious cause of temperance. It was indeed true that his life, his energies and labors, and most of his time was spent amongst belong to the Catholic faith. It was a sad confession to make, but a true one that few opportunities were offered to him to come amongst his own Catholic people to do work for temperance amongst Catholics. Therefore, he rejoiced to take part in an exclusively and purely Catholic meeting in support of temperance. His life was consecrated to the apostolate of temperance, and he would work for it to his dying day, and as long as God gave him a voice to speak and an arm to uplift the voice should speak in favor of temperance and the hand should be raised in furtherance of the cause that knew no distinction between creed or class, because it was the had never refused any one, no matter who they were. Father Hays proceeded to say they must not make a religion of temperance. That was a fatal mistake with many. They could not make pecple sober by Acts of Parliament.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

Hen. David Mills in moving the second reading of a bill to amend the Companies Ac', in the Senate, last week explained that the object of the measure was to prevent fraud being practiced in connection with the deposits required by law in case of companies applying for charters under the Companies Act. Inder the present law parties applying for letters patent are required to make athidavit that an third of the capital stock of the proposed company has been subscribed, and also pay into a char erea bank, Crinto the hunds of trusters, a sum equal to its per cent. of the safe scribed stock which am unt is kept in trust until the company is fully formed and assumes its responsibilities as a chartered company. It has been found that in some cases when the 10 percent. deposit is made in the bunds of trustees licbilities are incurred by the promoters of the company before the letters patent are issued to the company, and the deposit not retained by the trustees. The bill proposes that in all cases the 10 per cent, deposits shall be paid to the Receiver General and held by him until the company is fully formed and assumes the liabilities under the law. The bill was read a second time and referred to committee

There was a great demonstration last

week to witness the departure of the Yakon contingent. Their Excellencies were present, and accompanying them were Ludy Marjorie Gordon and a num ber of friends. General Gascoigne and Lo Col (Hon) M. Aylmer received Another striking Balfourian phrase Taeir Excellencies at the western gate ly in front of the detachment, where Lt. Col Evans received them. The inspecting officers, accompanied by Ludy Aberdeen, passed up and down the ranks Lt. Col. Avimer in the lead, and General Gascoigne escerting Lady Aberdeen, On returning to the front Lord Al erdeen addressed the men. He said that in offering his congratulations and good wisnes he could speak not only for him self but on the part of Conada as a whole. He hoped the remembrance of such an expression coming from the hearts of the people of Canada would en courage them when in surroundings less picasant than those of the past. He reminded them that amongst other feat ures of the trip they would have the op portunity of showing the stuff of which Canadians are made, and that the people of Capada relied upon them at all times to maintain the manly and dignified quality of obedience. He spoke in glowing terms of their commanding officer who, he said, was one of the most able and brilliant soldiers in Canada, and the right man in the right place. He spoke of Col. Evans as a personal friend and regretted his loss as a member of his staff. In conclusion he said he would not go into detail on their duties, as they fully knew what was expected of them. Her Mejesty the Queen had been informed of the journey they were about to take and would watch their progress with interest. He wished them a hearty

Good bye; God be with you? Col. Evara called for cheers for Her Majesty and the Governor General, which were given in the heartiest possible manner. Headed by the G. G. F. G. brass band and 43rd Batt. Bugle hand the detachment marched to the Union depot VIR Elgin, Sparks and Wellington streets, to the special train in waiting at the Union depot. The men boarded the cars at once Tacir Excellencies drove to the depot and passed through the train from one end to the other after the men had been settled. The station platform was crowded with well wishers and as the train steamed out amidst cheers the band played 'The girl I left behind me.'

A GOOD CAUSE.

A Concert to be Held in Aid of the Work of St. Vincent's Home.

A grand concert will be held on Tuesday evening next, at St. Patrick's Hall, Alexander street, in aid of St. Vincent's Home for immigrant boys and girls. An excellent programme has been prepared for the occasion. The cause is a good one, and there should be a bumper

Bill to Deal With Disabilities-under Which Catholics Suffer.

Mr. Dillon Interviewed in Regard to the War Between Spain and the United States - Workingmen and Sunday Enjoyment Before the Lord's Day Rest Association Relief for the Famine-stricken People of Ireland.

LONDON, May 4.

Cathelies all over the United Kingdom are much interested in a Bill which has recently been drafted by a number of members of the House of Commons. Its great object is to do away with the disabilities under which Catholies labor in the three kingdon's and is calculate ito affect everything except the Lord lieutenancy of Ireland and the Chansellorship of England. Against those who are backing the ball are 1, rf Eimund fal hot. Mr. Rempinill, and most of the frish members. It was proposed to repeal the Places of Worship Act of 1865 only it so far as that measure applies to Catholic places of worship.

That home rule for Ironaud is importable wir the statement made by vir. H. Gladst con which is mowhat search di some of his hearers, when he delivered the presidential office return the University and two y Liberal Claim on Monday night. In the course of his remark. Mr. Gladstone said that there was one measure which he welcomed with all his heart, and that was the Irish Local o vernment Ball. Since times they heard it wild-with a wight or religion uspassifione Rule is done. Let them make no mistake. Home lide was never more alive than at the present aroment. He need we creely say that that was due to the section of the Conservative they rament, who, by the eq tablishment of extents contails in Ireland, would be reduced to a difference. under which they would chair heavitotake away the popular powers which they had given, which was impossible. or would have to give the Irish Home Rule, which was inevitable.

Why Mr. Dillon's sympathics are with Spain was well set to rin in an interstent proceed support of the relief move with the Itian folders could be days

 ${f ago}_i$ when he said :— : In naning for the liberation of Calecthe United States are, is seeing to me. reting in accordance with the dictates of humanity, and with the recittions of the Great Reputate. My sympathy is with the nev. M. in the proposition of sympathy with the saff ters America. But, apart from this, now evo. I or any Irish Nufficialist full to real brawn towards America by the strongest bonds of sympathy when we is face to face with a great national emergency Millians of our race, owe. America love. graticule, and loyalty for giving them liberty, a home an asylum from poverty, stavery, and wrong. America's conflicts, interests and sentiments are Irefund's, and I pray that victory, appeals and complete, may attend the arms of America. in the present wir, both for her sake and or the sake of amountity."

The Workingmen's Lord's Day Rest Association is not happy, for it was real workingmen enjoying themselves on Sunday. What their real idea of Sord tyis nobody -- not even themselves -- an arrive at. Tarre is one thing about them, however, which is unnuistakable. When they shake hands with you there is that pleasant, cool, queer, clammy feeling one experiences when a playful urchin puts a fresh caught frog in one's hand; there is an instinctive desire to] drop it and drop it quickly. They seem their own. They are happy in the grants had been made in most cases to opaqueness of a cold-giving tog; they erjoymen, whom there is not a possible chance for the sun to show his july face; they tie up their damp fingers in knots and crack the knuckles; they lift up the corners of their depressed mouth and turn up the bilious yellows of their eyes and mutter thanks that at least this is a day when healthy men and sickly caildren must perforce remain at home and 'rest,' save the mark. A paragraph from the Telegraph may well find room in this letter:--

Gloom prevailed at the annual meet ing of the Working Men's Lord's Day Rest Association, and the proceedings were as depressing as the ideal Sunday of the acciety's members. With grief it was reported that the manner of passing | to support themselves, and in one case a the first day of the week in groans and sighs was gradually disappearing, while able him to go to Germany, where he the band of "desecrators' who love to see sunshine even on Sunday steadily increased in number and influence. Never had the "cause" sustained a but has great hopes that before long his severer blow than that administered to journey will bear fruit. The total reit by the Bishop of Chester, whose letter | ceipts for the year amounted to £1 250 caused the association great pain. £300 invested in the purchase of consol-, Neither could it pass by without a groun and the loans alluded to above, the the fact that military bands are allowed | balance carried forward to 1898 being to play not only in London parks on Sundays, but also in the grounds of His Eminence suggested the advisa-Windsor Castle. The income for the blitty of starting some of the convert year was £1 147, and it was plainly inti- clergy in so ne commercial undertaking, mated that the public could not reason | to give them employment and business ably expect the society to be sufficiently experience.

gloomy on su h a meagre in our . It was prepared to do its best, but it people desired to see depression De Profundis: they must subscribe in a grea er degree. The ammating principle of the association is contained in the paradox - the larger the subscription list the deeper the gloom. On the other hand, the meeting of the Sunday Natio a League, under the presidency of Aldern in Treloar, in the Holborn Town Hall, was quite bright and checkful. It was reported that the movem at for the rational enjoyment of sames was advancing all along the line. Tue income was reported to have been £44431 and there was a balance in mant of \$711. Lord Hoshouse and other addressed the meeting, the whole precedings being marked by a spirit of congrammation.

We are not altogether idle in London as regards the relief of our fumine strickin brethren in Ireland and a committee has been formed here for the softerers. Its offices are at 8 Adelphi Terrace, the chairman is Dr. A. Collectheir m. s-cretary, Mr. Frank McDonagh, and the National Buck is acting as treasurer. In their first eire der the committee says: -

"In many of the parishes along the western sub-board the nearly of tamilies are in almost absolute desiribitor, Bourds of Guardians declaring their in ability to cope with the decreas wollthe tales of suffering from disease, and the want of clothing and by ently a. scent a most napatal consider. I'r n various reliable sources we corn that the distress will become more ben be tween the prosent time and next acres. To come to the after these persons and a and seeist to our to take by rather property period of misery, the lastress if it Committee corportizan tangentia make this appear, to be zee and is not that it with

appear to be cutly have to the more wary of pemperature in the question of bringing relief to consume news at tellows. conditioned in the West and Sach of Ir land. Mr. G raid Haltour's bound sherrs about cosmission and the Satty of Peance should were them on to still further exertions. The meeting nebi hast week at the Brandey Vostra Hall under the curarmosing of the Har-Librard Hoderal, was remarked by the right spirit six William OMelov. M.P., was the principal sector, and was able to buy before his collected harrowing picture of the seen sowners be witness I during bis visus to the ment by a energie of £25. Mr. Spencer Courington, M.P., followed, an inaxing to velled in the distressed custriets in was able to enderse the drary tries of starvation that Mr. O Malley and recited, | unce. The meeting was an exprecibility one, in that all smades of poditions and religious theught were represented, and not a single perring to to was struck throughout the evening.

The second annual meeting of the Converts' Aid Fociety was held on Mor day at Archbenop's House, Westmin ster, His Emmence Carainal Vaughan presiding. There were also present the Bishep of Clifton, Father Antrobus Father Wyndusm and Fether Eletcher Lord E. B. Palbot, the Han. Mrs. Calrington, Midame Blumenthal, Mrs. Ward, and Mesers, W. H. Lyall, Lister Danmenond, C. J. Walls, Maclemell and J. B. Corney (honorary secretary). Letters, expressing their regret at not being able to assend, were received from the Duke of Narielk Dawiger Diches of Newcastle and Count and Countries de forre Diaz.

The report for the year ending Dicem ber 31st, 1807, was submitted. Applied tions had been received from twelve convert dergymen, and assistance had to be surrounded by an atmosphere all been granted in ten cases. Week,y assist the applicants pending their getrevel or rather squirm with shivering ting employment. Attention was drawn to the extreme difficulty of finding any sort of employment, and the members were strongly urged to assist by communicating with the honorary eccretary whenever they heard of vacant situations and applying to him whevever they knew of any one being wanted as intor. cierk, &c. A loan of £100 had been made in one case to enable the applicant to furnish a house and take pupils near London. Tais he has done and is succeeding fairly. In another case, by a loan

of £50 the applicant has been given a very fair start in the teatrade. In special cases grants have been made to assist these who are struggling gentleman's expenses were paid to enhas relatives, and where he thought he would have a better chance of success than in England. He has now returned. approving of Sabbath erjoyments had and the expenditure to £1,208, including and the loans alluded to above, the £393 6a 11d.

Circular of the Archbishops and Bishops to be Read in All the Churches.

It Refers to the Duty of American Citizens--Prayers for Peace to be Offered Up at the Masses Daily--A New Church Dedicated --Honors for Rev. Father Malone.

NEW YORK, May 12.

Notwithstanding that the great business of life here just now seems to be to talk war and watch Wall street, yet religions work moves with the same unerring regularity as if we were in the midst of the piping times of peace, when blockades and bombardments are only thingsto be locked at much in the same way are the furious assault made by one Johannis, of phaseolus vuigaris fame on the stronghold of one Gring blin who had seven league basts that could travel 'aster than an armored cruiser locking for a slow ir ighter. In Church circles the startling rep ris and the somewhat incomprehensible bulleting have no searing wantever. Nevertheless, while praying for peace American Catholics in a smot forgotten the allegiance due to their even it public or the country of there adoption. The keynole of this The freshment that it has a copyly between feeling was sounded long ago. by Architehop Ireland. At the time he wroke and he spoke with no invertain somi-te coaracterized as simest the is amosto the idea that the sympathy of Countries should be with Spain, because Spain was a Catholic country and the national religion of the country was Carbonciem in its more conservative form. If that popularity public exerciscase on American attizanship which is characterized by the relation A.P.A. foreign being translated, means "Another Protestant Anathronism"}---were only capable of learning anything, the section of the Catholic Church authorition at the proment crimin oright serve as distressed districts. The speech was juridjet toson; but as they absolutely punctuated by many sympothetic cheese know less than did their forebears of the United States in the present with with the audience, who we remaind that half a century ago who named them sprin was well set to run in an interspect of the Committee of the states and the states of the st La claraman that as an injection of common sense, although devostly to be wished for, seems an impossibility. There is only one doctrine that leaves a loophole - it is that of invincible ignor-

Circular of the Rishops.

O: Sanday a circular letter will be reed in all the Catholic Caurches of the United States, gave one of the enterprising local i ormals. It was, says this medium, drafted by all the Archbishops and Bigh ops in the country, was ondorsed by Mer. Martinelli, the Apostolic delegae, and rends as follows .-

" Fo the Clergy and Laity of the Catholic Canrell of the United States, Greet-

"The events that have succeeded the blowing up of the battle skip Maine and the sacrifice of 266 innocent victims, the patriotic scames of the United States. nave culminated in wor,between Spain and our own beloved country.

Whatever may have been the individual epinions of Americans prior to the declaration of war, there can now be no two opinions as to the duly of every loyal American citizen. A resort to arms was determined upon by the Chief. Excentive of the nation, with the advice of both houses of Congress, and after consultation with his Cabinet efficers, but not until after every ellort had been exmusted to bring about an honorable and perceful solution of our difficulties with Spain. The patient calmness, the dignified forbearance, the substed framess of President McKinley during the trying time that intervened between the destruction of the Maine and the declarator are beyond all praise and should command the admiration of every true American. We, the members of the Catholic Church, are true Americans. and as such are loval to our country and our flig, and obedient to the highest decrees and the supreme authority of the nation.

'We are not now engaged in a war of section against section, or St te against State, but we are united as one man against a foreign enemy and a common the. If, as we are taught by our holy Church, love of country is next to love of God, a duty imposed on us by all laws human and divine, then it is our duty to labor and to pray for the temporal and spiritual well being of the brave soldiers who are battling for our beloved. country. Let us faithfully beg the God of Battles to crown their arms on land and sea with victory and triumph, and tostay unnecessary effusion of blood and speedily to restore peace to our beloved: land and people.

'To this end we direct that on and. after the receipt of this circular, and until the close of this war, every priest shall in his daily Mass pray for the restoration of peace by a gloricus victory for our flag. We also direct that prayers for the brave selliers and sailors that tall

[CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE.

The death was recently announced of Mr. Lathrop, a distinguished American convert, who had entered on a bright and promiseful career as a literary man. His wife, who has also received the grace of conversion to the true faith, is a daughter of Nathaniel Hawtherne, and has made herself famous in New York, for her heroic devotion to the cause of the sick poor of that great city. The field of charitable work which she has selected for herself is that of nursing destitute women suffering from cancer and similar diseases. She went to the New York Cancer Hospital, she tells us, "for three months of experience in the nursing of the patients and the dressing of the sores. Then I proceeded to the Seventh ward of New York and began filched from monasteries as rewards for studying the situation of poverty afflicted with cancer. The papers voluntarily gave voice to my little enterprise, and immediately brought, through the advertisement of my work, as many patients as I could attend to, both in their own homes and in the pitiful quarters which I had selected among the tenements for my home and dispensary. Some experienced persons had told me that there was almost no cancer to treat. I proved at once that it existed far and wide. Not only the sick came to me or sent for me, but women desired to aid me by gifts of money and clothing and linen, and their own time and strength for the nursing; and in atl my experiences for the first moment there has existed a splendid cordiality which told me that charity for the destitute sick in America was a force ready to burst forth into magnificent bloom, when the right methods were used to win it into outer air. The sun of justice, so to call a turning of our best intelligence toward the condition of the sick poor; and the rain of pity, so to call the personal devotion of many really noble women who would work (work themselves, and not by proxy) among the poor-these fair and sane methods of bringing on the distribution of generosity would, as it seemed to me, be the first factors for my beloved enterprise, to carry it to a success that could not

But Mrs. Hawthorne Lathrop had yet to learn that it is no easy matter to win the support of the wealthy for any cause, no matter how good and how urgent it may be. "I never suffered," she states, d'until I could not help it from demonstration, that public neglect could go so far in regard to any great need. It is the indifference of women in the districts which makes the dreadful total of immense uokindness. Let every woman at all able to sacrifice her personal ease and enjoyments to the cause of aiding sick women who have no care, tremble at her insecurity in regard to the approval of God. The divine reproach echoes towards her-it will sound clear and heart-breaking at the last moment of her hope. She was making pretty articles for gifts and for the decoration of her room or doing some other nice but unnecessary work, while an agonized woman not far away was shivering on her sick bed because no one had given her fuel; she was dancing, or listening to the strains of a beautiful orchestra, and to the tones of a singer's voice, while swords of cancer pain were wringing ories of anguish from a sister who had no hand to dress her wound, no salves provided to relieve her, and no visitor in many months from the great, healthy, happy world; not even from the generous, sorrowing world of hearis that ean pity and help, but have not turned their thoughts to the incurable poor with a great tidal wave of concerted effort. My small beginning, in this especial direction which I chose, has had the success of gaining for itself the aid of three persons who have undertaken it for life (as I do) and are desirous of living close to the poor, as nearly in their own state as reason will admit-which I think is very near indeed."

The New York journals have been lavish in their praise of Mrs. Hawthorne Lathrop for having chosen the better part. They forget that thousands, and tens of thousands, and hundreds of thousands of girls and women enter Catholic Sisterhoods year after year, for similar charitable purposes and impelled by the same noble and heroic spirit of self sacrifice, but who studiously shun publicity, preferring that their good deeds be known to none save Him to whom all secrets are known and who re-wardeth in secret.

suffered in leaving my home and my lock where for eighteen years my chole life as a man has been spent, no ords can say; but God gave me grace layat all at the foot of the cross, where I am ready, if it be His will, to lay down whatever yet remains to me."

British facility

point in the road of Church history when it was found that Anglicanism, as it had been preserved among the better classes of the English people, was not so remote from Rome as many writers would have the world believe. Such men as Newman and Manning were above all reproach in the heroic step taken by them. They were lights of learning, men who had been and still are looked up to with reverence by all thinking people, were it for no other reason than their profound scholarship. The few in England whose forefathers had withstood all the terrors of religious persecution, who looked on Lancashire with much the same love of faith as an expatriated exile who is driven from his native land--: here few, always strong and sturdy in the faith of their fathers and the English martyrs, were the only ones who were not surprised. It was the aristocracy of a couple of hundred years, whose armorial bearings are not above question and whose estates were panders and sycophants to a uxurious monarch. It was the latter generation who wondered why great men should become Catholics, when worldly prospecis were ever so much brighter, but these same great noble men, by the blessing of God, lived to see their labora bear good fruit, and many of the proudest names in England follow humbly their footsteps. Even before he died Cardinal Manning, honored by the Vicar of Christ and made a Prince of the Church, could appreciate the reward that came to him when when he laid his all "at the foot of the cross and was ready still to lay down whatsocver remained to him.

Power of the Catholic Press Exemplified.

Few more striking examples of the

power of the Catholic press could be forthcoming than an incident which occurred at a banquet given in New York a few evenings ago, as the tribute of the citizens of the Empire City, without dietinction of creed, to Archbishop Corrigan, the religious services in celebration of whose episcopal jubilee had taken place the previous day, and an account of which was published in the TRUE WITNESS last week. At the close of one of the speeches the cancelled mortgage of \$250,000 on his Seminary at Dunwcedie, together with a sum of \$50,000 to wipe off another debt upon it, was presented to the Archbishop amidst loud applause. The existence of the heavy mortgage and the debt had been made known to the Catholics of New York by the Catholic press, which had suggested that a fitting time to make an effort to lessen these onerous charges would be the celebration of the Archbishop's Silver Episcopal Jubilee; and in a few months the magnificent sum of \$300,000 was collected to clear off both mortgage and debt. Of this sum \$115,000 was contributed by twenty-three Irish Catholics of wealth, the balance being subscribed in sums of \$2,500 \$2,000, \$1,000 and \$500. In one week nearly \$100,000 was subscribed. This event is a signal proof of the power of the Catholic press. It is also a remarkable testimony to the fact that the English-speaking Catholics | in charge are filled. of New York are not only wealthy, but -what is more gratifying and of much more importance—generous in their disposition of it to good purposes.

The banquet would, of course, have been incomplete without the presence of the Hon. Bourke Cochran, from whose speech we cannot forbear quoting the the daily bulletin of a lawn party, has following elequent passage:

"It is said that we have divorced the Church and State. That is wrong. Church and State cannot be divorced, but we have put them on a truer footing. Instead of the State supporting the Church we have heard to night how the Church supports the State. Every church building that is erected is a rampart for the State; every true priest is a safeguard for the authority of the law; the confessional is a watchtower for the public safety and weal, whence comes often the peal that warns of peril. Every doctrine of the Church instills the precept of loyaltyloyalty to God, loyalty to family, loyalty to country. (Applause.) The good Catholic must be a good citizen. The principle of authority, which the Church asserts in all matters of morals, it declares to be the right of the State also. Now when the sword has been drawn. not for conquest, but for liberation, let us hope and pray that, as we have been quick to acknowledge our duty and de termine upon its discharge, we shall be moderate, generous, and just in the hour of victory, which the valor of our sailors jats and manufacture war news to suit has brought very close. (Great applause.) Thus would our Church teach. No, the Church and the State cannot be separated. The Christian State is the child of There is just time enough to get every-What my human affections have the Christian Church. The doctrines upon which the nation is founded have always been found in the Church. This country declared the doctrine of the equality of all men before God. As we left the cathedral yesterday and saw the American flag above our heads we might well feel how fittingly it was St. Patrick's Lawn Party?" These were the words of the sainted placed there. That flag of freedom is as Carlinal Manning, one of the leaders much the sign of the fruits that the

emblem of divine sacrifice. These are the Oxford school of thought a furning the lessons of patriotism and faith which this jubilee teaches"

These are the words of a staunch and true Catholic layman; and they ought to be imprinted in the mind and the heart of every lay son of the Holy

THE A.O.H. OF BUFFALO

Planning the Erection of a Hall to Cost \$100,000.

A Grand Bazaar to be Held in Aid of the Project.

The Hibernians of Buffalo, says the Catholic Union and Times, hope in the near future to have a fine new home. In this city there are eleven flourishing divisions of the order, and the same number of ladies' auxiliaries. One division meets in one hall and another in another, and when several desire to combine for an entertainment or some other purpose a hall must be rented.

The great fair projected for Music Hall, from May 21st to 28th, is expected to furnish a large part of the money needed to carry out this cherished plan. The Order already has a soug sum in the bank to its credit, and with what the members hope to realize from the fair, it is believed work can be begun on the building this summer.

Whil, the site for the building has not been announced definitely and the plane have not yet left the hands of the architects, the general scheme is well under way. It is the intention to secure a site well downtown, possibly near the junction of Erie and Swan streets, and thereon put up a large building, the size to be limited by the success of the fair. The ground floors would be utilized as stores, the upper floors probably would contain offices and the remainder of the building would be reserved for the various branches of the A.O.H. for use as meeting rooms, with the upp r floor in

one large hall. At a meeting of the executive committee in charge of the fair, held last week, the matter was fully discussed and it was believed that such a success could be made of the fair that, with the money in hand, a site could be bought and a fine building put up. It is hoped that \$100,000 may be found available.

Preparations for the fair itself go on apace. F. L. Maguire, who came here to make a success of the ideas of the members of the Order, is working hard to bring about the fulfilment of many elaborate auggestions. One of the features will be an Irish cottage, built after the originals in the Green Isle and fitted as are the cottages of to-day. In this cottage will be three buxom Irish girls, brought from the old country to make the cottage quite what it should be.

Joseph Lord, who is said to be the most expert relief map maker in the country, will come to Buffalo this week to begin his part of the work. He is exnected to prepare the finest map of Ireland ever seen.

Work on other features is progressing to the satisfaction of Mr. Maguire and

THE LAWN PARTY.

The ladies of St. Patrick's Parish are very much elated over the prospects of success for the coming Garden or Lawn Party which they have in hand. The sale of admission tickets goes merrily on, and the people seem to have caught the enthusiasm with which the ladies

The interest in the event is universal, as is manifested by the numbers who have already offered donations of fruitcake, ham, poultry, home made bread, cigars, flowers, etc., among whom are many warm non Catholic friends. "The Gleaner," a very appropriate name for already a large list of subscribers, as well as of writers, who have promised to contribute some things worth reading. Our sister parishes are kindly offering some of their very best talent for the entertainment in Amusement Hall. The Rev. Clergy of the parish are giving the festival great encouragement both by word and action. All this should not excite any wonder, when we remem-ber that the object of the Lawn Party is to start a fund for building a High School for boys.

Many patrons of the festival are much exercised over that promised trip to Chicago and those mysterious Optical Illusions. But it seems the only way to penetrate the secret is to wait till the first week of June, pay ten cents and find out. Coaxing, promises, flattery, have all been resorted to by the curiously disposed; but they have been told that in every well conducted Lawn Party ten cents alone does the trick.

Last week we mentioned many attractions. We could now mention others; but we cannot trespass on the editor's space, and must reserve details for the journal called The Gleaner, which during the one week in June will rival the best efforts of the daily and weekly press. We have not been able to secure a crew to take a vessel to the scene of the war; but that is not necessary. We are going to imitate our fellow journaleach and every taste right here in our office. The only news we wont manufacture will be that which concerns the lawn party. This you can rely on. thing ready to open up all the tents of the Lawn Party, on Monday, June 6th. Meantime, we would respectfully suggest that when you meet your friends, instead of saying! "How do you do?"!
"What fine weather we are having," or What is the latest news from the seat of war?" you would simply indulge in the single salutation, "Are you going to

among the really great men who made Church has borne as is the cross the all good druggists. 10 cts. a bottle.

Some weeks ago, says the New York Herald, a letter was addressed to some half a dozen of well known millionaires, most of whom have been the architects of their own fortunes and have raised themselves by their own exertions from humble positions to wealth and influ-

"I am a young mechanic, with a wife and child," said the writer. "I make good wages, and am able, by strict economy, to save about \$40 per month. I now have \$500, and am at a loss to know what to do with it. Will you kindly tell me what you consider the best investment for small savings with a view to making them the nucleus of a great fortune. The following replies were re ceived :--

R. P. Flower Advises Buging Good City Real Estate.

Were I in your position I would buy some real estate in your city. You cannot duplicate real estate. You can duplicate any other kind of security. As the country grows real estate will increase in value. All the improved real estate in New York, and in almost any other large city, as a rule, has paid its interest and taxes and quadrupled in value during the past fifty years, while during the same period ninety per cent. of all the merchants and traders have failed or gone out of business, so that their stock has been wiped out.

In view of these facts, I think it may be unhesitatingly asserted that there is no better way to become rich on cmall savings than by using them in the purchase of improved real estate. Nothing is likely to grow in value more rapidly. With your five hundred dollars you had better buy a piece of improved real estate, however small, that is paying sufficient rent to pay the taxes and the interest on whatever amount of money you would have to borrow. Pay in cash what little money you have and give your note, secured by a mortgage on the property, for the balance in small sums falling due at short intervals, and then use all your extra income from the rent of your property in paying them off. You never incur any risk in discounting your own notes, and when your friends find that you are placing your money where it is perfectly secure they will be glad to assist you if those notes should come due a little too rapidly. Thus, in a short time, and all before you know it, you will have a considerable and perfectly safe investment.

If you had a rich father who would furnish the cash to start you in business you would probably do better in the long run if you invested it in the way have pointed out rather than to risk it in trade, meanwhile earning your living by working for a salary.

For a young man just starting in life, whose ambition it is to become rich, I would say never do a mean thing for money. I know of no better way for a come rich than to be always sober, , industrious and econom be true to his employers and himself; to save all he can without being parsi monious, and to invest his savings judiciously in the way I have indicated.

C. A. Pillsbury Says Earn Your Salary Many Times Over.

I think a first class savings bank as secure a depository for money as any place. There is not much use accumulating money if you do not get interest on it. In reply to your request for gen eral advice and directions to aid a young man just starting in life to become rich. would say that if such a young man is in the employ of others it should be his aim to earn his salary many times over, and not to be contented to earn it but once and merely give satisfaction to his employers. He should strive to do more. In my first year in business, though neither saked nor expected to do so, I frequently worked all night.

A young man who thus devotes himself heart and soul to his employer's interest will soon find that his devotion is appreciated, for even if his employer should fail to reward it some one else will surely observe it, and the way to promotion will soon open before him. There are vacant places in the higher walks of every business and profession for the young men who follow this

course. Some men fail because they overrate their own ability and underestimate that of their competitors. Such a mistake should be carefully avoided. Let a man with ever so great natural ability, but lacking a capacity for hard work, compete with a duller man, but one who toils early and late, and the latter will outrun him on the road to success every time. Wed natural ability to hard work and you have a combination that nothing can defeat.

Henry Clews Says Choose a Congenial Business.

When old Mayer Rothschild, of the famous Rothschild family, was asked the secret of his great financial success he answered, "I buys cheap and sells dear."

Those who follow that method always succeed. Few things present better opportunities to buy cheap and sell dear than stocks and bonds, and such securities, when gilt edged, not only pay interest on the investment but can also be readily turned into money at any time, if desirable.

In order to become rich the young man just starting in life should choose that occupation or vocation for which he has the most decided preference. Many a man has his "nose to the grindstone," so to speak, throughout life, simply because he has chosen, or his relatives and friends have chosen for him, some busi-DR. ADAMS' TOOTHACHE GUM is sold by ness or profession to which he is not ladapted, and which he finds is not congenial to him, while in a career for the scaroity of bread in Europe, that which nature and education had fitted there will be established in this country of the first magnitude."

The good book tells us that whatever our hands find to do we should do with all our might, but a young man is not inclined to do in that way things that he does not like But whatever young men do from choice they as a rule do well. It is therefore very important for a young man just starting in life to be sure that the calling in which he engages is thoroughly congenial to him and one in which he can put forth his best efforts with the greatest enthusiasm and delight.

The utility of a collegiate education for success in business is very often debated. As the college curriculum and training stand at present, the ordinary course is not in general calculated to make a good business man. It is erro neously regarded by some people as a kind of substitute for business training in the earlier years of a young man's life. There can be no greater mistake in the beginning of a business career. It is in many instances not only a hindrance, but absolutely fatal to suc-

William Waldorf Astor Warns Ambitious Youth to Avold Rum and Tobreco.

A young man just starting in life must he careful, if he desires to become rich to select that vocation to which he is best adapted and in which he will be happiest. A man seldom, if ever, puts forth his best efforts in any avocation which is not thoroughly congenial to him. Then, having selected the right calling, he must be particular to select the best place in which to practise it. He should be careful to keep himself in good health, for without that no man can win fortune, generally speaking. Rum and tobacco he should entirely avoid. No man can make money unless his brain is clear, and clear it cannot be when clouded with the tumes of alcohol and tobacco.

He must keep out of debt. There is nothing which so drags a man down. It makes him despise himself, and often causes him to resort to mean and petty

suberterfuges.

Put what money you have and all you can save in the future at interest, where it will be well secured. Real estate is the most safe of all investments. Nothing in the world works like money at interest. It never stops, day or night, Sundays or holidays. It just keeps on working away for its owner in rain and sunshine alike.

Never try to work at more than one kind of business at a time. Persevere in whatever you are engaged in until you have succeeded or until you are satisfied that you never can succeed in 3 400 looms has shut down on Monday that line. To make money dishonestly is the hardest thing in life. Therefore preserve your integrity. John Randolph of Roanoke once said:-"I have found the philosopher's stone, and it is this rule, 'Pay as you go.'" Nothing is truer. The road to wealth lies in paying out less than we take in.

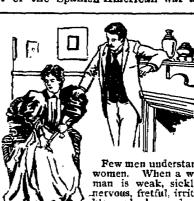
Andrew Carnegie Counsels Saving 20 Per Cent of Earnings.

My advice to young men who are anx ious to advance to the front rank in the struggle in life is that out of every five young man just starting in life to be dollars they earn they should save and put cut at interest one dollar of it.

Money at interest is like a calf of which an honest old German once told me. He said that the purchase of that | an order for the body from the Sergeant. calf was the best thing he ever did, for the calf grew just the same whether her owner was asleep or awake, and almost before he knew it she had grown to be a full sized cow, worth many times what he had paid for her. Just so is it with money at interest.

If a young man just starting in life will pursue the course I have advised and is otherwise careful, he will become

The material aspect of things is very plainly put in evidence in a despatch from London, Eng., which states that the agitation of the subject of the food supply of England has reached a point where it has become a great national issue. It is now almost assured, as a reult of the Spanish American war and



Few men understand women. When a woman is weak, sickly, nervous, fretful, irrita-

ble and despondent, the average husband imagines that she is simply out of temper. An average husband will probably simply go out and leave her alone for awhile, "to have it out with herself." A bad husband is liable to go off and get druk. The fact is that the off and get drunk. The fact is that the poor wife is suffering from illness of a de-scription that breaks a woman down sooner than any thing else. Her back is weak and aches. Her "sides stitch." She has pains and a dragging sensation in the abdomen. Her appetite is touchy and she suffers from nausca. She has sick headaches, giddiness, dizziness, cold chills, flushings of heat, shortness of breath, palpitation, disturbed sleep, frightful dreams, irregularities and nervous and trembling sensations. Her pain-racked nerves are a continual

A woman in this condition is suffering from weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs concerned in wife-hood and motherhood. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes these organs strong and well. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration and soothes pain. It has transformed thousands of sickly, nervous, petulant, childless and unhappy women into happy, healthy, nelpful, amiable wives and mothers. It banishes the discomforts of the period of prospective maternity and makes baby's advent easy and almost pain-less. Good medicine dealers sell it and an honest druggist does not try to urge upon you an inferior substitute for a little extra

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a 1008-page home doctor-book, paper-covered, sent for 31 one-cent stamps, to cover customs and mailing only, or French cloth binding 50 stamps. Address Dr. E.V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

which nature and education had never something in the nature of national him he might not only be happy and aomething in the nature of national him he might not only be happy and aomething in the nature of national property wherein will be stored large nantities of grain against times of

shortage. The matter has been talked of lora long time, but the Cabinet has now taken it up and some definite action is likely to be taken shortly to guard the people of Great Britain against a famine in the event of war or other cause that would prevent foreign grain from reaching these shores.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.

A despatch to the New York Sun from Harrisburg. Pa., says that Frederick Helms, a prosperous young real estate agent at Frankfort-on-the Main, was a passenger on the Red Star liner Friesland, which arrived at New York on Monday. He sailed from Antwerp on April 30th to join Miss Mins Hess, of this city, who left the fatherland two years ago. Miss Hess had been living with her aunt, Mrs. Walter Compton. She would have been married to Helms in Germany had not her father opposed the match. Last February he died and Helms at once made preparations to come to America to claim his bride, but death was quicker than the young lover, as the girl died two days previously from a complication following an attack of messles.

MINERS DEMAND MORE PAY.

From Altoons, Pa., comes the news that two thousand miners of the Cambria district of central Pennsylvania had a mass meeting at Barnesboro on Saturday last, and made a demand for a fivecent increase a ton for hand mined coal and a proportionate increase for machine mining. The ultimatum of the miners contemplates an immediate strike unless their demands are granted.

Five hundred miners in the l'atton fields returned to work after winning their demanded increase. There are still about 1,000 men out in this region. It is feared that they will join with the Cambria miners and ultimately succeed in tying up the entire western Pennsylvania field. The Government contracts for coal delivery at Key West have not been delayed as yet.

COTTON MILLS WILL SHUT DOWN.

From Fall River, Mass., comes the intelligence that as a further step in the independent plan of curtailment of the output of the cotton mills of this city, comes the announcement that the Merchants' Mills, one of the largest concerns in the city, employing about fourteen hundred hands, with a weekly payroll of \$8 000, and having 126,000 spindles and for at least one week. While no definite plan of general curtailment has been decided upon, it is stated that the American Linen, Weetamoe and Mechanics mills will also enter upon a short time schedule soon. Other mills which have a large stock of goods on hand may also be forced into the movement.

A disturbance recently took place in a well known locality in New York over the body of Mrs. Teresa McCabe, who died there recently from a fall. When Marsh, the driver of the city hearse, attempted to remove the body, which was on the third floor, the tenants crowded around him threatening to do him bodily injury if he touched the body.

March prudently retired and went to the Oak street station, where he received He returned to the house with the note, but could not get in. When the dead wagon was summoned again a little later Marsh refused to return.

FATHER MCCALLEN'S TRIBUTE

TO THE VALUE OF THE "DIXON CURE"

FOR THE LIQUOR AND DRUG HABITS. On the occasion of a leature delivered before a large and appreciative audience, in Windsor

Hall, Montreal, in honor of the Father Mathew Anniversary, Rev. J. A. McCallen, S.S., of St. Patrick's Church, without any solicitation or even knowledge on our part, paid the following grand tribute to the value of Mr. A.

Hutton Dixon's medicine for the cure of the alcohol and drug habits :-Referring to the PHYSICAL CRAVE engendored by the inordinate use of intoxicants, he said: "When such a crave manifests itself, there is no escape, unless by a miracle of grace. or by some such remedy as Mr. Dixon's Cure, about which the papers have spoken so much lately. As I was, in a measure, responsible for that gentleman remaining in Montreal, instead of going farther west, as he had intended, I have taken on myself, without his knowledge or consent, to call attention to this new aid which he brings to our temperance cause. A PHYSICAL CRAVE REMOVED, the work of total abstinence becomes easy. If I am to judge of the value of "The Dixon Remedy" by the cures which it has effected under my own eyes, I must come to the conclusion that what I have longed for twenty yours to see discovered has at last been found by that gentleman, namely, a medicine which can be taken privately, without the knowledge of even one's own intimate friends, without the loss of a day's work or absence from business, and without danger for the patient, and by means of which the PHYSICAL CRAVE for intoxicants is completely removed. The greatest obstacle f have always found to success in my temperance work has been, not the want of good will on the part of those to whom I administered the pledge, but the ever recurring and terrible PHYSICAL CRAVE, which seemed able to tear down in a few days what I had taken months, and even years, to build up There fore, on this Father Mathew anniversary, do I pay willing and hearty tribute to "The Dixon Remedy" for the cure of alcohol and morphine habits. I do so through a sonse of duty towards those poor victims who cry out for roliof from the terrible slavery under which they suffer. It is the first time in my life that I have departed from that reserve for which our clergy are noted in such circumstances. If I do so now it is because I feel that I am thus advancing the cause of temporance.-(Montreal Gazette, October 23)

NOTE—Father McCallen is President of St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society of Mentreal, and the cure to which he refers above can be had of The Dixon Cure Co. 40 Park avenue, Montreal, who will send full particulars on application. TELEPHONE 3085.

FOR SALE FOR THE MILLION. Kindling \$2.00; Out Maple \$2.50; Tamarac blocks \$1.50; Mill blocks; stove; lengths; \$1.50 J. C. McDI ARBII D, Bickmond Square, Phone

Right Rev. Paul Bruchesi, D.D., ARCHBISHOP OF MONTREAL,

THE CATHEDRAL FUND.

PAUL BRUCHTSI, BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND FAVOUR OF THE APOSPOLIC SEE, AR HBISHOP OF MONTREAL

To the Secular and Religious Clergy. Relig ious Communities and Laity of Our piocese. Health, Peare and Benedic. tion in the Lord.

Dearly Beloved Brethren,-Still under the emotion of fervent prayer addressed to the Heart of the Divine Master, We come forward to day and lay open Our

This We do thoroughly convinced that heart to you. Our voice as Pastor, pleading in behalf of the dearest interest of the diocese, will meet, on your part, with a welcome will meet, on your pate, with a welcome which Heaven itself, so far as We can see, has been urging Us, for many months back, to call forth and fondly hope for day after day.
What lawful pride it is for Us to con-

sider that the diocese of Montreal is one of the most extensive and prosperous portions of the universal Church. No where will you find so many good works as have been founded here for the greater glory of God, the good of souls and the relief of every human misfortune and misery. You might seek elsewhere, but in vain, for more palpable and lasting proofs of the spirit of lively faith which, according to the Gospel. ought to animate every Christian family and na-

Hence, from the moment that God, in His mercy, called Us to govern this diocese. We have deemed it a duty to return thanks to divine Providence for the many favors that have been conferred on the Church of Montreal. Since then, We would have considered Ourselves open to reproach had We allowed a single day to pass by without renewing this expression of Our gratitude.

Nevertheless, dearly beloved Brethren, howsoever sincere Our acts of thanksgiving to Heaven may be, and howsoever strong Our sentiments of gratitude towards the revered Pontiffs who have lest us such an inheritance, still, greater is the grief that overwhelms Us at the thought of the great obstacle that per sistently prevents the realization of the works begun by Our predecessors and blessed so visibly by God himself. The time has come to call your attention to that difficulty in the way. We know not what irresistible inspiration fills Us with hope, but it cannot be doubted, and many share Our firm persuasion, that the hour, appointed by Providence, is at an opportunity of displaying their faith and generosity.

We shall, therefore, speak to you in all confidence and with the greatest sincerity. The financial burdens which weigh upon Our shoulders, for the geneial and ordinary ends of the administration of the diocese, are very heavy and The works of charity and which We are compelled to maintain by abundant and continual alms, are varied and numerous. Moreover, new needs and parishes and the ever-growing importance of the Canadian metropolis.

Thanks be to God, and it is a pleasure for I's to say it, the revenues, annually placed at our disposal, would enable Us, During Our stay in the Eternal rigorously speaking, to meet the major rity of the most urgent obligations. Not that, in reality, the resources at hand are considerable. Permit Us, how ever, to bear public testimony to the fact that they have wonderfully multiplied, owing to the spirit of devotedness, sacrifice and abnegation on the part of the Clergy and the religious bodies of the diocese Thus, for instance, the priests of the Cathedral, following the example of their predecessors, devote all their time and labor to the good of the diocese, without ever thinking of claiming anything beyond their daily food and modest support. In the Grand Seminary, in the Little Seminaries, in the Canadian College at Rome, ecclesiof young clerics, a most delicate task, and demand in return only their food and clothing.

And so it is with all who are engaged in the different works of charity, mercy and education, which are the glory of the church of Montreal and the edification of the stranger. These works, so indispensable for Catholicity, for the extension of the kingdom of God, and even, in a great measure, for the maintenance of social order, depend almost entirely on the unceasing exertions and sacrifices which the priests and the religious of both sexes impose upon themselves, or on the hard earned savings of the parochial clergy, whose generosity will always challenge admiration.

Thus, in spite of the meagre resources placed in the hands of the first Pastor by a populous diocese like that of Mon treal, and through the noble co-operation of the religious communities and the unbounded disinterestedness of Our co-labourers. We might be in a position to meet the most pressing obligations of Our charge; but the heritage, incomparable in spiritual wealth, in religious and charitable fecundity, which We have received from Our Predecessors, is, as you know, dearly beloved Brethren, laden with a beavy debt contracted for the construction of Our Cathedral, a faithful reproduction of the Basilica of the Popes. and a living symbol of the loyalty of both Pastor and flock to the Vicar of Jesus Christ upon earth. With good reason does the diocese consider as its principal founder, Bishop Bourget, the first to originate the idea of the temple, the splendid execution of which is today so greatly admired.

Archbishop Fabre, our revered father, who succeeded him to the throne, desir delay ous of continuing a work so dear to his As the

Bishop Bourget's son of predilection, the of God, the Dispenser of all things, devoted priest who had enjoyed the hap jealous of the glory of his temples, in the piness of receiving from the lips of the justly loved name of Bishop Bourget, of dying Pontiss the wish of his heart, and whom We were pleased to appoint as Vicar-General of the diocese entrusted special manner, to all who have been

The history of the Cathedral, like every enterprise stamped with the seal of divine approval, has had its vicissitudes and days of gloom. But, at last, the temple saw its completion.

The majestic cupols, which surmounts the structure, rises in the air with its gilded cross. like a heavenly lightningrod, to shield it from all harm. The entire edifice proclaims aloud the faith of the Canadian people and their unaltered allegiance to the See of Peter It is the magnificent centre towards which. according to the inspired forecast of Bishop Bourget, should tend, by preventing all fatal divisions and racial differences, "the material interests of the metropolis of Canada, all the grandeur of this world, all the splendor of religion and all moral activity."

But this Cathedral, springing into existence from the sublime thought of faith mingled with patriotism, this temple, reared by the zeal, generosity and unselfishness of preceding generations. this temple which elicits our admiration and delight is heavily encumbered with debt. That, dearly beloved brethren, is the obstacle to which I wished to call your attention, and, until its removal. all, Bishop, priests and faithful, must repress every feeling of pride and joy, at the sight of this religious monument. unrivalled in the whole of North America. But furthermore, so long as the debt has not been cancelled, the other diocesan works, such as charity, education, the missions, poor seminarians, sick priests, will be lamentably neglected.

If the net revenues of the diocese scarcely equal the interests payable each year, how will the Bishop find it possible to discharge the obligations of every description which imperatively appeal to his pastoral solicitude. Such, in reality, dearly beloved brethren, is the extremely awkward predicament to which we are reduced. Of the \$800,000 which the Cathedral has cost up to date, \$400,000

have been already paid. The balance is met by a loan negotiated on the best terms, it is true, but nevertheless it requires an annual outlay of \$10,000, exhausting, on this eround alone, the bulk of our revenues. No doubt "the disciple is no better than the master," and as Our Saviour had nothing, not even "a stone on which to lay His head," His representatives here below ought to deem themselves honoured to walk in His footsteps. Rest as sured, dearly beloved brethren, never would We have dreamt of speaking to von about this debt contracted by the Episcopal Corporation if We and Our priests were the only sufferers. No, whatever may be our privations. We will never ask anything for Ourselves. And if it be the will of God that for years to come We should have to solicit the disinterested co-operation of Our auxiliby grouping together the benevolent people of the diocese and affording them an opportunity of displaying them They may, assuredly, rely on Our sym pathy and We will submit to the designs of Our Divine Master with perfect realg-

If even, during Our lifetime. We could not receive our guests and colleagues of other dioceses, in a house worthy of the rank they hold and of Our metropolitan amount to many thousands of dollars. See, most cordially do We abide that painful necessity.

Consequently, subscription lists will be opened at once in aid of the Cathedral are being felt every day, owing to the fund, and will be closed on that day proportionate increase of the Catholic when, Our soul overflowing with sentipopulation, the erection of new missions | ments of gratitude and religious pride, We shall announce that the debt being removed. We may proceed to the erection of Our magnificent Cathedral into

During Our stay in the Eternal City, Our Holy Father the Pope assured Us that he would confer those signal favors, once the sacred edifice was out of debt. Now, dearly Beloved, let us go to

work. Appropriating the following beautiful words, spoken by one of the most distinguished men of our day, We address them to you:

"Your revenues are lawful and fair;

but how are you to use them? What more can I add to my wealth how can I enjoy life more pleasantly? are the first questions that arise in the mind of a pagan at awaking in the morning.

A Christian, on the contrary, asks: What shall I deprive myself of to day astics spend their lives in the training or what sacrifice shall I make for God and His poor?

The budget of a Christian is based on the hierarchy of his affections. To God he gives the first part, and justly so; he is eager to do something for the majesty of His worship, to contribute to the erection of that dear church of the Sacred Heart, at Montmarire.

He trusts that its completion will be the dawn of brighter and happier days.

Catholics of the Diocese of Montreal, we, too, have a dear church, our Cathedral. Your faith and patriotism call for the shibboleth of the Anglo Saxon race the cancelling of the whole of its indebt-

Of your budget, lay aside as much as possible for that purpose. Whatsoever you give towards the construction of a

church, you give to God Himself. There is not one priest, one Catholic in the diocese, but says: Yes, the debt must be paid on the monument, the mother church of our beautiful and wealthy diocese, the church which shelters the ashes of our holy Pontifis and surpasses all others by its majestic aspect and dignity, as well as by the grandeur of the remembrances it awakes, a church whither flock the young levites to receive holy orders to enable them to extend everywhere the salutary influence of the sacraments, the only church where the holy oils are consecrated and whence all direction, dio

cesan and liturgical, emanates. What a shame it would be if the Catholics of the diocese were to show any indifference towards such an enterprise! This is true, dearly beloved, but the nicest words are but of little value | regards Cuba comes principally through unless accompanied by act and devoted-

blessed with wealth.

Let them give the example by subscribing generously. Has not our Lord a right to expect much of them to whom He has given much? Yes, we are con vinced that the favoured ones of fortune, the Catholic societies, the clergy and the religious communities, will not hesitate to lend us their efficacious co-opera-

No Catholic ought, by refraining from taking part, assume the responsibility of preventing the dedication and eleva tion to the rank of a Busilica of the noblest monument that has been erected in our country to the glory of God and the triumph of religion.

Surely there is not a single Catholic who, through a want of generosity, would allow such a large floating debt to still remain on the Cathedral, a debt exhausting the revenues of the Episcopal Corporation,—delaying the undertaking of other necessary works, sure to fail if the

Bishop were unable to support them. No, no, it will not happen. We have a guarantee, dearly belived brethren, in the sublime acts of charity of your ancestors whose worthy descendants you are, and in the fact that the first four spoken to on the subject subscribed at once two of them \$1,000 and the other two \$500.

Many will, undoubtedly, imitate the foregoing examples of generosity. Confident in the Sacred Heart of Jesus, in whose honor We have undertaken the work, We shall await the donations which He will inspire Our diocesans to make, nay more, We shall go so far as to solicit them Ourselves.

This pastoral shall be read in every church in the diocese at the prone of the parochial Mass, and at the chapter of the religious communities, on the first Sunday after its reception.

Given at Montreal, under Our hand and seal and the counter signature of Our Chancellor, May 3rd, 1898.

† PAUL, Arch, of Montreal, By order of the Archbishep, Canon ARCHAMBEAULT. Chancellor.

The Attitude of England's Press.

Some Interesting Historical Reminiscences-Spanish Rule in Cuba From an American Standpoint.

A Question of Sympathy. Under the above heading the London Universe deals with the attitude of the English press in regard to the war be-

If it were not a case of actual war.

tween Spain and the United States:-

with all its attendant horrors, between Spain and America, it would be not a little diverting to study the utterances of the Scribes and Pharisees of the English press on the situation. To the fair minded observer it seems somewhat odd that the sympathies of England should not be with Spain. Let us draw parallels. Cuba was discovered by Columbus in 1492, and subsequently colonized by Spain. The importation of black s. when slavery was universally recognized, ultimately gave the island a population of mixed blood, which it has always been extremely difficult to govern; for it may be granted that the proud and exclusive Spaniard is intolerant of the inferior race. And yet during the sovereignty of Spain there have been but two revolutionary movements—one which lasted from 1868 to 1879, during which period there was no interference on the part of America, and the present one, which Spain contends would have been suppressed before now but for underhand instigation and fostering by America. So much for Spain and her transatlantic possession. Let us glance at matters nearer home. England gained a footing in Ireland in the reign of Henry II., and from that time to this day she has failed to gain the good will or chedience of the frish people. Her rule has produced perpetual discontent and four insurrec tionary movements. The horrors of the penal laws against Catholics—when they were driven into a western corner of Ireland, with the beautiful design of being ultimately exterminated—the burnings, scourgings, hangings and mutilations are deeds only of yesterday, and the gallant struggle of peasants goaded to des peration, armed only with pike and pitchforks, and captained by their priests, will be commemorated publicly within her realm during this very year. Surely here is some reason for a sympathetic attitude towards Spain.

But the Pharisee is abroad with the cry of humanitarianism on his lips, and and brotherhood of blood is frantically screamed from the house tops. We heard less of this cant when recently England was at loggerheads with America over the Venezuelan boundary question, and we should hear a still fainter whisper of it were not the jealous eyes of Europe turned menacingly towards England at present. An Anglo American alliance is. we believe, but a dream of the gushing journalist, as may be seen should America haply prove successful in driving Spain from Cuba. Perchance Jonathan, who has, up to now, praiseworthily adhered to the admirable policy laid down by Washington of non-intervention in the concerns of other nations. may, having wrested a tobacco field from Spain, lick his lips longingly at the sugar fields of Jamaica. Who knows? Molasses is a highly tayoured relish in the States. It may be stated generally that it is an extremely delicate matter for any country to interfere with the internal affairs of another. And be it remembered that our information as American channels, or perhaps from interested English correspondents. Spain Once more, at work, let there be no herself ought surely be heard; yet we are utterly ignorant of the Spanish side ous of continuing a work so dear to his predecessor, confided it to the care of peal to the generosity of all, in the name to his peal to the generosity of all, in the name to her treatment of Ireland

by a foreign power? Hardly. Ireland may whistle round it, but the King of has rebelled more than once, but has been obliged to submit. Is semi-African Cuba more worthy of redemption?

Spain is Catholic, and, because Catholic, the watchword of those who hold this when her mariners found hitherto unknown lands, and made the path of progress and colonization easy for the less glorious lead. Why does not England reflect that by the discovery of America one element were wanting to reach the Government may not prevent, order, or openly sneered at the, to us, imposing the Spaniard knows. He, as a Spaniard, spectacle of the widowed Catholic Queen lives as happily under it as we do under invoking, with the prelates of the ours, and so would the Cuban, were he Church, a blessing on the arms of Spain. discriminated against and treated as one Doubtless this glib leader writer would unctiously snuffle about the God of battles on Protestant Eugland's behalf, | 'fueros' which, few as they seem to us, although it might puzzle him to draw a the Spaniard highly values. The greater and the God Mammon.

yet will she still preserve her old faith government of his country. The doc and her old ideals amid the babble of trine of Spanish statesmen is that those quibbling creeds and the anarchy of un most interested in the welfare of a is above the rulers of earth, she may untit to govern it. Cuba exists for the still find favor.

Spanish Rule in Cuba.

An American journal says :--

the Cubans against Spanish rule there of religion, the causes which have justified the rebellion are similar to those which justified the Irish uprising a century ago. The Spanish "roling class" in somewhat the same way as the British 'ruling class' treated the natives of Ireland for centuries. The Cubans were denied the rights of citizenship. They had no legislature, no votes, no voice in the government of their country. They were ruled by the Staniar is, and for the Spaniard. The only public duty which they were given to understand that they should perform was to pay heavy taxes to Spain. Demands for reform, for fair treatment, for an instalment of freedom. were met by imprisonment or death. At last their patience was exhausted, and they rose in arms about thirty years ago. and carried on a struggle which lasted a whole decade when they ceased hostilities rather thr ugh exhaustion than defeat. As the Spaniards, as soon as they resumed their control of the island, only redoubled the intolerable onpressiveness of their rule, the Cubans rose again in revolt, the result being the inhuman and sancuinary butchery of Captain General Weyler, which proveked and justified the intervention of the United States-an intervention which can have but one result; the achieve-

ment of independence by the Cubans. A book which was published seventeen years ago by James W. Steele, who had been United States Consul at Matanzas for ten years, and which is entitled anti Spanish prejudice, and gives simply a statement of the actual conditions which came to the personal notice of the writer. Here is an extract from the

book:--Every citizen lives under a kind of es pionage. It is a government conducted by the police. If the law were enforced as it stands, no three persons are allowed to converse together on the street, and this, not to the end of dispersing the shade-seeking idlers, not a decree against loating,' but to prevent the discussion of politics and treason. Every man who changes his residence from one ward to another must report the change to the police. If one up n business or pleasure, finds a journ y necessary, he must carry a pass with him, setting forth acter. All social entertainments are looked after jealously, and a gentleman cannot give a ball at his residence without police received. sidence without police permission and surveillance. The Government knows, or has a right to know, the contents of telegraphic messages, and forbids the use of cipher to all except foreign offi cials to their Governments. Persons are arcested and placed in jail for receiving contraband newspapers from the United States, and the opening of private letters is a right always existing, even if not exercised.

A man's house is not his "castle" to any great extent under Spanish rule, either in theory or in practice. The ilfriend of mine, that "the winds of heaven | Plan now open at the Karn Hall Box Office, 2362 | St. Catherine Street.

England cannot," is not in point. No warrant of search is necessary. It is a place where he is permitted by the Gov Another argument we hear is that ernment to reside under certain restrictions and conditions. His tamily is effete. Protestantism and progress is only his own in a certain sense, and the Governor may order the marriage of his view. Well, Spain is, and was, Catholic daughter to the man she wants and

papa may not want. Mercantile and other establishments may be opened from time to fine, as adventurous spirits who follow her trade and industry demand. But the police department, the proper chicials, the Governor, and all hands, including the centre of commerce was shifted from | competitors and rival houses, must first the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, thus be consulted. In a word, there is nothgiving England a pre-eminent position ing in all mundane affairs, or connected in the highway of trade? Finally, if with the interests of men, that the acme of cant, it was supplied by a writer modify. It embodies the only ideas of in a London daily on Monday last, who rule, law, order, and political nappiness who has no part in it except to pay taxes, without any of the privileges and distinction between the God of mercy grievance consists in the fact that no Cuban may hold ad "itigtr tive place 'God loveth whom He chasteneth,' or office. He may sometimes to a clerk and haply fair Spain may suffer in the in Government employ, no more. He contest that has been forced upon her- is told plainly that he has no part in the belief, and, perchance, in His eyes, who colony are, by that interest, rendered benefit of Spain, and is skillfully managed to that sole end.

You cannot find in all the island a Spaniard so far-seeing, so wise in his generation, so learned in the common As to the righteousness of the revolt of | wisdom that experience brings, as to know the direct and sure result of a colonial policy of the sixteenth century. are, we believe, few differences of opin He is oblivious to the lesson of his less ion. With the exception of the question of all his S wh American and Mexican empire. He will lose Cuba-with all the natched and inconsistent concessions he may have lately made to the insurgents he will some time lose it, and it is hardhave for years been treating the natives | ly worth while longer for him to defend his ancient doctrines by fore- either of argument or arms."

A MAN WHO IS TIRED

All the time, owing to impoverished blood, should take Hood's Sussparilla to purify and enrich his blood and give him vitality and viger.

the condition of weakness and lack of energy is a natural consequence of the coming warmer weather, which finds the system debilitated and the blood impure.

good spring medicine is a necessity with almost everyone. Hood's Sareaparilla is what the millions take in the spring. Its great power to purity and enrich the blood and build up health is one of the facts of common experience.

SOME GOOD IN REONDIRF.

The report comes from Nebraska that Mrs William R. Foster, for a long time a teacher in the public schools there, was deserted by her husband ten years ago, and did not hear a word from him until a few days ago. Then he cent her a telegram from Chicago saying that he had been a wanderer for ten years that for ten years, and which is entitled he was one of the first to enter the Klon "Cuban Sketches," contains information that possesses special interest at the present time, especially as it is free from just learned his wife's whereabcuts, and he begged her forgiveness. She replied that the separation was all her fau't and that she freely forgave him. He wired her money for a ticket, and she left last evening for Chicago. A telegram since received announced to her friends that she had been happily reunited to her husband.

> Seekers after gold are often disappointed. Seekers after health take Hood's Sarsaparilla and find it meets every expectation.

At the Bank of England a few days ago, says a despatch, the Chinese minister handed over a check covering the amount of the Japanese indemnity. The check was !rawn for nearly £13 000 his name, age, occupation, social (000, and is the largest ever drawn upon condition and residence, or run the the Bank of England. Japan's claims

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1,000 doz. SPOOLS, best Black and White Threads, assorted sizes, only very slightly damaged by water, regular price 5c a spool; sale price, 2 spools for 5c. Belance of 1000 yes. BLOUSE SILKS, Checks and Plaids, damaged by water, but will make up nicely, worth \$1.00; sale price 31tc per yard.

A lot of Dress Goods, Cheviots, Fancy Dress Goods, Broche, Mohairs, worth 75c to \$125; sale price 474c. An assortment of MUSLINS, fine-

Fancy Muslins, Fine Lace Muslins, Fine Crepens, worth 25c to 35c, for 124c.

BLOUSES.

Muslins and Prin's, slightly damaged, 85c and \$1 25 for 39c; 95c and \$1 35 for 49a; \$1 40 and \$1 65 for 59c; \$1 65 and \$1.75 for 750; \$1.85 \$2.00 and \$2.50 for 800; \$2.60 and \$2.75 for 980; \$3.00 and \$3.45 for \$1.25; \$4.00 and \$4.75 for \$1.450

"Specials" on Ground Floor. Handkerchiefs, 5c and 7c, for 3c; Veilings, 15c, for 8c; 26c, for 10c; 29c, for 13c, Lot of Linen Embroideries, half price. Lace Ties, half price. Ories Nets, all buff price. Children's Collars, all laft price. Units of Purses, buff price. Traveling Pags, buff price. Mothair tlimps, 45c, for 18c, Lot of Feather Trimmings, 7c, tor 25c. All Screet time Braids, buff price. Lots of Ribbons, half price. Men's Caps, 25c, for 10c. Men's Shirts, \$1.25, for 69c. Silk Gloves, 25c, for 124c.

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NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of three percent, for the current half-year (making a total for the year of Six percent) upon the paid-up capital Stock of the sinstitution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its Branches, on and after

Wednesday, the 1st Day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th o 31st of May next, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Share-holders will be held at its Head Office on Tuesday,

the 21st day of Jane next, at noon. By order of the Board, W. WEIR, President,

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In Mother of Pourl Silver Chain \$1.00 each and ne wards. In Mother of Pearl Silver plated Chain, 25c. each and upwards. Imitation Pearl Beads, 75c, 90c, \$1.00 and \$1.20. per doz.
White Bone Bends, 87c, 90c, \$1,25 per doz.
White Bone Bends, 90c, \$1,00 and \$1,25 per doz.
Pinin Wood Bends, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c and
92c per doz.

PRAYER BOOKS.

White Covers, at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3 00 each.

Dark Morocco Covers, 50c, 60c, 75c, \$1.00 and upwards.

Cheap Books, at 90c, \$1 20, \$1 50, \$1.80 per dez. Sanctuary Oil, best Qualit.

incense, charcoal, gas lighters Headquarters for the best grades of Candles in pure Wax. Stearing and Paraline.

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253 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.

P.O. BOX 1138,

All communications intended for publication or notice should be addressed to the Editor, and all business and other communications to the Managing Director TRUE WITKESS P. & P. Co., Limited. P.O. Box 1138.

The subscription price of the TRUK WITNESS for city, Great Britain, freland and France is \$150: Beigium, Italy, Germany and Australia, \$200; Canada, United States and Newfoundland, \$100. Corms, 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

† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

BATURDAY......MAY 14, 1898.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers changing their address are requested to send notification to the Office, to ensure correct delivery.

City Subscribers would also oblige by notifying Office if the paper is not promptly deliver-

THE DEBT ON THE CATHEDRAL.

In another part of the TRUE WITNESS we publish the pastoral letter of His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, which was read in the churches of the archdiocese on Sunday last, appealing for funds with which to pay off the heavy debt which remains on the New Cathedral. Of the \$600,000 which this magnificent structure has cost up to the present, \$400,000 has been paid, leaving a balance of \$200,000. The interest on the loan by which this debt is covered amounts to \$10,000 a year-a heavy annual drain on the revenues of the archdioce.

That His Grace's elequent appeal will meet with a prompt and generous respouse from all classes of his numerous ers, which was read to the Board on flock, rich and poor, we have not the Tuesday :least doubt. There are circumstances connected with the debt and the appeal which appear to us to justify this optimistic view. The debt was incurred by His Grace's 1 redecessor, of saintly memory; and thus constitutes a burden which must seriously hamper our present religious chief not only in his efforts to meet the claims of the many works of education, of charity and of mercy whose supervision he has inherited, but in the new fields of spiritual activity which his own remarkable ardor and zeal for the extension of God's Kingdom on earth, as well as the fresh needs of his growing and populous archdiocese, will bring into existence.

That the clergy and the religious of both sexes are nobly performing their arduous duties in a spirit of self-sacrifice which relieves the Church revenues of heavy demands that might otherwise be legitimately laid upon them is evident from the warm tribute which His Grace pays to them. "Permit us," he says, "to bear public testimony to the fact that they (the revenues) have wonderfully multiplied owing to the spirit of devotedness and abnegation on the part of the clergy and the religious bodies of the diocese. Thus, for instance, the priests of the Cathedral, following the example of their predecessors, devote all their time and labor to the good of the diocese without ever thinking of claiming anything beyond their daily food and modest support. In the Grand Seminary, in little seminaries, in the Canadian College at Rome, ecclesiastics enend their lives in the training of young clerics, a most delicate task; and ask in return only their food and clothing.

And so it is with all who are engaged in the different works of charity, mercy and education, which are the glory of the Church in Montreal and the edification of the stranger. These works de pend entirely upon the increasing exertions and sacrifices which the priests and the religious of both sexes impose upon themselves or on the hard-earned eavings of the parochial clergy, whose generosity will always challenge admiration."

It is for the laity to do their share. And surely no more convincing arguments or winsome words could be ad

tained in His Grace's pastoral letter. English speaking Catholics will not, we feel certain, allow themselves to be outdone by their French Canadian brethren in furthering a good work which, as the Archbishop points out, is no less a patriotic than a religious one; for since his elevation to the See, Archbishop Bruchesi has manifested towards them on several occasions a special predilec tion of which they have now an opportunity of showing their grateful and affectionate appreciation.

THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS AND ST. PATRICK'S LEAGUE.

That the St. Patrick's League are not letting the grass grow under their feet was evidenced on Tu slay when the regular weekly meeting of the Harbor Commissioners was held, with Mr. R. Mackay presiding. It so happened that there was an almost complete attendance of members, which was fortunate, as in the ordinary course of business a letter was read by the secretary from Mr. John J. Ryan, Chairman of the Committe of St. Patrick's Lague. It will be remembered that a lew weeks ago the TRUE WITNESS gave a full report of the proceedings when the question of dismissals of Messrs. Saarkey and () Brien, without apparent cause, was brought forcibly to the minds of the Harbor Commissioners. and at that time it was generally understood that the matter would receive the first possible attention. It was pointed out in the same article that procrastination was a very useful weapon to use when one really did not want to do anything whatever, and the chances were that, very much after the manner of the circumlocution office, the victim who " wanted to know, you know," would get so tired of his own efforts that eventually be would leave alone all the Tite Barnacles and the other little Barnacles to their own sweet ways. This time, however, the Barnaclian aggregation have not to deal with a Clennam or a Doyce. Ol course it is most inconvenient and that sort of thing, you know, to ask questions that need answers, especially when the questions are not asked cut of mere curiosity, but come in the way of ordinary everyday business, with possibly a politico-religious object in the deferring of the answer. At all events St. Patrick's League is entitled to at least the polite consideration of the great men who rule the destinies of the Harber for the time being, and other things not down in the inventory in the future. Mr. Ryan, the chairman of the deputation appointed by St. Patrick's League, has recognized this fact, and he lost no time beating the bushes, but went straight to the point in the fellowing letter addressed to the Commission-

"At an interview with you about a month ago, representing the St. Patrick's League and English speaking Catholics of this city. Mr. Mackay, your chairman, stated that our grievance would be looked into, and if an injustice had been done, it would be righted. Not having heard from yon, it is not our purpose to allow this matter to drop. We would respectfully ask a reply to the following questions:--

1st--Has the matter been taken into consideration by the Board? 2nd-It so, what conclusion has been

reached? 3rd-If we are to consider the matter ended in so far as the Harbor Commissioners are concerned?"

After the reading of the letter there was some desultory discussion as to the best manner of dealing with it, and several suggestions were made that a committee be appointed to consider the matter and report at another meeting. Mr. John Torrance, however, was of the opinion that it was a matter of consideration for the entire Board, and eventually it was decided to take the whole question up at the next weekly meeting on Tuesday.

This is one point gained by the St. Patrick's League, where prompt and decisive action should force a reply with explanations one way or the other.

THE TEACHER'S POSITION.

A large number of English-speaking Catholics are prone to delegate to others the performances of such important duties as the care and education of their children, and other matters also closely allied to religion. The reason for this is perhaps to be found in the habit which they, like their fellow-citizens, have of getting delegates and representatives to look after their secular affairs. In some mundane business, of course, such as litigation and ordinary legislation, this habit is justified by necessity. But no excuse can be offered for it when so grave a matter as the education of the young is concerned-when the children's futur: both in this life and the importance of the case.

fressed to them for the purpose of stimu education of our children is to have advertise in it. Before buying goods ating their generosity in removing the thoroughly qualified teachers; and in please look over our advertisements and diebt from the Cathedral than those con- order to have thoroughly qualified don't forget your friends.

teachers ample provision must be made for paying them salaries commensurate with their qualifications and with the importance of the work they are called upon to perform. Our position on this point is well known; and it is with great pleasure that we find it generally supported by our Presbyterian contemporary. The Westminster, which in its latestissue admirably sums it up from its own point of view in these words:

PART SERVING TERRORS TONGEROUSE, J. AND ROLATICO ME

"Education in this country will never be what it should be until a higher money valuation is placed upon the services of a teacher, until her professional rights are recognized, until her social position is that accorded to the other professions, until the opinion of the teacher is treated in the presence of the child with the same respect accorded to the opinion of the doctor or of the minister of the church the child attends. We have yet to learn in this country that the teaching profession is just what the public sentiment of the community makes it; its requirements are just what the public demands-no more and no less; its compensation represents the value placed upon those services by the community. This is especially true of the public school teachers by whom the mass of the children of this country are educated. This system suffers because at one extreme our taxpayers have no personal interest in the schools, merely because their children do not atterd them; and at the other extreme are a mass of voters who have no educational standards, who delegate without any sense of responsibility the entire ques tion of the education of their children to the State, rebelling only, too many of them, against the law which compels them to patronize the schools when they would have the child become a wageearner."

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS.

The Catholic Church has always in sisted upon the necessity of the imparting of religious education in schools. contending rightly-for she is the supreme authority in such matters-that religious instruction is the integral part of all true education. And good Catholics have always taken steps to comply with the wishes of their Church in this as in every other respect. Of the blameworthy indifference of Protestants in this regard we have alarming testimony in an article just published by Mr. Seeley in the American Educational Review. He cales attention to the appalling fact that, whereas, according to the figures of the United States Sunday School Union, the total attendance of children at Protestant Sunday Schools in that country is 10,890,002-of whom twelve per cent, are either under five or more than eighteen years of age-the numbers somewhat over 19,000,000. Mr. Seeley goes on to say :--

"The meaning of these figures is simply overwhelming. More than one half of the children in this Christian land towards the Catholic schools in Mani receive practically no religious instruc- toba, and towards the French language tion! For but few parents who fail to in the Northwest, was an evidence of send their children to Sunday-school are careful about the religious training of their children in the home. Even this caused, and if there was any bitterness feature does not show all of the truth. It seems to admit that the fifty percent. who are attending Sunday school receive place to a hope that he may rest in proper religious instruction; but every peace. one knows that this can not be granted. With less than one hour's instruction per week, with irregular attendance. with lack of study on the part of the children, and with so many untrained teachers, is it any wonder that, even among those who attend Sunday-school, there is still a woeful ignorance of the Bible?"

Few more convincing arguments than this could be furnished by a layman in favor of blending religious and moral education with secular instruction in the schools. The history of the afterlives of those nine million children who are being allowed to grow up as pagans will furnish a still more powerful argu-

DOCTOR THOMAS J. J. CURRAN, 30n of Hon. Justice Curran, has opened his office at No. 195 Ottawa street. After graduating at McGill, Dr. Curran was appointed house surgeon to the General Hospital, Water street, Ottawa. The Ottawa papers speak in complimentary terms of the young physician, who has just left their city, and wish him every euccess.

READERS of advertisements in the TRUE WITNESS who order goods or other articles advertised, or make inquiries concerning them, will do the paper a that his advertisement was seen in its columns.

We would respectfully call the attention of every friend of the TRUE WITNESS li e to come is affected by influences to the advertisements which appear in that produce results long after they have its columns from week to week. When ceased to be in activity. This delegal you can buy goods just as good and as tion too often begets an indifference cheap from those public spirited and which binds us to the actual needs and liberal firms who advertise in and help to support your paper, we think you The first necessity in the primary should spend your money with those who

DOES YOUR PAPER COME REGULARLY?

Should any of our subscribers fail to get their paper regularly they will please notify us by postal card, and as far as lies in our power we will cheerfully supply all missing numbers. Occasionally papers get lost in the mails, and without investigating the matter the subscriber jumps to the conclusion that his paper was withheld by the publisher. Make your complaints direct to us and we will see that you get the paper regularly.

SPEAKING of a number of American families who propose to stay in Canada until the war is over, the Catholic Columbian says:-"The item may be all right enough, except that the families it refers to are not and never were American ones. Their members are all A. P. A.'s and their flitting from danger is just what was expected of them." It is only natural that sectional and religious bigotry should lead to cowardice. Like the P. P. A.'s the A. P. A.'s are only heard of when they feel strong enough to torment or persecute something weaker than themselves in a physical way. At the least sign of danger they burrow faster for a biding place than the garden worm and only leave a rail of slime behind them.

DALTON McCARTHY DEAD.

Passed Away on Wednesday Evening.

Death the Result of a Runaway Accident -- An Outline of His Career.

Toronto, May 11.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy passed away tonight as the result of a runaway accident which occurred to him when he was driving in his carriage on Sunday last. He and his coachman were thrown out of the vehicle, and the member for North Simcoe was picked up unconscious, having been severely wounded on the head and in the side by coming in con tact with a telephone pole.

He recovered consciousness at long intervals and for brief periods. Yesterday acute pneumonia set in as a result

of injury to his lungs, due to their having been pierced by broken ribs. Now that he is dead and in view of the sad circumstances under which his earthly career has been terminated, there is but one feeling amongst Catholice here in regard to Dalton McCarthy -and I feel sure it will be shared by their brethren in Montreal and elsewhere-and that is one of pity that a man endowed with the great gifts which he undoubtedly possessed, and who won for himself an eminent practice in the more than eighteen years of age—the Canadian Bar, should have had his entire non-Catholic youth of the land otherwise brilliant intellect warped and clouded on the subject of the Catholic religion.

The prominent part he took in the micromed Equal Rights agitation, which was statted after the passage of the Jesuit's Estates Act, his attitude

this fact. His pathetic death has removed whatever rancour his mistaken course had here amongst us, who were so closely in touch with him and felt his attacks more keenly than others, it has given

Dalton McCarthy was born at Oakley Park, near Dublin, October 10, 1836. His father was a solicitor, and his grandtather had been a leader at the Irish Bar. He was partly educated in Ireland and partly at the Barrie, Ont., grammar school, and was called to the Bar of Canada West in 1859, being named Q.C. in 1872 He figured in many important law cases, was for years a sort of standing counsel for Conservatives who had election court difficulties, and is understood to have accumulated a considerable for-

l tune. He first sought election to Parliament in North Simcoe, in 1872, and was de feated, meeting a like fate two years later in the same constituency. In 1876 he was returned for Cardwell to fitt a vacancy caused by the death of Mr. John Hillyard Cameron. In 1878, in tue general elections that brought about the downfall of the Mackenzie ministry, he was elected for North Simcoe, and held the constituency since. In 1896 he was the choice of Brandon also, but gave up the seat on the announcement that the Manitoba school question had been settled in a manner satisfactary to him, and Mr. Sifton was chosen for the vacancy.

The idea that a successful lawyer cannot be honest is pure rubbish, says a writer in a recent issue of a society journal. So far as the principles of honesty are concerned the law is the same as any other profession; they can be upheld and they can be discarded as a man sees fit. Dishonorable methods are just kindness by saying to the advertiser as fatal to the lawyer as to the business man; in both cases, sooner or later, they contribute to his downfall. No man can be dishonest and be successful. He is bound to get to the end of his rope, and if there seem to be exceptions to the rule they are mostly in the seeming and not in the reality. The man never lived who was dishonest and went to his grave happy and successful. An honest life is not alone the only life worth living: it is the one and only life a man can lead and be anything, either to himself or to his fellow-men.

> An English advertising firm wants to board in the banks of the Suez Canal and decorate them with advertisements.

What Bishop O'Connor Has Accomplished in Nine Years' Episcopate.

New Churches Built-New Parishes Formed-New Hospitals Erected-New Orphanages Established-Thousands of Catholies Confirmed-Eloquent Sermon Preached by the Rev. Dr. Teefy.

THE ninth anniversary of the conse-

cration of Right Rev. Richard Alphonsus O'Connor was celebrated in St. Peter's Cathedral, Peterborough, on the first Tuesday in May. The auspicious occasion was attended with all the impres sive ceremonial which the Church uses on these days of rejoicing and thanks. giving. In the morning Pontifical High Mass was celebrated, his Lordship being celebrant. Rev. Dr. Teefy was assistant priest, Rev Father Joseph O'Sullivan deacon, Rev. Father Frank O Sullivan sub deacon. In the evening musical Vespers were sung, his Lordship again fliciating and being assisted by the Rev. Fathers Sullivan. The music was of an exceptionally meritorious class, and was splendidly rendered by the choir. Rev. Dr. Teefy, of St. Michael's College, Toronto, one of the most elcouent sons of the Church in Canada. preached at both services. In the morning he took for his text," As the Father bath sent me, so also I send you." In the course of his sermon Dr. Teefy referred to the episcopaie of the Catholic Church as having been centralized in St. Peter by Christ. The history of that episco pate from the very beginning to the present day is one of the proudest and NOBLEST RECORDS OF HUMAN GREATNESS. They had to meet and contend with

paganism in the beginning, afterwards he invasion of the barbarian hordes from the North, and heresies in every age. Yet all fell before it. In those early days to be a bishop was be a martyr. As the episcopate was to continue the work of Christ on earth it required power in the first place, and that power was received from and in the Holy Ghost In order to bring men to Christ it was also necessary that they be taught and also that that grace obtained through the sufferings and death of our Lord should begiven to their souls. This, then, was the three-fold office of the Holy Ghost conferred on the episcopate, preserving, teaching and conferring the macraments. In the episcopate the fulness of the priesthood is also to be found, as in it is entrusted the power not only of confer ring grace but also of ordaining and choosing those who are to succeed the apostles. The speaker complimented Bishop O'Connor on the good work that has been done in all parts of the diocese Toronto and throughout the province would rejoice with the people of Peterborough on the present occasion and all would wish him many years of continued | ties of Peterborough, Victoria, Darman blessings.

At the Vesper Service. Rev. Father Teefy sgain delivered an

eloquent and powerful address on the treasures from which we may draw all the virtues. The Great Treasurer is the second person of the Trinity, who became man. He is the Eternal Word of God by whom all things were made and without whom was made nothing. He is the Infinite Treasurer, the source of all good. Secondary to Him is His mother. She is that creature of His that stands cut in bold relief from all others, that most closely resembles Him and that is bound to Him by such special ties She is a great treasurer by drawing from whom we become appeal friends of God. The incarnation of God may be looked at in two ways. The first view is in itself, as the becoming man of the second person of the blessed Trinity. This is a wonderful act, a mystery far deeper and greater than the creation. The second view is as to its effect on our souls. It was a revelation of God. He spoke to his people by His only Son, the greatest revelation that ever took place or ever will take place on the earth. It was an attraction to God, for the Son of God attracted mankind. He attracted the little children, and the poor sinners despised by all society. The fishermen left their nets in the sea and followed Him, and he attracted the bankers from their counting house. Oh, how he has ATTRACTED THE SOULS OF MEN EVER SINCE! Besides being a revelation and an attraction, it was also a transformation. He transformed the heart of man. His grace purified the impure, and nerves and strengthens the weak. By this transformation He brought forth a new earth. But of all the souls and hearts His grace worked on none with so much effect as that of the Virgin, Catholics pray to her as the refuge of sinners and he comforter of the afflicted. Not by honoring her, however, do they detract or subtract one jot of the eternal honor and glory of the Son of God. His is all honor, but the honor of the mother is doubly the honor of the Son. His relation to her is a special one. Christ came not as the prophets did, but as a child of Adam's race. Born of woman, He had a mother, and that mother stands in a relationship to Him that no other human being ever did or could From it comes the great do:trine of the Immaculate Conception, one of the | tendance of the members, and considergreat doctrines of the faith. All other

children were born under the ban of

and ages to be the mother of His son, When her body and soul were joined together God had reached out and prevented all guilt from touching her. Her maternity is her special grace. Maternal love is the love that lasts longest in the heart of man. It is the love that

WILL SANCTIFY AND BRING BACK THE SOUL to God when nothing else will. It

lives when even the love for God dies.

Our Lord felt this love for His mother

His heart with a strength of which we have no conception. Three virtues are especially hers. The first is humility. It was her very humility that made God choose her to do her the highest honor possible. The second is her great virtue of purity, and the last is her suffering. When she became the mother of the Messiah and took Him to the temple it was even then prophesied to her that a sword of sorrow should pierce her heart. She lived in obscurity and misery and poverty, and lastly had t) stand at the foot of the cross during that awful hour of His agony and not be able to wipe the blood from His clotted brow or to hold up the drooping head. This was the sorrow God visited upon His most chosen soul. There is no real nobility of soul without suffering and patience. It is the great sanctitier. These three virtues of the Virgin are the virtues all should imitate. All should nonor her, for God honored her, and whom the King honored all should reverence. Everybody should ask the prayers of the blessed mother to Him to obtain that eternal life promised by Him, of which He said eye hath not seen nor ear heard, nor bath it entered into the heart of man to conceive the wonders of the home God hath prepared for those that love Him.

A Record of Good Works.

Right Reverend Richard Alphoneus O'Connor was born at Listowel, County Kerry, Ireland, on May 1st, 1838. When he was three years old his parents emigrated and came to Canada, settling at Toronto. It was in the Separate schools of that city that the future Bishop received his primary education. In 1852 he entered St. Michel's College, Toronto, then but a very young institution, where he took a complete course in literature, mathematics, classics and philosophy, showing marked distinction and ability in all his studies. From there he went to the Grand Seminary, Montreal, for the study of theology and the sacred Scriptures.

He was ordained by Archbishop Lynch at Toronto in 1861, and the first ministry to which he was assigned was the Gore of Toronto. He afterwards had charge of Niagara Falls parish, and later of the old parish of Adjala, which had since been sub divided.

In 1870 he received the appointment of Dean of Barrie, where he remained until promoted to his present position. During his incumbency of the parish of Barrie many changes and improvements were made there. He built a beautiful church and convent in the town and extended the parish on all sides. Collingwood and Stayner were also made separate parishes.

After over twenty-five years of faithful services in the ministry, Rev. Dr. O'Connor was appointed to the See of Peterborough, in 1889, a position made vacant through the removal of Bishop Dowling to Hamilton. The new bishop was consecrated by the late lamented Archbishop Cleary, of Kingston. The tenure of office of Bishop O'Conner in during the nine years of his episcopate. Peterborough has been marked by great zeal, energy, prudence and administrative ability. He has been very constant in his diocesan visits to all parts of his large diocese, which includes the comand Northumberland, and the districts of Muskoka, Algoma and Nipissing, west of North Bay.

The success which has attended Bisson O'Connor's episcopate, says the Peterborough Review, in the town of Peterborough is too well known to require a detailed exemplification. It is only necessary to mention the completion and conduction of St. Joseph's Hospital, the purchase of Mount St. Joseph as a Mother House for that order, the rebuilding and decoration of the Cathedral, making it one of the handsomest edifices of its kind in the province, the enlargement and improvement of the Convent de Notre Dame, the great decrease of the church debt, and the successful school policy, to stamp his tenure of office as of the most successful nature. Briefly put, the following is the record of the nine years of Bishop

O'Connor's episcopate: Forty-two new churches built. Most of these are in the northern part of the diocese along the C. P. R., but some are large and costly edifices, such as at Douro, Cobourg and Sudbury.

Six churches, including the cathedral, have been enlarged and improved, Ten new presbyteries have been built. Two hospitals have been erected and

equipped. Two orphanages have been built. Eight new parishes have been formed, and many outside missions have been established which are attended from

central points. Eight thousand six hundred and seventy-eight persons have been con-

Sixteen priests ordained for the dio-

The Sisters of St. Joseph, Toronto, had few missions in the diocese when Bishop O'Connor took charge. One of his first acts was to establish them as a diocesan institution, and Mount St. Juseph was purchased as a mother house. They have now six houses in the diocese, and are engaged in conducting hospitals, caring for orphans and teaching schools.

ST. PATRICR'S T.A. & B. SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society was held in their hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on Tuesday evening, May 10th. There was a very large atable business of importance was transacted. As is already known the members original sin. The Virgin stands out in of the Society will hold their annual bold relief, and it was the grace of our picnic at St. Rose, on Dominion Day.

Lord that surrounded her holy soul to The various committees are already at prevent her being stained by even the work, and will leave nothing undone to least guilt of Adam's fall. She was the ake this outing one of the most enjoyone God had looked forward to for ages | able yet held.

Some Notes on Recent Books.

Deserved Tribute to Miss Eleanor C. Donnelly—Papal Benediction to the Author of the "Secret Directory"-The Uses of Old Pho-

PHILADELPHIA, May 9, 1898. go far this has been the strangest, chillest May of all Philadelphia has ever sthin, shivery look about them. Is the ret of the world, or has it possession or with even third rate novels. only of our demure leviathan, who, stretched on the flats between its two slow deel, rivers, never fully rouses itself from a malarial slumbers. When en revernd Friend William took possession of his patrimony, I do not think he fully realized the deadening effect of the river, fogginess and chill. There are no rivers in England to 'flow downwards to the sea, with such a majestic while and the extent and volume of their for are limited. He knew nothing short choosing a site for a city, for some ration, or he would have put Philadelbligged, or he werter than between two purgish fresh water streams, however me stie in their breadth and in the sweep of their currents. We have seen but the palest glint of sunshine—not longer than an hour at a time—for more than a week, and we have had some of the heaviest and most persistent rain-

falls since the flood.

pat in a quiet way, Philadelphia goes stadily on, tuinks, talas, and makes a fer of those books of making which 'there is no end.' Our Catholic publisher are not a bit behind the others, and a book of Miss Eleanor C. Donnelly. slen, in fact; a volume of prose and serie, entitled 'Storm-Bound,' and two reames of poems, 'The Rhyme of the changes and new values with the to morrows which look back on vesterdays Life and Love.' Miss Donnelly is truly one of those whose life-work is the weaving of levely tissues of fancy in which to clothe the fair truth and the holiest and purest lessons. She gives no divided attention to it, but faithfully labore. Conscientions effort in any direction enhances the value of that task, and when the effort is supplemented by culthre and upborne on the strong wings of varied mental gitts, it is no wonder that she makes such a true success of her werk. Peculiar circumstances fitted her rarely to tell the stories of 'Storm Bound,' for during a September storm that sevtral years ago played havor with the and speedily bring victory, honor and Atlantic Coast, Miss Donnelly was actually storm bound for several days, and m no small danger. The ocean raged i roared on one side of her cottage name, while the waters of the inlet rose to meet the ocean, and they finally mingled their tides, sweeping with a clear sweep across her garden and her ground floor. It was 'a dark hour' most emphatically, and the sense of fancy of such an hour can not but add to to its vivid portrayal. There was no time to sit beside a storm bound nearth and tell stories of any kind in these days that were wrecking Atlantic City. Cape May, Sea Isle and all their atellities. No doubt Miss Donnelly and a background of Sea Isle in her mind shen telling her stories.

Crtainly, astonishing things occur in the histories of books, but one of the mest remarkable to me is the statement that His Holiners Leo XIII, has given the Papal benediction specially to Mrs. Madeline Vinton Dahlgren for hor latest novel, 'The Secret Directory.' Of course you can read almost everything somewhere, and, equally, of course, Our Holy Father could not be expected to judge of an English novel except as he was told to judge of it, for he surely never approved of it on his own knowledge of it. Mrs. Dahlgren has done some good work, and has had every good intention in all her work, but a poorer, a more utterly ridiculous pie, e of fiction than this production of her's was never set afloat upon the waves of time. It is now more than a year old and forgotten. it is a credit to any Catholic to be ignorant of Free Masonry, but there are some who are now Catholics who were once Protestants, and with no greater approval of the organization, with as great contempt for it and no little fear of it, have a much clearer understanding of pessibilities and probabilities than those who are Catholics born and bred. The Secret Directory, claiming lo deal with Free Masonry in an intellishocker' of the very worst kind. Un-teal, impossible, underbred, and ridicultus, the events, the persons, the placer, are fit only for the 'New York Kite Flyer' or the 'Detectives' Album.' I have seen it tried on Catholics and non-Cathelics slike, and I have heard it made the laughing stock of every assembly where it was discussed,—everyone, however, doing Mrs. Dahlgren the justice to believe that she believed what the was told, not what she knew. It was simply a case of misled ambition. She thought herself strong enough and astute enough to do what no one has ever done-expose the secrets of an organization too clever, if not too evil and 00 well protected by the master of evil, yield them up until the end of the leign of evil. It is a curious thing that

the Catholic press on the subject of Free inv. So, instead, I shall praise that Masonry, and letters and articles poured priesthood to which he pledged his virgin | John Kearney, so well known in the whether in the open harbors of Bay Bulls, in with stories of recent discoveries and heart when a child.' strange and horrible mysteries laid bare for the first time. Not a of the priesthood. It single item of them all but reverend father said: has been public property in the non "It is to this bleen." Catholic reading world at least for more than a century. Old fashioned novels, the notes to old fashioned poems, the fiction of old fashioned annuals,—they can be found in a dezen different places to this day, and dimly recalled by the omnivorous reader who has browsed in whatever pastures were found in their way. Yet, presumably, learned priests wrote of them in Catholic magazines as important studies. And, presumably, thown, and there is really no sign of Mrs. Dahlgren's book to His Holiness, pring time in the temperature. The and he has taken it on their word. For the intention of its their word. or the intention of it she deserves the henediction of athin, shiver, too depressing the same kind of weather depressing the approval of any one even commonly approval of any one even commonly conversant with good English literature

Anyone who can contribute an item concerning the valiant Commodore Dewey today owes it to the American vears ago, when kodaks and snap shots were less frequently encountered than at present, several small photographs were taken on the deck of one of the North Atlantic blockading squadron (name forgotten), and atterwards ex changed between intimates connected with that equadron. One of them belonged to my father, who held a command all through the late war from the taking of Port Royal S.C., to the taking of Fort Fisher, N.C. It is a group of four officers enjoying an after dinner chat. The chief officer is Captain Alex. C. Rhind, who died Rear-Admirs! Rhind. a few years ago; the second in command is Lient. George Dewey, the hero of to day. He is a grave, grand, very dark man, in the prime of life, with deep, dark eyes, and a full-beard that must have been, also, very dark. The others are smoking and lounging easily, but he sits straight and square, looking out across the sea to this tuture-so far off yet, so sure even then. And it does not Files-H. 1. Kilner & Co. - does some | Seem so very far either, for drooping idly receiveshly artistic and well set up from Captain Rhind's hand is a copy of wers. The last thing from that press is The New York Herald of that day, the fac simile as to type and heading of The New York Herald that chronicles Com-There have been three in close succes | modore Dewey's victory. It is a good thing to cherish the small things of our to days, for they take on wondrous

SARA TRAINER SMITH.

FROM NEW YORK.

Continued From Pirst Page.

in battle be said every day after a Mass. These prayers shall be said along with the people, and shall be one Our Father and one Hail Mary and the De Projundis 'We pray that God may bless and preserve our country in this great crisis.

peace to all our people.'

A New Church Consecrated.

Archbishop Corrigan's silver jubilee had what might well be termed a golden ending. The new Courch of St. Joachim and St. Ann, at Mount Loretto Mission, Pleasant Plains, Staten Island, was consecrated by His Grace on Sunday, in the resitty such an experience lends to any presence of hundreds of priests and several thousand laymen. The church cost over half a million dollars, and is a beautiful specimen of architecture.

In the dedication services Arcabishop Corrigan was assisted by the Rev. Fathers Prellinx, deacon; John Wilson, aul-deacon, and Connelly and Cassidy, masters of ceremony Fitteen hundred boys and girls of the big institution, where orphans and the helpless are taught various trades, helped to fill the spacious building.

At the High Mass of the dedication Bishop Farley was the celebrant. The sermon was preached by Mgr. Mooney. Bisbon Monahan, of Delaware: Bishop McGovern, of Pernsylvania; Mgr Seton, of New Jersey; Mgr Quigley, of Charleston. S. C.; Father Dyer. President of Dunwoodie Seminary, and Father Kupf of Scranton, Pa., were among the church dignitaries who attended the impressive ceremonies.

Master Philip O'Brien, at a dinner after the religious services, delivered an address upon Archbishop Corrigan's ubilee and the Archbishop replied. The guests went to St. George on a special train, the Mission Bund accompanying it and playing patriotic tunes.

Honors to Father Malone.

The seventy-seventh anniversary of the birth of the Rev. Father Malone, pastor of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, in Wythe avenue, Brooklyn, was quietly celebrated. according to the wishes of the venerable priest. The principal part of the celebration was the solemn High Mass at 10 30 o'clock. Notwithstanding erally felt. But for the Catholic the the inclement weather the congregation was the largest that has been seen in the gent manner, is nothing but a 'shilling church in many months. The celebrant of the Mass was the Rev. Father John the faithful servant. In tendering this O'Brien, with Father Malone as deacon, and the Rev. E. J. Hopkins as subdeacon.

The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Elward McGlynn, of St. Mary's Church, Newburg. Dr. McGlynn chose for his theme the words from Psalm cix: Thou art a priest forever according to the order of Melchizedek.' Father Mc-Glynn began:

'My dear people, we celebrate to day the anniversary of one of the principal leaders in the angelic host-St. Michael | his sterling worth, and who paid the last the Archangel. By a happy coincidence | sad honors to one who was generally the feast falls on the 8 h day of May, the birthday of Father Malone the ven | freshly opened grave, while the words of erable pastor of this church, in which Holy Church praying for rest in peace parish he has ministered before the went up to Heaven on a glorious May altar of God for more than fifty-four day when all life was budding.

Dr. McGlynn then proceeded to speak of the priesthood. In concluding the

"It is to this blessed calling that Father Malone, in the first flower of his youth, in his twenty third year, prostrated himself before the Christian altar and was consecrated and ordained to the precious priesthood of Christ, A unique circunstance in connection with his first appointment was the fact that he has continued to serve in the parish in which he was ordained ever since. We must thank and praise God for Father Malone, for his blameless life, for his voice, which has ever been lifted up for the truth. Let us grasp Father Maione by the hand, and pray to God that he may be spared with us for many years, that we may profit and be stimulated by his grand life and example."

A very interesting case was recently decided by Justice Daly in the Supreme Court, of New York, especial importance being attached to it in relation to religious orders, who have taken the vow of poverty. Laura V. Duniap brought an action to partition certain property public, however small. Thirty-four in Fordham, which stood in the name of Mary Ann Ely, known as Mother Jerome, of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul. The property was left to Mother Jerome by Margaret Whit worth, whose will said :--

My purp se in making this devise is to devote the same to the object of a hospital under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, but in expressing this purpose I do not desire to create any trust, willing as I am to confi le unreservedly in the honor and conscience of said de visee.

As mother decome died intestate, Laura V. Dunlap, a grai dniece, sets up that the property descended to her as the heir of Mother Jerome.

Justice Daly, of the Supreme C urt. holds that Mother Jerome always treated the property as a trust belonging to the Saters, who held it in that way for more than 21 years, resulting in title by prescription, Regarding Motner Jerome. the Judge says:

"Under the rules of the order to which she belonged the made an annual yow poverty, which yow embraced all gifts and donations made to her by way of gratitude, affection or alms as belonging of right to the community.'

Judgment was accordingly given in favor of the Sisters of Charity.

OBITUARY.

The Late Mrs. Richard Gahan.

There is no flock, however watched and tetrical. But one dead lamb is there; There is no fireside, hows e'er defended. But has one vacant chair!

When Lingfell w penned those touching lines he had just passed through the soff rings that bereavement and death alone can inflict. The poet felt that others would experience the same all ctions, and that, perhaps, in reading his verses, they might derive encouragein ht and consolation. It is with a simdar desire—that of imparting consolation and expressing sympathy—that we kind acarted citizen, a fond spouse and a loving mother, in the person of the late Bridget Knex, wife of Mr. Richard Green, of the Harbour Commissioners'

When the hand of death touched the Immented budy she had reached the liftyseventh year of a useful and most edifying life. A native of R shercon, Courty of K. Ikenny, Ireland, she came to Canada thirty seven years ago and since has ever made her home in Montreal. A large family of six children-four boys and two girls, all grown up is left to mourn, with her husband, the premature loss of a most exemplary parent and fervent Catholic. Mrs. Gahan had been in failing health for several months, but not even those nearest to her dreamed the end so near. She seemed to have faded slowly away; ever peace ul and resigned, ever hopeful and content. With all the choicest consolations of Holy Church she quietly sunk to a holy rest. It was a quarter past one o'clock on Sunday, the first of May, that her spirit winged its flight heavenward. Possibly that beautiful death bed scene-on the first charming morning of Mary's own month-could not be better described than in the lines of poor Tom Hood:--

" Our very hopes belied our fears, Our very hopes belied our fears, Our fears our hopes belied,— We thought her dying when she slept, And sleeping when she died: For when the morn came dim and sad, And chill with early showers. Her quiet cyclids closed—she had Another morn than ours.

Numerous were the expressions of sincere condolence received, the floral tributes gave silent voicing to the sentiments of friends, and the largely attended obsequies-which consisted of a Solemn High Mass at St. Patrick's-all evidenced the deep respect in which the deceased was held, and the sympathy for her husband and children that was genend comes not with the grave; away beyond that portal stretches the mending averue of God's glory, the reward of simple tribute to the memory of a good woman the TRUE WITNESS can only say, with the Church of her faith, "May her soul rest in peace."

Mr. Owen Joseph Kearney.

Very tew young men had given greater promise of success in life than Mr. Owen Kearney, who was laid away to his last long rest on Sunday last, mourned over by many scores of friends who knew beloved by bowing their heads over a

wide awake to the dangers and evils of Free Masonry, are blind, in many instances, to allusions and revelations that betray all there is to betray. It is not the custom of the Church to long—probably two years—since there is to betray. It is not free my purpose is to-day to spare long—probably two years—since there is to betray all there is to betray. It is not free my purpose is to-day to spare long—probably two years—since there is to betray. It is not free my purpose is to-day to spare long—probably two years—since there is to betray. It is not free my purpose is to-day to spare long—probably two years—since there is to betray. It is not free cased was only 21 years of age, but in his short career since leaving school in his short career since leaving school in his short career since leaving school he had by his industry given signs of great ability, and would undoubtedly have made his mark had he livel. He have made his mark had he livel. He was the son of Mr. Daniel Kearney, large free country is covered with every variety of foliage—birches, evergreen trees and ferns. It is also dotted with sky-hlue lakes, which was the son of Mr. Daniel Kearney, large free my purpose is to-day to spare have made his mark had he livel. He was the son of Mr. Daniel Kearney, large free country is not the custom of the Church to he had by his industry given signs of provided with every variety of foliage—birches, evergreen trees and ferns. It is also dotted with sky-hlue lakes, which was the son of Mr. Daniel Kearney, large free my purpose is to-day to spare leaving school in his short career since leaving school in his sh

was a general awakening throughout like to pronounce if he was not listen | chief engineer of the Water Works, and in fact, here the camera holder would A DESERVED COMPLIMENT. brother of William P., Daniel J. and | find endless scope for his special art,

> Mr. Owen Kearney was educated at Mount St. Louis Institute, where he wen for the distance of miles with pale goldscholastic honors and was one of the most brilliant of graduates turned out by that celebrated institution. In private life he was a model young man and the sorrowing parents are the recipients of many signs of condolence from their large circle of friends and acquaintances. Latterly Mr. Kearney held a position of trust in a well known commercial house. The directors of the S.A.A.A. at their last meeting passed resolutions of con dolence to be forwarded to the family

NEWFOUNDLAND LETTER.

Some of the Attractive Features of the Old Colony.

The Place of the Irish Exile-He is Sympathetic With the Old Land .- The Killarney of America-Interesting Reminiscences of Bygone Days.

NEWFOUNDLAND, May 5.

Amongst the many parts of the world leaves the American continent every summer may go in search of recreation, none is more desirable as a holiday rente [than Newfoundland, which until recently has been "shut out in the cold," but which is now easy of access by reason of the new route between Sydney and Placentia, over which plies the steamship Bruce. The trips are bi-weekly, hence the great island of Newfoundland, with all its varied resources for the pleasure seeker; its grand scenery of court and interior; its vast bays, winding arms and ocean lakes; its rivers teeming with trout and salmon; its prairie-like hun'ing grounds, over which roam the countless herds of cariboo-all this is now placed within easy reach of the American and Canadian tourist, and we may may it as only a recently discovered Klondike of enjoyment. Having landed at Placentia, the traveller spends some line exploring the old French capitalexamining its ancient monuments of French eccup tion, and enjoying the exquisitely beautiful scenery of its surroundings, which has won for it the title of the

" KILLARNEY OF NEWFOLNDLAND," The name 'Killarney' is especially

applicable to the two arms, northeast

and southeast, which branch of from the Roadstead. The town of Placentia is built on a perfectly level beach, joined to the southeast hill by a narrow isthmus called 'Block House.' The views along Northeast Arm are simply unrivalled-as below the train the Arm winds along seven miles in length around headlands projecting in to the water-forming a succession of coves and small bays. This arm has at places the appearance of a chain of lakes-and again opens up into a long arm. Coming into St. John's you may take any route by steamer or railway train through the country. Amongst the runs now becoming popular, we may m ution a trip along the southern shore or the southeast side of the peninsula of Avalon. A glance at the map of Newfoundland will show you a large peninsula separated from the mainland by the two bays of Piacentia and Trinity and joined to it by an isthmus called Come by Chance. Avalon is associated with the name of Lord Baltimore, who attempted to found a colony at Maryland before he laid the foundations of Maryland. A trip by steamer along this shore shows you a splendid line of cliff, extending forty or fifty miles down to Cape Race, and presenting a regular stone wall to the full fury of the Atlantic. Many mige Newfoundland by the stern character of the sea frontage, but in reality behind that rampart there lies a fair and smiling country capable of a high degree of cul tivation. Of course, up to the present our people have been mostly of the sea faring profession, but we trust that in the future the prosperity of the country will be based on the fisherman, farmer and miner, when the mines develope, as they will at no distant day. THE GREAT SEA WALL OF AVAILON

is pierced by several bays or harbors, where the settlers have put up fishing premises and cleared consider able ground. The population of this part of Newfoundland is almost entirely Catholic and Irish by race. Consequent ly there may still be gleaned in the various localities many ancient traditions of Vinegar Hill. New Ross and Wexford, for after 1798 hundreds of youngsters landed in St. Johns and set tled down in various parts of Newfound land, and especially along the Southern Shore of winter evenings, when the storm raged over the barriers of Cape Broyle or the Atlantic crashed and thun dered amid the cliffs of Renews, would tell the youngsters of the family how their grandfathers fought at Gorey, or charged with Father Murphy at Enniscorthy. Such tra itions have gone to make the folk lore of Southern Shore for the past century. Dean Cleary, of Wither's Bay. was a Wexford man and a 'great priest' His successor, Rev. N. Roche, is of the same gallant country, and we helieve Father O'Driscoll is Wexford by descent; so that Wexford and '98 traditions have handed down in that place, as in fact all over Newfoundland. A carrage drive along Southern Shore is, in summer time, a treat, and no more enjoyable outing can be made. Anything finer than the coastal scenery along here—the great stretches of country, the indraughts of the sea, and the ocean

Witters Bay, or Ferryland in the sequestrated valley of La Manche, waving leaved trees; in the harbors of Acqua Forte or Ferryland, or amidst the superb cliff scenery of Renews. In all these places there is pleasure for eye and mind-for Nature has made Newfound land the stepping stone across the Atlantic, and Avalon has been the theatre of countless romantic incidents in colo nial history.

STHE AMERICAN MUSICIAN."

This interesting publication, devoted to the interests of the musicians of the United States and Canada, has issued a very worthy historical sonvenir number, commemorative of the third annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians, which convened on the 3rd

It is an excellent production of thirtytwo pages, printed on tine-toned paper. profusely illustrated with well-executed pictures of the grand officers, members and delegates to the convention, authors and conductors of some of the finest musical organizations in America.

This official illustrated historical souvenir number will be prized by every musician, for its object has been to elevate a profession which has for too long a time gone on, owing to their own indifference, without receiving that recognition which they are so justly entitled to. The work has been well begun, and every musician must feel grateful for the magnificent efforts made by the editor and publisher of the "American Musician," in his endeavor to aid in accomplishing that, which necessitated the formation of the American Federation of Musicians.

The "American Musician" is modishcopies, 5c; Souvenir number, 10c.

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"I was all run down and had no appotite. I had a tired feeling all the time. I

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General Woodford Was Glad to Have as

AVALONICUS.

inst. in Louisville, Ky.

The literary part of the number opens with a poem entitled, 'Hope Despairing,' by the editor, Mr. Stephe S. Bimbright. There is an able article from the pen of Mr. Chas. M. Currier, on the Origin of the National League of Musicians, which body is almost now defunct, and from to which the great tourist army that which sprang into existence the American Federation of Musicians; an ex-cellent history of the present Federation since its inception, by Grand President Owen Miller, of St. Louis, Mo. Then, everyone of the seventy-seven local orsome three years ago.

> ed by S'ephe S. Bonbright, of Cincinnati, Onio. Subscription, oue per year ; single

was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so and it benefited me so much that I would not be without it." Mrs. G. I. BURNETT, Central Notton, N. B.

Irishman Near Him. It has been said that wherever you may go you are sure to find an Irishman. A few days since when General Woodford, the late American ambassador at Madrid, was on his way from the

Spanish capital to Paris, a serious incident happened at Tolosa, when a sergeant of the Spanish Civil Guard and a private detective boarded the train and demanded that Mr. Joaquin Moreno, acting private secretary to General Woodford, should alight, being a Spanish subject. James, the general's black valet, aroused his master, who dressed nurriedly, while matters were being explained to him. The general then confronted the policeman, and formally protested against any interference with his suite, declaring, moreover, that Mr. Moreno, his private secretary, was a British subject. The Spanish sergeant maintained the contrary. The Minister refused to argue with the rolice but placed himself in the doorway of the compartment in which Mr. Moreno was, and assured the Spaniards that he would surrender him only if obliged by force to do so. General Woodford then asked an Irish gentleman who accompanied him to explain calmly in Spanish to the police that he placed Mr. Moreno under the protection of the British flag, and that if they took Mr. Moreno prisoner they would only do it after using personal violence to the Minister of the United States, who would of Musicians, and the success attained remain where he stood till the frontier was passed. The desired explanation was quietly delived to the Spanish there are some good articles from almost chicers. At the same time a representation was haid before them of the serious avizations affiliated with the parent results which might follow the seizure body, all of much interest to the of a British subject at the present juncmusicians, which demonstrates that the ture. Finally the argument prevailed, local organizations are in the hands of and the truin was stopped at St. Schasmen of ability, not only as musicians than to permit the representatives of and authors, but writers as well, which Spanish law to alight, much to the resist the secret of the success attained by lie of Mr. Moreno and of General Woodthis influential body since its inception | ford. The latter turned to the gentleman who had interpreted for him, and paid a compliment to Ireland, saving, "I always like an Irishman near me in a tight corner." The rest of the journey was uneventful. Exchange.

> Hardened .- She-Didn't you swear when you slipped on the banana neel? He-No, indeed. I came up smiling. Suc -- How was that? He--Well, you see, I'm learning to

The late Father Healy, of Bray, was Ships about to enter a carriage at Killinev Smith, Thu, observing the compartment was nearly filled by ministers, the hesitated. "Oh, come in Father Heady," said I and Plunkett, the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin; "come in! I want to ask you a question. A gentleman of your cloth has come over to he, and I want to know what we should givhim" I tutnk," replied Father Healy quietly, "that I should give him the



ride a wheel.

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NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

CONTRIBUTOR to an American journal, in dealing with some features of home life, offers some excellent advice to fathers and mothers. We take the following extracts from the article, as they treat of two features which, generally speaking, are regarded by many heads of families as being of little or no consequence. This well-informed writer says :-

To set about ridding one's home from the pest of slander and goesip may seem a small ambition, but let her who has determined that under this flag she will fight for one ideal point in her family life, be assured that she has turned into a path which it will take unremitting effort to tread. Should she be able to live up to her purpose she has attained much. I know of but one household

"Safe as altar e'en to foe,"

and of only one woman of whom her children can say, "I never heard my mother speak evil of any one, and she never lets us talk gossip at our table."

To make our meal-times hours of nontual refreshment, in which the mind gains more than the body, is not an unworthy point of endeavor. Could we take the testimony of a hundred heads of families, around whose tables the bright, eager, widely differing personalities of their children gather, we should find that argument and not conversation was the rule; that in at least half the households no endeavor was made to set self aside and devote these brief times of meeting to enjoyment and cheerful intercourse. When a man and woman have decided that under their roof this end is to be attained, they have set themselves a task to which they will unceasingly have to bend themselves with strenuous effort. The father has to lay saide the weight of the day's trouble and fatigue, the mother to forget her vexations and disappointments, and the children from their earliest years learn to keep out of sight their differences and disputes. Reproof must wait other opportunity and discontent keep silence.

A man is responsible for the statement that the bargain habit is quite as strongly fastened on the man se it ever Will sight indeferigable weman

hunter after cheap goods. The man is even worse than the woman, for he is looking for a free gift, for which, strange as it may seem, he will indirectly pay liberally and then chuckle at his good fortune. The one thing, it seems, which the male bargain hunter is devoted to is pieces, and put it into a preserve jar, theatre tickets. There is no inconveni- with two tablespoonfuls of cold water ence to which he will not go, and a very little salt. I'ut the larinto a nothing he will not spend if he can get saucepan containing a little boiling theatre tickets for nothing.

The Washington correspondent of the Catholic Columbian says:-

I was much impressed with the letter of the Bishop of Lahore, in India, to Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, asking that eminent and pious prelate to send him lady doctors of the Catholic faith. Only in this way, as a rule, can the women of India be reached. Male doctors are not permitted to attend them. Our Protestant brethren have been active in this matter. But for the conversion to Catholicity of a Protestant female physician in Hindostan, the Bishop of Lahore would have been bereft indeed on this line. I am inclined to think that Catholic ladies do not to the same degree as their Protestant sisters study and practice medicine and surgery. Perchance the appeal made by the Bishop of Lahore will stir the women of our Faith to remedy this want. There is no lack of talent or fitness among them, and, in this age of the world, they must keep abreast of the times in all things, wholesome, without necessarily becoming what is called "new women" or unsexed ones. No doubt we shall hear further on this subject from the Archbishop of New York when he acts responsively with his fellow prelate in the Orient.

At a reception held in a great hall in England not long ago Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone were honored guests, says a writer in The Ladies' Home Journal. During the evening it happened that Mr. Gladstone was in a gallery directly above the place in the parquet where Mrs. Gladstone was chatting with some ladies. In the course of their conversation a question arose which the women could not settle satisfactorily. Finally one said: "Well, there is One above who knows all things, and some day He will make all things plain to us."

"Yes, yes," replied Mrs. Gladstone, "William will be down in a minute, and he will tell us all about it."

One of the prettiest and most lasting cotton cloths for bedroom drapery is dimvity, which is to be had in the choicest art celor, solid, figured or in broad for cleaning the interior of its railway block plaids.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

USF is always with us, whether it comes through the open window from the dusty highways of summer or through the flues of the heater or stove during the winter months. Just as great precautions should be taken against it at one time as at another, for though dust is not as abundant in winter as in the summer, it is not of as cleanly a quality, if such a term may ever be applied to this bane of the good housewife. All furniture should be carefully dusted at regular set intervals, and if treated in this way will last much longer than that which is allowed to become dust clogged before it is dusted, and is then only cursorily dusted or wiped off with a damp cloth. A soft thick paintbrush is a good article to use in dusting out the interstices of carved furniture. After thoroughly brushing out the carved work wipe off the plain surface of the wood and use a little kerosene on another paintbrush to clean out the dust that cannot be brushed out. Rub off any oil left with a soft cloth or thin chamois skin. A chamois skin is better than any cloth to dust the piano. When the keys of this instrument have become yellow the best authorities advice opening the instrument in front of a sunny window and allowing the sun to bleach the keys white. While the instrument is better for being closed at night, it should be open at least for a short time

To make a delicious strawberry dumtling, says Mrs. Rorer, put one pint of flour into a howl; add to it half a teaspoonful of sait and a teaspoonful of butter, and add authicient milk to just moisten. Knead lightly, and roll out into a sheet about a sixteenth of an Inch. in thickness. Cut with a large round cutter; put three strawberries in the centre of each round; fold over the dough, rolling it carefully so that you ample, you must ask your nearest man cannot see the opening; stand in a greated baking pan, brush the top with last season, that you may use it as the the armholes a trifle, which will pull up milk, and bake in a guick oven for stick of your most cherished parasol, fifteen minutes. Serve with strawherry butter, which may be made by beating | two tablespoonfuls of butter to a cream, and adding gradually one cup of powdered sugar. Add one mashed berry, heat does it show this difference. The ribs thoroughly, then another and another ave added at least iour good sized berries. Dish, and stand saide to rarden as you would any hard sauce.

Leon Surdez gives directions for obtaining concentrated meat juice. Cut half a pound of lean beef into small water, and put a saucer over the jar, Put the saucepan on the fire to boil for two hours. Then take off the fluid, using pressure. Let it stand till cold, then take off the fat.

The following dish is from Adrian Tenu: Egg cream and sage broth. Wash one ounce of sago and stew it in half a pint of water till very soft, reducing it to about one half. Beat up one egg in a quarter of a pint of cream and add, stirring well. Lastly, stir in one pint of good boiling beef tea.

An excellent recipe by Adrun Tenu is egg and corn flour broth. Take one large teaspoonful of corn flour and half a pint of cold water. Mix the flour smoothly with a little of the water, and then add the rest. Heat over the fire and remove when it thickens. Mix with it one pint of hot beef tea, and when nearly cool stir in one beaten egg.

The three following broths are given by Leon Surdez:

BARLEY EROTH.

Wash a tablespoonful of pearl barley and boil it for fifteen minutes in half a pint of water. Then put it into a pint of beef tea and boil for an hour, adding boiling water to maintain the quantity. If desired, add milk.

BAKED FLOUR BROTH. Mix a good teaspoonful of baked flour smoothly with a little cold water; then stir in a quarter of a pint of hot water and boil. Then add a pint of hot beef tea or mutton broth.

MUTTON BROTH.

Put into two quarts of cold water one pound of the scrag of mutton, cut in small pieces, bones and all, two tablespoonfuls of pearl barley, a small onion sliced, a small piece of celery leaf, a small carrot in slices, five or six pepper corns and a few sweet herbs. Boil gently, reducing to a pint and a half and strain. When cold take off the fat; warm again before serving.

The New York Sun says:-Woman is the natural housekeeper, just as she is the natural nurse, The man doesn't live who can do up a room and give it the air of being thoroughly clean in every nook and corner in the way a woman can do the work. A big London railway has come to recognize this fact, and has employed fifty women

WHIMS OF FASHION.

I JOMANKIND may not have pockets—even the newest tailor made gowns are as deficient in this re gard as those of past years—but she has ways and ideas that are the acme of practical inventiveness. A substitute for the pocket has been resolved upon in her fertile brain. A fashion writer gives the following outline of this recent product of the ever calculating feminine



mind. He says :- It is the parasol, the stunning, dainty, fluffy, Parisian parasol, which is not meant to be raised so much as it is intended to be carried like a cane, with the bundles gathered in the course of a shopping tour dropped into

This is the very freshest novelty and fancy of the spring, a fashion brought New York. From several points of view this is a highly interesting parasol year. If you are a fachionable girl, for ex-

The 'shopping parasol' is made very differently from the ordinary parasol, though neither when open nor when shut



bend out far more and have a curve to them that the ribs in the regular parasol lack, but this convexity and this bending are hidden by the billows of lace and ruilles that cover it. When you have once seen and closely examined a 'shorping parasol' you can recognize others as you pass them, but the inexperienced eye will hardly be able to detect the

Many of them are actually in use today, having been brought over by special order from Paris. They are not being made in this country as yet, but a

BLACK GRENADINE is always a suitable material for an elderly person, but it is ance more carefully than they cid. rarely a cool dress, as it is usually lined with silk. The coolest lined gown is a



foulard silk made over linen grasscloth, which is sufficiently good for a lining, and comes at twenty-five cents a yard, and is thirty-two inches wide.

SILK WAISTS are as popular as ever. The latest are made unlined, with THE SOCIETY OF ARTS OF CANADA, tucked, hemstitched yokes, blouse fronts and small sleeves having tiny tucks in the fullness. The lack of a lining makes of prizes ranging from \$2.00 to \$2,000 these waists cooler, but also causes them Tickets 10 cents.

to wear out somer, as the lining usually takes the rubbing across the shoulders and under the arms.

RUFFLED SKIRTS will be popular in silk, cotton and light woollen goods. The only ruffles that set well are those which are cut on the bias and measure almost one and a-half times more in width than the space to be covered. Many of the ruffles are edged with from one to three rows of number one velvet or satin ribbon, or black or any color preferred.

MISS HOOPER, a contributor to the Ladies' Home Journal, says:-For a light summer dress get a small figured material partly forming a stripe, and have a cluster of rutiles at the edge of the skirt only. Make with moderate sleeves, and a round waist having a V-shaped yoke and slightly blouse front, having a tiny point back and front. On the edge fold narrowly, pointing it in front, a sash ribbon, black, five inches wide, with slender buckle at the centre, back and front; then two sash ends to the edge of the skirt. Summer skirts and waists and their trimmings are described in this number. Organdy and dotted Swiss are stylish summer fabrics White skirts will be worn in mohair, serge, piqué and duck; the first named, made with tiny tucks five inches apart to the waist-line, or only to the knees of a shorter tignre, will be very much liked.

NARROW RIBBON TRIMMING is really the feature of the spring garnitures. If of velvet it is sewed on plainly, but eatin or moire of the narrow width called 'baby' is often gathered along the upper edge and used as a frill to edge ruilles of silk, thin woolen or cotton goods. This is quite an inexpensive trimming.

VELVETEEN BINDINGS will become wrinkled if they are basted too full to the edge of the skirt. Keep the binding over from Paris, and just commencing to smooth, and after pressing and hemming be taken up by the young women of it down run a line of stitches by hand on the wrong side near the edge, which will hold it firmer and give the tiny edge beneath the skirt the appearance of a cord. The winkles in your waist friend to give you his favorite cane of may be easily removed by cutting our the loose material.

> FOULARD DRESSES in bills and white will be worn this fellion, and will look nicely it hade with white lace yokes over white silk, blouse fronts in cross titcks, aleeves tucked all the way, and snug fitting backs. In making a foulard skirt run the narrowest of velvet ribbon, black or blue, between the clusters (f tucks, and ruttle the skirt to the knees, edging each one with the velvet. Then have a belt and sash ends of taffeta rib bon to match the color of the velvet. A steel buckle at the centre, front and back, will add a pretty finish.

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If a young man with a wife and child is earning a thousand dollars a year, says Edward Bok, he should, by all means, regulate nis expenses so as to make it possible for him to take out a life insurance policy. No matter if it is only a policy for a small amount he should train and accustom himself to look to the future of his wife and child. believe in life insurance and cannot few exclusive shops are beginning to im- impress too strongly upon all young men port them from the French makers, when they marry to lay aside a part of The prevailing styles are checks, stripes their yearly income for the purpose of insuring their lives. Many women would have been saved heart-breaking experiences if their busbands, during their lifetime, had thought of li e insur-

> A foul brath is one of the greatest afflictions that a man or woman can have. An affliction not only to thenselves, but to those with whom they come in contact. A toul breath is a great discourager of affection. It would probably be more so if people only realized just what bad breath means. Bid breath is one of the symptoms of constipation. Some of the other symptoms are sour stomach, loss of appetite, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, heartburn and distress after eating. These things mean indigestion. They lead to dyspep-sia and worse things. They all start with constipation, and constipation is inexcusable because it can be cured—cured easily, quickly and permanently, by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pel lets. They give to nature just the little help that she needs. There is no case of biliousness, constipation, indigestion, "heartburn," or any of the rest of the night more breeding brood, that these little "Pellets" will not cure.

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The Big Store is overflowing with Summer Novelties, collected from the most famous fashion productions of the Ol; and New Worlds. The quiet gar nents of Spring have given place to the Bright Airy and Fantastic Colored Fabrics for which this season is marked, and prices will be found from 10 to 15 percent lower than ordinary stores.

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There will be a special showing of Summer Millinery at The Big Store on Monday of the latest things in American trimmed and untrimmed Hats, including Sailors, Turbans and Fancy Dress Shaped Hata; many of the styles are confined to The Big Store and cannot be duplicated. The prices will be found 25 percent lower than ordinary stores. There's also a beautiful show of imported flowers which is well worth seeing.

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fly front, step collar, bound seams sain cut 41 yards wide, specially lined, and velvet bound. \$1365. A Two Piece Costume in cole to be

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Mr. J. P. Kerr Delivers an Able Lecture,

ander the Auspices of the People's Rights Association-The Deeds of Valor of the Sons of Erin in Foreign Lands-Important Epochs in Irish History Reviewed.

At St. MARY's MINOR HALL, says the Irish Weekly and Ulster Examiner, under the auspices of the People's Rights Association, Mr. J. P. Kerr, B.L., de livered an interesting lecture on the sub ject of the 'Flight of the Wild Geese,' in presence of a large audience. The lecurer dealt with his subject with ability, and the frequent applause from the audience showed how thoroughly his address was appreciated. The following were amongst those present :- Rev. A. Macaulay, P.P. Meesrs. A. McErlean, solicitor, president; A. Savage, vicepresident; John Lavery, treasurer; James Cassidy, J. Mathere, Jame McDonnell, Alderman James Dempsey, James S. Mahon, solicitor; J. F. McKeown, golicitor: Dr. J. M. McDonnell, Dr. Sundberg, P. Laverty, LLB, solicitor; Joseph Lavery and Misses Lavery, Wm. Hannan and Miss Hannan, Misses Mc-Allister, M. McAllister, M. McCusker and Mrs. McCusker, P. McGinn, B.A., solicitor; Michael O'Kane, Wm. Havlin, John P. Brennan, J. J. McCartney, J. Cooney, J. Morgan, J. Mc-Kay, James McNulty, Joseph Causidy, J. Murray, J. Byrne, H. McAlary, Thomas Mulian, B. Murphy, Wm. Smith, Misses Kerr, James Craney, E. Gilmore, P. Gilmore. Joseph Downey, C. McDonnell, James Fitzpatrick, J. Teggart, James Downey, P. Murphy, T. Mooney, R. Mc-Radelitle, James McDonnell, James nigg, Leo Loughran, John J. Loughran, f. Brady, J. McNeill, H. McAtamney. R. McCann, J. P. Ryan, P. McCormick, Magee, Wm Snields, J. Collins, P. McGlade, John Duff, J. Downey, Mr. Hilland, Mr. Bulger, S. McAllister, J. Burns, George Roe, P. Doran, A. McDon-nell, C. O'Neill, T. Lavery, Thomas

Ret. Father Macauley Moved to the Chair.

Hogan, J. Gorman, &c , &c.

Mr. McKeown, solicitor, said he had great pleasure in moving Father Macauley to the chair. He was sure the lecture would be a grand one, and that Father Macauley would be worthy to preside over it. (Applause,)

Mr. LAVERY seconded the motion.

Rev. Father Macarlley then took the chair amid applause. He said he should begin by acknowledging the great honor be und received in being incited to the lecture to be delivered by their distincensinly felt it a great compliment, and to enjoy the lecture. He came with feelings of great pleasure to the hall that evening, and he was delighted so many friends had come to appreciate the excellent entertainment which he was certain would be afforded them. There was one thing which marred the pleasure-namely the fact that Father Magennis had been prostrated by a rather tevere attack of illness, contracted owing to the severe duties he had to perform in that district. On that account he had been requested since he came to the hall to represent him. He had, then, great pleasure in asking them to listen to the address to be made by the distinguished lecturer. (Applause.)

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. KERR then came forward to deliver his lecture, and was received with applause. He began by expressing regret at the absence of Father Magennis. In troducing his subject, he said it was with the greatest pleasure that he responded to the desire of the Belfast People's Rights Association that he should address them. A living poet had written of their country, There is no land like Ireland anywhere at all; and the more one came to think of it the more striking seemed the aptness of the name given to their land by the Milesians of old. For surely it was an Innis /ail, an 'Isle of Destiny.' Poor in everything except great heartedness, a mere dot on the coastline of Europe, the name of Ireland was written large over the face of the whole world. More striking still was the fact that it was when Ireland seemed poorest and most forlorn that she exerted her predestined influence most. When the Dane swooped down from his nor thern fiords, carrying ruin before him, like the Destroying Angel of an angry Providence, then it was that the first great 'flight' went forth from the green hille of Eire—the 'flight of the doves' the flight of the saints and the scholars who, driven from their sanctuary, carried their faith and their holiness and their learning into the mountains of Switzer land, into the forests of Germany, even ad pedes Petri even to Rome itself; and by their grand apostleship won for their land the name, 'Insula sanctorum et doctorum'—the island of the holy and the wise. In their own days, after the black famine years they knew of another and sadder 'flight,' the

Plight of Four Millions of the Bone and

Sinew of their country—gone across the Atlan-tic to give to the great Republic of America what Browidshap seemed to America what Providence seemed to forbid to Ireland, strength, stability, and magnificence. But it was to neither of these themes, interesting though they

story was at once the pride and sorrow of every student of Irish history—the hundred thousand Irish fighting men who went forth from the shores of Erin to give their lives in quarrels not their own, to shed their blood in the cause of strangers, regretting only that 'it was not for Ireland.' Ireland had a boast which she could maintain without dispute in the face of all Europe-that during sixty years, from 1690 to 1750, when surely and indeed she was a 'most distressful country,' she sent into the armies of France, of Spain, and of the Empire more than a hundred thousand fighting men, whose valour and chivalry won the praise even of cynics like Voltaire and Swift, and wrung from King George the Second a malediction on the laws which deprived him of such soldiers. A chance phrase had named those cohorts of heroes the 'Wild Geese' -a phrase not without some appropri ateness; but they proved their title to a prouder and a greater epithet when

'On Fontenoy, on Fontenoy, like cayles With bloody plumes the Irish standthe field is fought and won."

The Seventeenth Century Closed Sadiy for Ireland.

The hopes that had been raised by Hugh O'Neill, by the gallant Owen Roe. by the "dauntless Red Hugh" O'Donnell, at the dawn of the century, were blasted by the disastrons defeat of King James towards its close. A historian had said, "A Stuart may have been a gentleman, but he never was a friend." King James fled to France, or as the ballad had it-

Righ Shemus he has gone to France and left his crown behind, Ill luck be theirs, both day and night

who put running in his mind! Lord Lucan followed after, with his slashers brave and true. And now the doleful keen is heard-

what will poor Ireland do? What must poor Ireland do?

Our luck, they say, 'has gone to France what can poor Ireland do?'" Patrick Sarsfield, who was bravely hold-

Boyne, uttered the historic words, "Change generals and we will light you sagest counsellors. In the war of the over again." When James reached Dublin Castle his cowardice and slan- under the gallant McD muell an Antrim ders met with a fit rebuke from an Irish | man, often crossed swords with the Irish lady. Meeting with the Countess of regiments in the French service, and in Drogheda immediately on entering the | more than one battle were specially told Castle, he accosted her with the sneer off to watch their fellow countrymen on ing remark: "Counters, your country the other side—and, as unfortunately men run well," to which the high happened in the campaign of 1703 the spirited Irishwoman indignantly re sad spectacle was often witnessed that plied: "Your Majesty is the first to men who had fought side by side twelve bring the news however" (Laughter years before in the cause of Ireland were and applause). In the great Valhalla of butchering one another relentlessly in heroes few would wear prouder laurels the cause of strangers. But it was to than the men who held the bridge at France that the greater number of the Athlone on the 18th June, 1691, 'wild geese' took their flight. An Irish (Applause). It was at that time a regiment had been enrolled there as far wooden structure. The English were back as 1652, shortly after the murder of massed in force, and were about to cross it; a mere handful of Irish spring of 1600 that
were there to stop them. On a call
A Distinctively Irish Brigade was for volunteers to cut down the bridge before the English crossed ten gallant men eprang out of the Irish ranks with They had been placed in rather an pick and crowbar, and began to uproot awakward position owing to the illness | the key-beams. A hail of bullets awept of Father Magennis, but they had a down upon them. Half their number but in Ireland in enlisting the Irish good substitute. (Applause.)

For Nother Magennis, but they had a fell to the ground. But even as they you'de for the service of France. French fell to the ground. But even as they won'de anchor in the harbors of lay with life ebbing fast they tried to finish their work before they died. The English artillery again roared out, and the last of the ten heroes lay in his death | away those detachments and r cruits. agony. But ten more leaped out of the frish ranks and attacked the beams, now red with their countrymen's blood.

| The sum of the ten heroes lay in its death and in the ships papers they were called and the ships guished fellow townsman-Dr. Kerr. He Irish ranks and attacked the beams, now red with their countrymen's blood. he would sacrifice a good deal in order The English paused ere they rushed across the bridge, but the ten men heeded them not, working at the beams with might and main. Some of the English ran back and began firing at them. One by one they fell; but not till the beams began to quiver and slip away from their sockets. The English then fired a final volley before they rushed across. Three men now alone remained at the other end; two were sinking from their wounds. The last. a brawny Limerick pikeman, yet remained. With one wild wrench he up rooted the last beam, and the end of the bridge swayed a moment. A cry of terror burst from the English as they felt the bridge moving under their weight. Then there was a crash and a lock's (King's) Dragoons and Lord vell. The bridge had gone! A sullen Clare's (Queen's) Dragoons; eight regiyell. The bridge had gone! A sullen roar came up from the bosom of the ments of toot, viz:—Limerick Regiment, lordly Shannon, and friend and foeman commanded by Col. Fitzgerald; Charle-Sank for ever in his gloomy embrace. mont Regiment, commanded by Col. Limerick fell in October, 1691. Lime O'Neal; Dublin Regiment, commanded Limerick fell in October, 1691. Limerick fell, and with it

Fell the Hopes of Ireland,

The false words 'too late!' saddened many a page of Irish history. Had that French fleet landed the troops and ammunition which it carried, the history of Europe might to day have been written very differently. But yet that fleet made history of another kind, for it bore away the first flock of the Wild geese' from Ire land. By one of the terms of the Treaty of Limerick any soldier or anyone then in arms against William of Orange was permitted to take ship for France or any

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were, that he would address himself to other place on the Continent unmolested. night. It was not of apostles or nation | and to carry with him whatever portable builders that he would speak-bu of property he could. The French ships the great band of Irish exiles whose offered to carry all who preferred to William, and in November, 1691, the French fleet weighed anchor and dropped down the Shannon, bearing the most momentous cargo ever ship carried; 10 000 Irish soldiers with black vengeance in their hearts, with the cries of their broken-hearted women ringing in their ears, with the cruelest of all thoughts maddening them, that they had fought, had tried hard, and failed in their fight for the old land, and that now they were going God knows where, to die God knows how, and that after all Ireland, dear old Ireland, was lost to them for ever-nay worse than lost-for they could not even die for her; for that in all her woes of the ten thousand swords that would gladly leap from their scabbards in her behalf there was not one that could strike a winning blow. The words of farewell, the heartbroken 'banach lath' of these exiles, as they burst that November day on Snannon's shore, were words of doom for many s Saxon cavalier' on whom, ere lifty years had passed, the pentup vengeance of centuries of wrong was to burst on the blood sodden tields of Ramillies and Fontency. (Applause).

The Formation of Irish Brigades

was not a new thing on the continent at that time. Many distinguished Irishmen served in the ranks of Smin, even at the time of the Armada. A distinctively Irish regiment served in the Low Countries in the campaign of 1603 and later on a special Irish Brigade was formed in Spain under Don Hugh O'Donnell, as he was called in Spain, but better known in Irish history as Tyrcennell, and when he resigned he was succeeded by a brave County Down man, Brian Magennies, lord of Ivesgh. (Applause) Lord Mu kerry also comcommanded a troop of Spanish Irish, and a whole regiment of thesen's County men, numbering 1200 strong, feight and died in the service of the 'surny land of Spain,' bearing on their digs the motto, 'Fidelity and Honour'—given them in token of their high martial reputation amongst a nation which, even yet, was willing to brave destruction rather than brock a moment's dishonour. In the great Austro-German Empire the ing his own in Connaught at the time, on | name and the fame of Irish valour had hearing of the conduct of James at the given to the house of Hansburg some of its most distinguished defenders and Spanish succession Trafe's cuirassiers

A Distinctively Irish Brigade was Formed.

The value of the Irish as fighting men was keenly appreciated in France, and French recruiting officers had long been ship, dropped anchor in the harbors of Waterford, Limerick, Galway, and even in Currick Roads to collect and carry plication. The first three regiments formed into a distinct Irish Brigade were those which had been raised by Lord Mountcashel, Colonel Daniel O Brien and Colonel Arthur Dillon. Each of these regiments was composed of ten companies of 150 men each, so that the whole brigade, with its flivers, cadets, and staff numbered over 5,000 men. In 16.91 the Irish Brigade had still so further increased that it became necessary to raise extra regiments, and before the end of the year the Irish Regiments consisted of two troops of horse guards (Col. Lutterel's), two regiments of horse, viz: Sheldon's Horse and Galmoy's Horse; two regiments of dismounted dragoons, viz: Lord Kilmalby Col. Power; Athlone Regiment, commanded by Col. Burke; Lord Clancarty's Kerry Regiment, commanded by Col. McElligott; Lord Mountcashel's Regi-ment, commanded first by Lord Mountcashel himself, but on his promotion to Brigadier General he was succeeded by Col. Andrew Lee; Dillon's Regiment, commanded by Count Dillon; the King's Royal Irish Foot Guards, better known as Dorrington's Regiment, from the name of their Colonel, William Durrington. The 'Regiment of Clare,' some times called 'O'Brien's Regiment,' sometimes the 'Queen's Dragoons' had be come known to fame as 'Clare's Dragoons.' Immediately on its formation it was sent into active service in Italy to serve under Catinat in 1691. 1's Colonel was Daniel O Brien, who just as his regiment, was started succeeded to the title of Earl of Clare. Full of military ardour, this regiment and its sister battalion, Kilmaliock's, or the King's Dragoons, also a dismounted regiment, engerly competed with each other for the

Honors of the Campaign.

In the fifteen years from 1690 to 1705 almost fifteen thousand Irishmen were killed or disabled by wounds But the 'Wild Geese' were still flocking over the wave to join the triumphant legions of King Louis. Whitsunday, May 23rd, 1706, was a disastrous for the French. but glorious for the Irish. Those Clare's Dragoon's, if they did not win the day for the French on 'Ramillies' bloody field,' at least saved them annihilation. When the baffled French were forced

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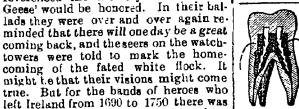
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St. Ann's Young Men's Society.

Organized 1885.

Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawn Street, on the first Sunday of each mooth, at 200 cm. Spiritual Adviser, REV. E. STRUBBE, C.SS.R., President, JOHN WHITTY: Secretary, D. J. O'NEILL, Delogates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

Ancient Order of Hibernians,

DIVISION No. 2.

Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church, corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 8th Friday of each month, at Sr. President, ANDREW DUNN: Recording Secretary, THOS. N. 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.

Mosts the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each mouth, at Mosts the 2nd and 6th Mondays of each month, at Hilberma Hall, No. 2942 Notre Dame St. Officers: B. Wall, President: P. Carroll, Vice-President; John Hughes Fin. Secretary: Wm. Rawley, Rec. Secretary; W. P. Stanton, Treas: Marshal, John Kennedy: T. Erwine, Chairman of Standing Com-mittee. Hall is open every evening (except regu-lar meeting nights) for members of the Order and their friends, where they will find Irish and other leadar marging responsible. leading newspapers on file

A.O.H.—Division No. 4.

A.O.H.—Bivision No. 4.

President, H. T. Kearns, No. 32 Delorimier avenue;
Vice President, J. P. O'Hara; Recording Secretary, P. J. Finn, 15 Kent street; Financial Secretary, P. J. Tomitty; Tressurer, John Traynor; Sergeant at arms. D. Mathewson, Sentinel, D. White; Marsial, F. Gechan; Delegates to St. Pitrick's League, T. J. Donovan, J. P. O'Hara, F. Gechan; 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.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 74, Organized March 11, 1888. Branch 71 meets in the

Organized March 11, 1888. Branch of meets in the hasement of St Gabriel's new Church, corner of Centre and Laurairie street, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

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

Rev. Ww. O'MEARY, P.P., Spiritual Advisor. Centre street.

Centre street.

CAPT. WM. DEFGAN, President, 15 Fire Station-Mentre Mentry, Financial Secretary, 77 Forfar

dret. Ww. Colles, Treasurer, Bourgeois street. James Tayroa, Secretary, 101 Rosel street.

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

Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of the month, at 8 P.M.

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

MARTIN EAGAN, President, 577 Cadicux St. J. H. FEELEY, Treasurer, 719 Sherbrooke St. G. A. GADBOIS, Fin. Sec., 511 St. Lawrence St. JAS, J. COSTIGAN, Secretary, 325 St. Urbain St.

C. M. B A. of Quebec.

GRAND COUNCIL OF QUEBEC

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 Sr.m. M. SHEA, President: T. W. LESAGE, Secretary, 447 Berri Street.

Catholic Order of Foresters.

St. Gabriel's Court, 185.

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

M.J. HEALEY, Rec -Sec'y, 48 Laprairie 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 F. FOSBER. Recording Secretary, ALEX. PATKESON, 66 Eleapor street.

Total Abstinence Societies.

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

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

St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society, ESTABLISHED 1863.

Rev. Director, REV. FATHER FLYNN; President. JOHN KILLFRATHER; Secretary, JAS. BRADY. 200 Manufacturers Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall. corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3:30 P.M. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Killfeather. T. Rogers and Andrew Cullen.

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WELL BEGUN

SURPRISE SOAP

Punctuation without Rules of Grammar.

to yield,' the advance of the allies was stopped by a headlong rush of Clare's famous regiment. It would be invidious to say too much of Clare's Dragoons, and to say too little of Dillon's renowned Regiment of Foot-one of the three original regiments in Mountcashel's Irish Brigade. This famous corps, like Clare's, saw service first in Italy in 1693 and in Spain from 1695, where they, with the other Irish regiments for their fierce encounters with their foes, especially during the siege of Barcelona, 1697, were styled by the French Marshal Vendome the butchers'-an epithet not altogether uncomplimentary to men in whose hearts still rankled the memory of the Broken Treaty, and whose ears had not yet forgotten the

wail of sorrow that burst from the quay of Limerick on that bleak November day six years before, when their ships moved sadly down the Shannon, and the fair hills of Ireland passed from their eyes for ever. (Loud applause) He would not draw his narrative to a close without referring to one honoured name

-that of Patrick Sarsfield. Dving, as he did, when the fame of the Irish Brigade was but young, his name was not identified so closely with the deeds of the Brigade as that of the Clares or the Dillons or the Burkes. He was essentially a cavalry officer, and as such was, during his short command, almost always separated from the rest of his compatriots Hence, when he fell on "Landen's Plain," he fell at the head of French, not Irish soldiers. Many also thought that Sarsfield died on the battlefield. He did not, however. But a fever setting in on his wounds, he died about a week afterwards. The famous words that burst f om his lips were, however, well authenticated, and proved how deep was the love of these exiles for the old land. After 1745 the history of the Irish Brigades drew naturally to a close, and that from two causes. After that overwhelming defeat of the English at Fontenoy an idea of the suicidal policy of driving such men into the ranks of their enemies entered into the heads even of George III. and his Ministers, and a milder policy was pursued towards the Irish Catholics, as well as strict precautions against recruiting in Ireland. The second cause was perhaps more effective. The French army was frequently remodelled, and in the course of time the distinctly Irish char cters of the various regiments was effaced. The forces that culminated in the French revolution also tended to alienate the sympathetic union which hitherto existed between Ireland and France. For a reason which they might well guess there were comparatively very few descendants of those fated heroes who so lavishly gave their blood in the service of the country of their adoption. Their fate it was to leave, like the Milesians, 'no heir to their company,' but their fame and name did not depend on that. Wherever the name of Ireland was reverenced the memory of the Wild Geese would be honored. In their bal-

vest, and the reaper was death.

surely no home coming. For them there

was no springtime; it was always har-

DO YOU WANT CONSUMPTION? Are you really looking for it? Inviting it? Then pay no attention to your hacking cough, and your weak throat. You can prevent it, though. Take Scott's Emulsion early, when the cough

first begins. A Mental Struggle.-"A great struggle arises in a woman's mind when she is asked what her new gown cost," said the Cornted Philosopher. "She is al-ways in doubt whether to cut the price in half and make you envy her the bar-gain or double it and make you envy

her all tence." DR ADAMS' TOUTHACHE GUM is sold by all good drurgists. 10 cts. a bottle.

S; ecialists in digestion point out that only the heart of lettuce should be eaten; the outer dark green leaves are a needless tax to the stomach, as they con tain nothing of value to the system.

ARE YOU OUT If so, insist on having THE SILK STITOHED EVER-READYS". Impervious, Thin, Light, Elastic, Durable.

How the News of the Battle Was Received

In Greater New York--Some of the Peculiar Blunders Made in the Equipment of the Army-The Case of the Thirteenth Regiment --Other Notes Regarding the Movements of Troops.

NEW YORK, May 12.

Few things there are to talk about these days except the progress of the war, or rather the unprecedented victory achieved by Commodore Dewey at Manila. The first news received on the day of battle seemed too good to be true, and was received with much about the same hopeful incredulity as was the announcement in Berlin that Napeleon had surrendered at Sedan. The cutting of the cable between Manila and Hong Kong and the consequent long delay before receiving any official news from Commodore Dewey did not tend to relieve public feeling, for as hours and days passed wearily the suspicion of some unknown mishap grew greater, and people's moods changed from joy-Ousness over a great victory to lenging expectancy. Every sort of rumor was current and some of the most extravagant ones that issued from a doublecolored yellow press almost ran riot. People knew not what to believe, for their feelings had been so experimented upon by the contradictory reports, that eventually even flaring bulletins had no attraction for them. At last came the joyful news that word nad heen received direct from Dewey. Then, when the full meaning of the ex tent of his victory was made known, there was such rejoicing as has not been seen here since the time of the civil war.

One of the things which was most striking in Commodore Dewey's despatch was its laconic simplicity. There are but few terser ones in history. Casar's coming, seeing and conquering were scarcely more explicit. Of course there was once a British general besieging Scinde, and after he had captured the place, his despatch to his superior officer consisted of one word "peccavi," which told all that was necessary; but, after these two samples, the pithy, precise statement of fact made by the commander of the Asiatic squadron should come next in the order of precedence for brevity, and first in the order for work thoroughly done without the less of a man-a mir aculous state of affairs considering that on all hands it is acknowledged that the Spaniards fought nobly. Whether the ammunition of the Spaniards was what had been contracted for will now never be known; probably it was not. But there is no doubt but that they were caught when they least expected it. Their intention originally was to give battle to the Americans in Subig nlace where t hev wouth have had all the advantages that nature gave in the shallowness of the water and artificial defence of better equipped fortifications. The idea of the nead of the American fleet being able to pass Corregidor island on a bright moonlight night seems prepos terous, if it is remembered that the Gov ernor at Manila must have been perfectly aware of the movement of the American fleet from Hong Kong. He never dreamt, apparently, that Dewey was a man of so much activity or that he could move with so much celerity. He apparently thought he had a couple of days more before engaging the invader. On the other hand, Dewey, with his limited coal supply, knew that the whole fortune of war depended upon a complete success in the first action, and that the only way to accomplish this was to make a dash for it, which he did. He was considerably handicapped by the accident to the Ruleigh's pumps and then he could not steam as fast as he liked, for the progress and time limit of a fleet must be guaged by the speed or

the slowest vessel in company. But he followed the example of the intrepid Farragut, with whom he served at Mobile, threw caution to the winds, recovered torpedo boats and submarine mines and sailed deliberately into what might have been the jaws of death had he had other opponents to deal with. His daring venture was crowned with the most decisive naval victory of ancient or modern times.

The excitement and enthusiasm was indescribable and the streets in front of the newspaper offices where bulletins were posted were impassable. The cut ting of the Manila cable left only one course open, and that was to wait for the arrival of Dewey's despatch boat. the McCulloch, at Hong Kong. Thirty five minutes : fter her arrival at the Chinese port the first news was received in New York. It had come by the fol lowing intricate cable and land route: From Hong Kong to Saigon, to Singapore to Penang, to Madras, to Bombay, to Aden to Alexandria, to Malta, to Gibraltar, to Lisbon, to Land's End, to London, to Waterville, to Canso, to New York And in another few moments the world

.iver IIIs

pation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly gured by Hood's Pills. They do their work

Best after dinner pills. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mase. knew of a victory that crippled Spain almost as effectually as the disaster to the magnificent Armada in Elizabeth's

Everything and everybody, however, is not so bound up in personal patriotism as the public in Canada might be led to believe through the highly colored reports and exaggerated illustrations which appear in the daily press, and which must be a seyere strain on even the fertile imagination of a New York space writer. The Thirteenth regiment has called down upon itself the maledictions of a lot of men who shout a good deal, and who in the meantime know very well that there is very little likelihood of being called on to serve at the front. The National Guard may be ordered about the country for the country's defence, but there is no reason in the world why they should enlist in the United States regular army any more than any other civilian. If one half of the Thirteenth refuse to enlist it is their own business, and no blame should be cast upon them. It is quite likely that men who had the courage to refuse to enlist in face of the taunts and slurs cast at them would be just as brave in the face of an enemy as some of the men who are attempting to make cheap heroes out of themselves by pretending to be real fire eating awash-bucklers whose ordinary diet consists of broiled Spaniard done rare, three times a day.

One of the strange things that is being brought to light shows how easily costly blunders may happen when an attempt is made to sudd nly mobilize large bodies of men without the preparation which only years of experience could give. At Chickamauga Park, where a summer sun is roasting the encamped soldiers, the men are well provided with blankets and heavy over-coats, which are just as useful as red flannel petticoats and seal skin sacques would be to the untutored piece of animated ebony that basques in the shades of equatorial Africa. They might just as well have sent a consignment of palm leaf fans to the Klondike as a Christmas present. On the other hand the men encamped at Peekakill have neither overcoat nor blanket, and the weather is delightfully cool and damp. Brave men with their teeth chattering from cold and their clothes sticking to them closer than a poor relation are not exhilarating objects to stir up patriotism, though as pneumonia producers they are distinct successes. This, how-ever, is only one of the instances where a slight error may cause endless trouble and a new supply of widows for a grateful and paternal country to shower pensions on.

Another blunder, the end of which has not been heard yet, has caused some trouble here in New York. The agent of the Champagnie General Trans-Atlantique has been obliged to cancel passages taken by people who were desirous of going abroad by that line, the excuse being that American men-of-war might stop other vessels flying the company's flag. There is no doubt that an investigation is being made at the present time by the Freich Government, the result of which will undcubtedly be that a large claim for damages will be against the United States. Damages, however, do not form the most serious trouble. The temper of France is somewhat ruttled over the whole con- it is generally understood now that three in Cambridgeshire, England, and came duct of the United States in the matter of the Spanish war, and the good feeling has not been improved by the undisguised stand taken by Great Britain. Then, after all arrangements have been made through the authorities in Washington, the steamer Lafayette is captured and delayed through the egregious stupidity of somebody in the Naval Department. It is no wonder that the naval authorities in Washington should feel somewhat embarrassed. If their blunder does not give rise to some international complication they may consider themselves fortunate.

The ultimate ownership of the Philli pines is causing much percurbation of spirit in the minds of the diplomatists and in the columns of the papers which fondly imagine that hastily written leaders have some influence in mould ing the destiny of nations and making history for future generations. What the United States will do with the islands when she takes possession remains to be seen. It is not at all likely that the great powers in the East, with perhaps the exception of Great Britain, will have much to say in the matter. The attitude of the Salisbury Government in the present war is too plain to be misunderstood, and a despatch from Washington only shows the feeling among foreign diplomatists that almost anything would be preferable than to have the islands ceded to Great Britain. It can be stated on high diplomatic authority, says the despatch, that rather than the Philippines should become the possession of any other nation, provided they cannot be returned to Spain, Europe, as a whole, prefers that they shall remain the property of the United States Government. In view of the absolute neutrality observed by Great Britain, as stated in the Herald. diplomats here regard it as practicably impossible for the great powers to reach an agreement for the exertion of pressure on the Washington Government, as a result of which it will withdraw from the islands. Such being the case, Europe desires that the United States flag shall continue to wave over the land which Rear Admiral Dewey has con-

As was to be expected American ingenuity, nearly always equal to the emergency, has developed new and dreadful engines of slaughter under the pressure of present necessity. A new type of craft which will probably be used as convoys to torpedo bosts, or rather as destroyers of torpedo boat destroyers, has been evolved and adopted by the United States Government. These boats will be constructed of light steel and have a displacement of about four hundred tons. They will be capable of developing 11,000 indicated orse power provided by two quadruple

expansion engines and a speed of 28 knots can be reached. The engines and boilers will be placed in separate compartments, thus minimizing the danger of destruction from a single shot.

President Palma for days had been anxiously awaiting the arrival here of General Nunez, of the Cuban army. Nuncz arrived in New York on Tuesday, and was immediately closeted with President Palma. He had succeeded in landing a party in Cuba and opening up communication. This landing was made after conferences between General Nunez. General Miles and Senor Quesada, the Cuban delegate, about two weeks ago, and was for the purpose of opening up communication with Generals Garcia and Gomez. The results of his trip are guarded with much care by the Cuban officia's here, who deem it inexpedient to discuss what General Nunez did. It is said, however, that his party found no difficulty in establishing communication with the Cuban commanders in the field. It is understood that General Nuncz will continue organizing parties of Cubans to go to the front, and will have command of the United Cubans other than those already in the field under Garcia and

The movement of provisions and ammunition is going on with great regularity from Tampa. On Tuesday the Mallory line steamer Gussie sailed for Cuba, loaded with arms and ammunition. She had also on board a company of 100 United States troops to look after the cargo, and, if uecessary, accompany it into the interior until it was placed in the bands of the insurgent generals. The expedition was in charge of Capt. W. H. Dorst, General Miles' side-decamp. who had just returned from Cuba. The Gussie had on board between six and seven thousand Springfield ritles, about 200 000 rounds of ammunition, and several hundred boxes of provisions, consisting principally of canned meats and hard tack. The ntmost secrecy was maintained regarding the point of landing, but, in view of Capt. Dorst's recent landing near Havana, where he commupicated with the insurgent leader Geni-Delgado, it is believed that the expedition will be headed for a point not far from Havana. The Gussie had mounted on her forward deck to-day a one pounder rapid fire gun.

Large amounts of powder and proectiles for the blockading squadron have been constantly arriving at Tampa. On Picnic I-land there are twelve cars load ed with dynamite, torpedoes, powder and other munitions which will soon be sent to Key West, and as many more cars are on the wharf tracks. An extra heavy guard has been placed around the cars. Hundreds of carpenters are at work to day fitting up the big trans-

The engineer corps have been drilled to use the big canvas pontoons which are a part of their equipment. In the capacious hold of the Alamo are stored enough of those pontoons to form a bridge several hundred feet in length. They will be carried with the expedi-

Much discussion has been indulged in as to the destination of the various organizations of State troops which are points will receive the greater number to this country 27 years ago. Before of troops. The animating purpose of the locating in Ridgetown he conducted a War Department in making the assign- | brick and tile yard at Longwood's Read, ments was to divide the volunteer forces [Middlesex County. He has been carryin such a way as to be available for three | ing on a successful business in Ridgedistinct purposes. The first regiments town for the past ten years. raised in each State mustered in and found ready for service are to be sent to to the root of the disease. They renew Chickamauga, to be "licked into shape." and thence sent to Tampa and other the nerves, thus driving disease from the gulf perts, including Mobile, New Or system. Avoid imitations by insisting leans and Galveston, preparatory to embarking for Cuba. The second division barking a r Cuba. The second division in a wrapper bearing the full trade of regiments go to Washington, where they are to form a grand reserve, ready Pale People." It your dealer does not to reinforce the Cuban army at any moment, to man the coast defences, or for other purposes. The third division is to remain for the present in the States in which the organizations are mustered, subject to call for duty in the l'hillipines or for general reserve purposes. Possibly they may never be called upon to leave their native States.

PATENT REPORT.

Mesers. Marion & Marion, patent solicitors and experts, New York Life Building, Montreal, report the following United States and British patents recently granted to their clients:

AMERICAN PATENTS.

No. 600,130, Thomas R. Woodard, cloth measuring machine. No. 601,791, John Flood and Thomas Kipling, acerylene gas generator.

No. 602 187, Themas Renwick, game apparatus. No. 602,484, E. B. Stevenson, clothes

No. 602 905, J. E. Kennedy, improvements in shoes.

DRITISH PATENTS.

No. 17 022, William J. Curry, music turner. No. 19550, J. E. Kennedy, improvement in tuests. No. 21 917, J. W. Poole, cork pullers

and label destroyers. No. 14 172, Jean Seguy, steam boiler. No. 26 753, Oscar Legros, fare box.

No. 29,920, Marguerite Drolet, pile Chauncey Osborne and his brother

John, aged residents of Nunda, Livingstone county, are happy in the owner ship of a sweet toned violin made by Gaylord Duffle in Italy in 1527. It has been in the presention of their family for 140 years.



A CHEAP MEDICINE

IS ONE THAT WILL PROMPTLY AND EFFECTIVELY CURE.

MR. JOHN HITCH, OF RIDGETOWN, TELLS HOW HE HAD SPENT DOLLAR UPON DOL-LAR IN VAIN BEFORE FINDING THE MEDICINE THAT CURED HIM.

From the Standard, Ridgetown.

People who read from week to week of the marvellous cures effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills little think that right in their midet exist many who have been relieved from pain and suffering by the use of these wonder ful little pills after having suffered untold agonies for months. Mr. John Hitch, a man well and favor

ably known throughout the county, was ever ready when opportunity offered to speak a word in praise of these pills, and was never tired of recommending and was never tired of recommending them to his friends. A representative of the Standard, anxious to know of the cause of Mr. Hitch's recommendation, called upon him at his home recently and upon telling that gentleman the obect of his visit Mr. Hitch consented to an interview. The story in his own works is as follows:—"In the winter of 1891 I was taken with a severe attack of la grippe, from which I was confined to the house for some time. This was followed by severe pains and swellings of my lower limbs. I consulted a physician and he told me it was acute rheumalism. I continued under his care for about two months. I was unable to stand alone, but sometimes when I got started I was able to make a few steps unaided. The trouble was principally in my feet and clung to me all aummer ong. I tried almost everything that riends suggested, hoping to gain relief, but neither medicine taken inwardly nor liniments applied externally gave me any relief. The pain was very great, and I was only too ready to try anything suggested. I spent dollars upon dollars in doctors' medicine, but all to no purpose. The last week I was attended by a physician it cost me five dollars, and having about that time read in the newspapers of the work accomplished by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I concluded it was certainly worth the experiment, and accordingly purchased a box from a local druggist and commenced their use, discontinuing the doctor's medicine. This was in June or July, 1892. After I had taken the first box of the pills I could feel some change and after taking seven boxes I noticed a great improvement. I continued taking them until I had used thirteen boxes when I must say I felt as well as I ever did in my life. Some of my customers who came into my yard would ask me what I was doing that I was looking so well (knowing the sick spell I had undergone) and I would always tell them that Dr. Williams' Pink Pitia had wrought the change. They are the cheapest medicine I ever bought," said Mr. Hitch, "and if I had what I spent in other medicines I could sit at

case of severe nervousness. Mr. Hitch at the time he was seen by the reporter appeared in excellent health. He is 56 years of age and a man who had always Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going and built up the blood, and strengthen

ease this winter. During the inter

view Mrs. Hitch was an occupant of

the room and she heartily concurred

in what her husband said, and stated

that for one other member of the ramily

the pilis had been used with success in a

that every box you purchase is enclosed keep them they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2 50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co, Brockville, Ont.

SMILES.

No Need,-She-What woman demands in this age is treedom of thought.

He-The idea! I never saw a woman yet who had any trouble in freeing her mind.

"HAVE you a healthy climate out here, Mr. Larriat?"

"Healthy? No man has ever died a natural death since I've been here, an' that's nigh on thirty years."-Detroit

A Freak of Nature,—De Jones—My new baby is tongue tied. Would you have it cut?

De Smith-Girl or boy? De Jones-Girl.

De Smith-No. Providence knows best about such things.

A Sort of Dentist.-Tramp-I called to see, lady, it I could do sum work for

Kind Lady-What can you do? Tram | -- I'm a sort of dentist, mum, I want ter advertise; so, I'll put a set of teeth into good pie for nothing

IN NARROW QUARTERS - Reggy - Aw, Miss Gwace; you ah always in my mind, doncher know.

Mess Grace—Goodness! That is worse than living in a flat.—Lordon Tit-Bits.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

The Liverpool public cable noted a decline of 6d, white new being quoted at 41s 6d, and colored at 48s 6d. Locally the market was quiet and without any new feature. The tone is steady, and prices unchanged, at 8c to 81c.

There is an easy feeling in the butter market, and, as the prospects are for large receipts of American creamery in the near future, lower prices are anticicipated. There was some demand from

BESURE you get what you want when you ask for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Unequalled in Merit, Sales, Cures. There's no substitute for HOOD'S.

THE OTHER FELLOWS WANT \$4.00

For their New Spring Styles Men's and Ladies' Shoes in all colors and sizes.

We Want only \$3.00.

E. MANSFIELD, The Shoelst.

124 St. Lawrence Street. cor. Lagauchetiere Street.

"It is every man's duty to his family and to himself to buy where he can buy the lower to buy where his dollar will bring him the biggest value."

-FRANK A. MUNSEY, at Ottawa, 10th March, 1898.

RIGAUD WOOD

Satisfies all these requirements. An extra large load of good wood at a cheap price-commends itself to every economical housekeeper.

> Kindling Wood, per load, \$1.50 Mixed 1.75 Hard 2.00 Maple 2.25

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FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Glass Ware, China and Crockery Water Tin and Steel Enamelled Kitchen Ware, in large varieties, Brooms, Soaps, Etc.

MR. PATRIJK McGOVERN wishes all of his old friends from St. Anthony St. Ann's and St. Gabriel purishes to give him a call, now that a partner in the firm of Alphonse Valiquette & Co., the

GREAT AU BON MARCHE

1883 and 1885 NOTRE DAME STREET.

shippers today, and sales of finest cream- | clover comb. He to 12 : dark, Settler ery were made at 16 c to 17c, and good to choice, at 16c to 164c. A fair local trade was also reported and sales of Townships dairy were effected at 16c, and western rolls at 13te to 14c. The

receipts today were 1 545 packages. LISTOWEL, Ont., May 12 -The first cheese fair of the sesson was held here to day. Sampson Bennett, of Newry factory, was elected President for 1898. Five factories boarded 700 cheese. No fodder cheese made in this district this spring. The factories continued making butter, and many of them only started making cheese this week. Two or three lots of cheese were sold at Sc and S I 16c. Next fair Thursday, May 26.

Kingston, Ont., May 12 -- The first meeting of the seas m of the Kingston Cheese Board was held today. The off-rings were 42 boxes white and 155 colored; 7 c was bid for selections, but no sales. It is said that after the board some transactions took place at 7;c.

CHE-TERVILLE Ont., May 12.-At a meeting of the Cheese Board held here this evening C6S boxes of cheese were offered, 46 of which were white and the balance colored; 81c was offered for colored, and 92 boxes sold; S 116c offered for white, and 22 sold.

BROCKVILLE Ont., May 12.-The Brockville Cheese Board opened its season today and there was some lively buying all round. The offerings were 1,418 colored and 392 white, which will represent the make up to the 15th of the month. The opening bid was 83 for white and \$116s for colored, but the factory men would not accept there figures and another sixteenth was tack ed on, making it 8 1-162 for white and 8le for colored. All the white were sold on the board and 1 106 colored, and the balance of 312 accepted the board price after adjournment. At these fig ures factorymen bave done pretty well for their early May make, and if they are wise they will accept the ruling at future sessions as they did to day.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

A fairly active trade continues to be done in eggs, there being a good demand for small lots, and prices are unchanged nt 9c to 10c per dezen, as to quantity. The receipts to-day were 1,421 cases.

The demand for beans continues good,

and as the offerings are not large, prices rule firm at the recent advance. Sales of primes were made at \$1, and choice hand picked at \$1 10 to \$1 15 per bushel. There is little doing in honey, and prices are unchanged. We quote: White St. Catherine & Mountain Sts

white strained, 6c to 7c, and dark, 10 to

The demand for maple product in small lots is fair, and values rule andy. Syrup in wood selling at 41c to hope: lb, and in tins at 45c to 50c, as to size. Sugar moves freely at 65 to 5 | 1 per li

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