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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

ies has an editorial on "Catholics Behind the Procession," in which reference is made to how "notably chary" our wealthy co-religionists "making bequests for the cause of education and moral progression." Attention is drawn to the fact that, during 1899, in the United States, gifts amounting to fully \$65,000,000, have been made for such purposes; but that "Catholics figure somewhat sparingly in the list of donors and beneficiaries." Possibly if the wealth of our co-religionists were placed on a basis of comparison with that of non-Catholics, the proportion would not be found so very unsatisfactory. The very same article contains the following paragraphs :--

Gardien de la Salle de Lecture Siggion Ass.mblee Legislative

Vol.

"Bishop Spalding of Peoria gave to his diocese a commercial, classical and manual training school, costing \$50,000.

"Father Daly, of Roxbury, Mass., gave a free industrial school for young women, costing \$50,000. "The friends of Loyola College,

Baltimore, gave \$100,000 to pay for additions to the college buildings. The Jesuit Community at New Orleans received gifts, amount not stated, to defray the cost of new buildings. The Catholic University at Washington received \$100,000 for the endowment of the Chairs of English Literature and American History, Mrs. Alice Sullivan, of this city, gave \$10,000 to Brown University Library for books on Church History. Mrs. Mary Johnson's will, by which nearly half a million was to go to Roman Catholic charities, churches and educational works, was broken by her relatives. We find no mention in the list of the gift of Mr. Schwab of the Carnegie Company, in the shape of a new church at Loretto, Pa., as a memorial to its first pastor, Prince Galitzin."

Within the last few days we have read of many generous gifts of this nature. Amongst non-Catholics donating for Catholic puruoses, the following related in a Sacramento, Cal., despatch, is the most striking:

"Mrs. Leland Stanford has given the old Stanford home in this city to Bishop Mora, together with a \$75,000 endowment with which to maintain it as an orphanage.

"This is the house where Senator Stanford lived for twenty years, and where his son, in whose memory the Stanford University was founded, was born. The room in which the boy played before the start was made on the European journey that proved fatal to him is still kept as he left it. The house has remained closed for a generation, though kept in good repair, and the garden is one of the handsomest in the State. Mrs. Stanford is a non-Catholic."

We find it announced that \$5,000 has been subscribed to the fund of \$25,-000, which is being raised for the New York association Board for the endowment of a chair of philosophy

One of our American contemporar- duate institution of learning for wotion at Washington, D.C. The Rev. Dr. Pace will fill the chair. California, it is understood, will erect the art building and establish the art school of the college, and Boston will present a library to the college. It is expected that the college will be opened during October next.

> A general manager's generosity is thus related by the Milwaukee "Citizen,"-and with this example of a Catholic's liberality we will close for the present :---

> Thomas J. Neacy, general manager of the Filer & Stowell machine shops, has withdrawn his offer of \$2,000 recently made to St. Francis seminary, as the beginning of an endowment fund of \$100,000 to be raised for that institution for the education of English-speaking priests, and instead gives \$1,000 each to St. John's Cathedral and St. Rose's congregations, with the stipulation that the money be applied to the education of needy students to the priesthood.

The first announcement of Mr. Neacy's gift to the two parishes was made in the two churches interested by their pastors Sunday morning.

The discussion of the question of the education of the English-speaking priesthood is fresh in the minds of readers of "The Citizen," as it was first brought out in these columns. Mr. Neacy asks that the beneficiaries of his contributions be English-speaking young men, the candidates to be selected by Father Keogh, rector of St. John's Cathedral, and Father Durnin, rector of St. Rose's congregation. That the aim of stimulating the work in this diocese be not lost sight of, he asks also that the candidates be native Milwaukeeans, and that they remain afterwards in the diocese of Milwau-

"This happens to be the fifteenth anniversary of my marriage," said Mr. Neacy, in speaking Saturday about his gifts to St. John's and St. Rose's congregations, "and whoever may benefit by the present may have my wife to thank for the thought of commemorating our wedding anniversary in this way. I selected St. John's parish as the oldest English-speaking parish in the city, and St. Roso's, one of the youngest, because it was my home parish. The money may be used for any immediate use of the parishes, they simply obligating themselves to spend the amounts as needed for the education of needy students in each

"If others can be found who will swell the fund to \$25,000, I will increase my donation to \$5,000. I will increase my donation by 10 per cent. on any amount that may be given to foster vocations for the priesthood in the two parishes, and to establish if possible a permanent fund for the education of needy Englishspeaking students. I withdraw my offer to the St. Francis seminary beat Trinity College, the new post-gra- cause it has not been taken up."

with sanded floor and tiny windows which let in a dim, religious light. When Queen Victoria visited in Biarritz in 1889, she visted the convent. and prayed in the little chapel. On the altar of the chapel stands a statue of Our Lady of Sorrows, which was given to the convent by the exiled Abbess of a Spanish convent in thanksgiving for the removal of the bann of exile.

"The nuns fast constantly, and when they do eat their food consists of vegetables, dry bread, and three times a week, a very little meat. The refectory is a long, narrow, whitewashed room, with thatched roof and no artificial flooring, merely the deep sand of the dunes. Each nun has her earthenware pitcher of water and a little drawer in the rough deal table, where she keeps her wooden spoon, fork and platter. On Friday the Bernardines take their meals kneeling on the sand.

"Every hour of the day is carefully mapped out, for the rules of the Order insist that not a moment shall be wasted. Each time the big clock of the monastery chimes the hour, every nun falls on her knees and spends a few moments in prayer. Out in the field it is marvelous to see how well the oxen know those chimes. Directly they hear them they stop instinctively, starting on their way again the instant the Sisters rise from their knees.

"The garb of the nuns is white, of coarse flannel, with a long black veil arranged so as to almost conceal their faces. The veils are rendered the more striking by the great white cross affixed to the backs. Each nun wears rough wooden sabots, and round her neck a chain, to which is attached a huge cross. The Bernardines are famous for their exquisite sewing, and make a great many trousseaux, their work being in wide demand.

"In the garden the silent nuns may be seen raking, hoeing and weeding, never raising their eyes and never speaking. A rule of the order is that all curiosity of these must be mortified. In connection with this it is related that when the Emperor of a cell. The Abbe Cestac threw open order of nuns in the world."

the door of one, disclosing a nun seated on a wooden stool at needlework, her back to the door. The Emperor asked to see her face.

"'My child,' said the Abbe, 'the Emperor and Empress are at the door and wish to see you.'

"The nun turned at once toward them and threw back her hood, showing the most exquisite face of a young girl. A murmur escaped from everyone. The Bernardine, however, remained absolutely unconcerned, with her hands crossed on her breast and her eyes on the ground.

"Scattered about the garden are various shrines, containing images of the Blessed Virgin and the saints. and on summer days the Sisters come and sit near these with their needlework. Under a thatched shelter stands a beautiful group of Notre Dame de Pitie, which was presented by a lady who had lost every one she loved. Here the Bernardines often come to pray for the souls of the departed, while others saunter along the neighboring footpaths, wrapped in pious meditation and utterly oblivious of the great world outside.

"The little thatched chapel serves as a place of worship for the Soeurs de Marie, another religious order in the vicinity, as well as for the Bertheir vow of solitude, have their portion divided off by a curtain behind which they hear Mass. The only occasion on which the nuns open their lips to speak is in prayer. Even in their hour of recreation they are not allowed to speak or rest, but are always busy with their needles.

"A long corridor, out of which open their cells, is their only sitting room, and a very cold one it must be in winter, for there are no fires whatsoever at Anglet. Around the walls there are a few pictures and statues, and everywhere one reads admonitory texts, such as: 'If you remember your sins, God will forget them; if you forget them, He will remember them.'

"The Bernardines have no fear of death. On the contrary, they long for it and it is said that none of the French visited the convent in them are long lived. Altogether, it 1854, he asked to see the interior of is the strangest and most austere

HAPPENINGS IN IRELAND. ********************

in certain quarters to induce the pre- | West. The matter came on before sent Government to introduce a Re-1 the Judicial Committee of the Privy distribution Bill, which, it is urged. Council in Dublin, and after evidence their big majority would enable had been heard on both sides, was them easily to carry through. The decided in favor of the Guardians. object of the gentlemen who advo-|The scheme when completed will be cate the introduction of such a mea- an extensive one, and several of the sure is, of course, to deprive Ireland cottages will be built in a field in of about one-third her present repre- the town in a row like ordinary sentation and transfer it to England. houses, and will prove no small boon The scheme, it will be admitted, is to those in need of a cheap dwellpeculiarly Anglo-Saxon in its na- ing. ture, being designed by the stronger partner for the despoilment of the ON LANDLORDISM. - The Eastweaker, and is quite in keeping with ern Division of Kerry was splendidly the traditions of the nation which represented recently at a great meethas already violated the terms of the ing organized by the United Trish Act of Union in a high point by ex- League, which assembled in College acting from this country three mil- Square, Killarney, to hear Mr. Willions yearly in excess of the amount liam O'Brien speak on the question of taxation which he ought, accord- of unity in the party and organizaing to right and justice, be called tion among the people. All the surupon to pay. A cold douche has, rounding districts sent contingents, however, just been administered to from far away Mill street, in the the project in question, and from a County Cork, which also contributed quite unexpected quarter -- by Lord a brass band, to Killorgin and Fir-James of Hereford, who, speaking ies, on the western side, the other day at the annual meeting. In the course of a long speech Mr. tion and electoral districts.

was read :-

the fund for the restoration of the an intolerable system. evicted tenants.

sire to see them replanted; and 1 pression of my highest esteem for the District Council of Navan.

And yet I cannot sanction the principle that underlies it - of narrowing, obstructing, or in any way impeding the way that leads to the Church of God. It is every man's tion a Catholic asks is, how is he? right to enter there without any challenge of his opinions. I hope there are very few, if any, who disagree with the principle of plantation; but there may be some who orous than I ever saw him before. think it only nibbling with the ques- When anyone has the snows of ninety tion, and that the burden should be borne by the State.

When it wants soldiers it may belicy to kill agriculture.

I admire the efforts of the gentle men who are co-operating for this noble purpose. They are keeping the question open. But the purse to give this great Pope a vitality that must plant the desolate plains that is not to be consumed at the of Meath — if they are ever to be same rapid rate in which cares and planted-must be the British Exchequer. If they gave us even our own rights they would be quite sufficient.

I regret very much I cannot give my sanction to the request so very respectfully conveyed.

LABORERS' COTTAGES. - The guardians of Newcastle West Union have been interesting themselves in a scheme of laborers' cottages, which have so much and properly occupied the attention of the boards all over the country during recent years. The work of building those very necessary residences for the laboring classes in the country has not, however, always been easy sailing. The prejudices and opposition of landsuccessfully, before practical effect can be given to the wishes of those of the laborer, and see him above all things well housed. The scheme ini- their sacrifices in the past; and they tiated by the Newcastle West Board | were constantly in his mind, his was in part opposed by Mr. James | heart, and his prayers. Welply, land agent, who objected on

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENT-] behalf of Mrs. Julia Mary Keane to ATION .- Persistent efforts, remarks have five cottages built on the lands the Dublin "Nation," have been made of the latter at Knockane, Newcastle

nardines themselves, who, faithful to of the Liberal Union Club practical-| William O Brien said: I tell you ly told his hearers that redistribu- that all other things are of compartion was a far too dangerous sub- atively little importance indeed. ject even for the strongest Govern-reither to farmers or laborers, comment to touch. The advocates of the pared with the total abolition of measure, Lord James said, seemed to landlordism. That is what is at the be under the delusion that it would root of the whole Irish question. So be an easy matter to take thirty long as landlordism lasts you will seats from Ireland and transfer them have nothing to look forward to exto England, but it would be nothing 'cept poverty and uncertainty and of the kind. In the event of any emigration and pulling the devil by Government taking up the subject, the tail, whether you are laborers or all parts of the United Kingdom farmers. There is no other way out would have to be dealt with on the of it. They have tried dozens of same basis, that is to say, there Land Acts to settle the thing in would have to be equal representa- other ways, but they have all proved to be a fraud and a failure. What are the Land Courts, but a machin-A SPIRITED LETTER. - At the ery to plunge every farmer in Tremeeting of the Navan Rural District land in a law suit every few years, Council last week the following let- and to leave him in the agony of ter from the Most Rev. Dr. Gaffney uncertainty as to what will be his new rent or what will be his law costs, or what Land Commissioner Mullingar, March 12th, 1900. will walk his lands; whether it will Dear Sir,—I am favored with a be a bad fellow, or a particularly copy of a resolution adopted by the bad fellow. In fact, the only secur-Rural District Council of Navan, in ity he has at all is to let his land which they respectfully ask to be al- go to the bad and spend no money on lowed to make a collection at the improvement if he does not want to gates of our churches and chapels for be salted with increased rents. It is

> I yield to no one in my sympathy! THE POPE'S TRIBUTE.-- Preachwith the evicted tenants or my de- ing at the last Mass in the Pro-Cathedral, Letterkenny, on Palm may be permitted to add the ex-Sunday, His Lordship the Bishop of Raphoe, who has just returned from Rome, referred in the course of his sermon to the Holy Father as follows :--

> > From anyone who had recently seen

the Venerable Pontiff the first ques-Well, at intervals of five years T have had on four occasions the privilege of an audience, and to all abpearance the Pope is now more vigwinters on his head the span that remains is uncertain beyond the general uncertainty of life. But not withgin to recognize that it is a bad po- standing the arduous daily labor of the Vicar of Christ, his constant solicitude for all the churches, and the special demands of the Holy Year on his strength and time, God seems labors usually draw the vigor out of men's lives. 'The ruler of a spiritual kingdom that is found under every sky, his watchful care follows the condition of his people everywhere with the tenderness of a shepherd towards his flock, for to him in the person of Peter it was said. "Feed my lambs; feed my sheep." And in the tender care of Leo XIII. the people of our own country have a very large share. In words of wonderful feeling, he said that ever since the burthen of the Apostolic office was laid upon his shoulders the Irish people had nobly helped to make that burthen light. They spread the faith; they warmly sympathized in all his efforts for the Church: they contributed most generously, often owners have to be fought, and fought out of their poverty, to supply the wants of the Apostolic See. Their warm fidelity brought him consolawho are anxious to improve the lot | tion in every sorrow. He knew their present wants, their sufferings, gnd

Continued on Page Five.

THAT OLD INFIDEL SPIRIT.

back which it could receive was up- | Parisian papers :on the very opening day, and was due to the unhappy influence of Soval of Queen Victoria. It would aptaking were regarded more from a tion." commercial than an artistic point of | In presence of such an exhibition found in the absence of all religious as the following:functions or even allusions.

Paris, was not invited to the Salles | ligious concessions, are numerically des Fetes to bless the institution ; the speeches made contained no allusion to the Deity, and the hymn which was sung, instead of being religious, was dedicated to Victor Hu-

From time immemorial, since France first had a battleship worthy of the name, one of the days especially observed in the navy was Good Friday. Two days prior to the opening of the Exhibition the Government cancelled that traditional recognition. It had been customary, for centuries back, to drape the ships in mourning and display flags at halfmast, especially during the afternoon of Good Friday. Naturally, Catholic France-which, after all, is the France that eventually rules events -felt indignant at such marked hostility towards religion on the part of the Government.

While it may be expected that the | gans, protests emphatically against great Paris Exhibition will prove a this new system of infidel indoctrinsuccess in more ways than one; still | ization. Such remarks as the followit is evident that the greatest set- ing may be found in more than one

"The government which thinks it can get along without God will soon cialistic France. According to all find that God will get along without despatches of the 15th April, the en- it. So it has happened that the thusiasm displayed was mild, com- most beautiful Easter day imaginpared to that of Dublin on the arri- able has drawn quite as many people out of Paris to the woods as pear as if the whole gigantic under- passed the turnstiles of the exhibi-

view. And even this is strange in a of ignorance and party-slavery, on country like France. But the real | the side of the Government, we need cause of the lack of fervor is to be not be surprised with such passages

"The Socialists, to whom the gov-Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of ernment is making all these anti-restronger than ever before in the country, but their strength is really weakening. The explanation is that the party has grown to such proportions that it is disintegrating into factions, which are beginning to quarrel among themselves more bitterly than with their opponents. The cleverness of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Prime Minister, in taking advantage of this fact, explains his success in retaining power during the past few weeks."

There is a text and subject-matter, and subjects, all in one, for treatment by the future historian. We would be curious to know how the journalists of 1950, or 2,000, will refer to this state of affairs in France. However, one thing we do know, that the Catholic Church will then be as unshaken as it is to-day, or as it was a century ago during The "Siecle," like many other or- the reat Revolution.

The annual meeting of the S.A.A. financial position.

THE BERNARDINES.

We had long believed that the Car- order is unquestionably the most melite nuns were under the most severe rules known to women in religious life; but it appears that their severity of discipline is mild compared to that of the Bernardines. So severe are the rules of this order that it has never yet received direct Papal sanction. It is true that no Pope has ever condemned, or even expressed disapproval of the community; yet none has seen fit to mark it with the seal of approbation. While the Church is naturally inclined towards religious orders, severe rules, great obedience, practical poverty, and every form of self-sacrifice, still, as a good mother, she cannot always smile upon a discipline which carries grave responsibilities of life and death with it.

It is thus the "Providence Visitor" describes this order :--

"Reference has been made before to the strange order of nuns which has its existence in the Old World, and which in Rome is called the "Sepolte Give," (the Buried Alive). They are the Bernardines of Anglet. the Sisters of St. Bernard, and their thatched chapel, a quaint structure many years.—R.I.P.

rigorous order for women in existence, closely resembling that of the Trappists. Far down in the southwest corner of France, on the border of Spain, may be found the mother house, at the gate of which is a signboard praying all visitors to speak in a low tone.

"The order was founded in 1839 by the Abbe Cestac, of Bayonne, and though it has never received the entire approval of the Pope, on account of the severity of its discipline, he has never condemned it. The nuns of this little community actually build their own houses, workmen being only called in to put on the roof. At first they were mostly curious little huts made entirely of thatch. The floor was of sand, and the furniture consisted merely of a wooden chair, and a bed made of branches, with a layer of straw are more substantial, as the thatch-

count of dampness.

Mr. Michael Lyons, one of the sturdy Irish Catholic pioneers of Lacolle, P.Q., passed away this week. or dried leaves. The buildings now He was highly respected in the district where he had resided so long. Rev. Fathers Casey and Shea, of ed huts had to be abandoned on ac-Montreal, attended the funeral, which "They still retain their little was the largest held in Lacolle for Irish athletic association in a strong

A. will be held on Monday evening, at the Young Irishmen's Hall, Dupre street. The financial statement will show the net earnings for the past season to be over \$3,250. Not so bad for the management. A few such reports will place the great

FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

("Catholic Universe," Cleveland, O.) | Cincinnati and Pittsburg which de-

Catholics will never receive the attention to which their numbers entitle them, until they get together. For a hundred years, they have been carrying on a weak and desultory defence of their civil and religious rights only to find themselves pushed farther and farther into the background. They have lost more than they have gained in advancing their cause for just recognition in the education of their children - contrary to all justice and to the basic principles of our Constitution, they are taxed for schools they cannot use and compelled to tax themselves for the schools they can use. In the matter of government appropriation for Indian schools, a principle which men like Senator Vest and other non-Catholics do not hesitate to endorse and advocate, Catholics have lost instead of gained. This administration has already inaugurated a secular school system in Cuba and intends to do the same in all our new posses sions, although the people are Catholies, almost without exception, Protestant supervisors are appointed to superintend the work and to make the work of secularization and perversion more swift and certain. Governors and commissioners are established to frame laws and execute them upon Catholic islanders without a single Catholic appointment or a single Catholic principle respected. And so on all along the line. Catholics are nobodies; they have no

With organizations as with individuals, they are taken pretty largely at their own estimate of themselves. and receive the respect they demand. Catholics are in the position they hold to-day chiefly from apathy and their failure to unite. Take the Indian appropriation question, or the secularization of the Cuban schools. or our own unjust taxation for pub-Tic schools, any one of these questions is important enough to unify the whole Catholic body and call forth a protest which should not be silenced. But there is no unity. There is a feeble protest, here, and there. Some Catholic paper or some and demands a remedy, but it looks in vain for co-operation from others.

serves attention. The object is to draw Catholic societies into closer bonds of union instead of antagonizing one another for their own selfish ends-to look after questions of general Catholic interest and not give their whole attention to the special objects of individual organizationsto vindicate the rights of Catholics as citizens-to support the Catholic press and spread Catholic literature -to defend Catholic interests against antagonistic measures.

Here certainly is a platform broad enough for every Catholic to stand on--priest and people. No society truly Catholic in spirit can consistently refuse to subscribe to every one of these avowedly Catholic principles. The Church has her divine mission to fulfill, and every child of the Church should give willing assistance to every honorable effort to break down the barriers and smooth the way for her advancement. It will require the sacrifice of some time and a little means, but they should be given. Cleveland Catholic societies have not been backward in promoting other praiseworthy projects. We trust they will throw the weight of their numbers and influence into this needed work of federation. It will be a big step toward greater and more effective unity. Local federation will naturally work for State federation, and this for national federation. And this is what we need, Not to put ourselves offensively before the public to arouse antipathy, but to demand some attention and put ourselves in the way of enforcing it. It is needless to say that some federation of the Catholic press would greatly assist in this good work. While we continue to blow hot and cold, one denouncing what others advocate, quarrelling and bickering with one another, the Catholic press will have no power to win respect and mold public opinion. Federation all along the line, rederation of the hierarchy federation of the nationalities, federation of societies heart. and federation of the Catholic press.

Federation! Is there any way to Catholic society points out the evil bring it about? Will societies get writer, "we shall soon find the force together? Will the nationalities stop their unseemly dissensions? Will the A movement for federation of Cath- Catholic press ever get together? The olic societies has been started in Universe is for federation!

rection if we inclined that way, It's a tremendous thing, the force of habit, but it is as ready to be helpful as it is to be hurtful. All that it asks is that we will start up a little ourselves, so that there will be room for it to get in behind us and push."

ized until the attempt is made to break it. Then it rises up with tremendous power and laughs at a man's impotence.

THE CHARITY OF SILENCE. **

Mass.)

A desire to talk is one of the most marked characteristics of the average person. Nothing is too great, too profound; nothing too small, to insignificant to furnish food for gossip. Everybody wants to tak about everybody else. And everybody does. And nobody seems to care whether or not the things said are going to hurt the person spoken of.

among us, assert that nowhere in the world was there shown less respect for the privacy of others than here in our own country. Notody seemed to him to have any secrets that anybody else was bound to respect. There was no thought of another's right to mind his own atfairs, and to keep them from the knowledge of others. A man or woman who attempted to do this was looked upon as an unpardonably stuck-up individual, and was considered fair game for all manner of suspicious and unfair criticism.

Of course our readers are expect. ing us to say that women are worse than men in this regard. We will not say this. Our readers may judge for themselves. We have known well itually. If not sinful in the beginmen who were so eminently just, ning, gossip quickly and surely and of such refined natures, that the discussion of the comings and goings, the deeds and omissions, of other people, would be utterly repugnant to them; and we have known men who were willing to lend tongue and car to every game of gossip that they found.

This is a subject whose seriousness it is hard to make the majority of people recognize. And yet it is most important. There is no person better calculated to spread social ruin and our neighbors. Let us remember the desolation than a gossip. Nobody is charity of silence.

("Sacred Heart Review," Boston, | so much feared, and nobody, unhappily, is so much welcomed in some households. But in many communities it is difficult for one person to win the unenviable reputation of being noted as a gossip, for the simple reason that we are all given so much to talking that a gossip must be very gossipy indeed before he or she becomes worse than the rest of us. We Americans are supposed to be the busiest people in all the world, We once heard a distinguished for-eigner, who had ample opportunity to observe social conditions here at length muon the same, drawing inand yet we seem always to have at length upon the same, drawing inferences and arriving at conclusions entirely unwarranted, and generally uncomplimentary. "The people across the street," "the people up-stairs," "the people down-stairs," "the people in the back"-we know, or think we know, all about them, and at our family gatherings we discuss their actions with little regard as to the truth of what we say, and with an entire forgetfulness of that charity which should be so conspicuous a virtue in every Christian household. It is, to say the least, the sign of

an exceedingly petty spirit, this persistent prying into our neighbors' affairs, this constant comment upon what they do or say. It is disastrous in its effects socially and spirdegenerates into sinfulness. The unkind word leads to the unjust word. Comment leads to calumny; and even before we know it we may, by some word of ours, have wrought harm impossible to repair.

Let us, as we would wish our own secrets to be respected, our own actions to be fairly judged and our own words to be justly interpreted —let us do likewise with others. Let us stop this intolerable clamor about

FRIENDLY CHATS TO YOUNG MEN.

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A FOOTHOLD IN LIFE. - Let at the close of each day's work, no that the first years are the hardest he fails to perceive it, or hesitates till it is gone. Win any position by luck, but ability and energy will be the only means to hold it. Favor often plays a very important part in business transactions, while ability is an unknown factor, but sooner or later the strong hand of justice presses forward, and the man of favor has to give way to the man of ability and energy.

LITTLE THINGS COUNT.-Little things in business transactions are very important, for if a clerk grows careless in regard to small things in the end he'll find himself in many large and puzzling difficulties. All big endings had their beginnings in small transactions, Read this example, and you'll learn from it the value of being faithful in small things :

Bookkeeping has been reduced to

every beginner in business remember matter if the transactions run into the millions of dollars. When the books fail to balance, the whole and the most trying. Chance may force of the bank is put to work to bring a man a fine opportunity, but discover the error, and no clerk starts ing of angels and spontaneous ringof what use is the opportunity if for home until it is discovered, whether it amounts to two cents or \$2,000. Generally a quarter of an hour will bring the mistake to light, but sometimes the hunt is kept up until late into the night.

Such a search was being conducted in a New York bank located in the vicinity of Wall street. At 6 o'clock not a trace of the errant sum had been discovered. Dinner was sent in for the whole force from an adjoining restaurant, and after half an hour's rest the search was again taken up. Midnight came, but still no clue, so sandwiches and coffee were served.

"Hello!" said a clerk. "The Bank National people are working tonight, too. Guess they're in the same

Sure enough, the windows of the bank across the street were brilliantly lighted. The incident was soon such an exact science in the big me- forgotten when the wearying hunt tropolitan banks that the clerks are after that clusive forty-five cents was expected to strike a correct balance resumed. Shortly after 1 o'clock in St. Mary's, has had his church duly

ping was heard at the front door of the bank.
"Hello! Hello!" What's the mat-

ter?" called the cashier through the keyhole. "Matter, you champs! Why, we've got your old forty-five cents! Come along home to bed!"

Outside stood the crowd of clerks from the neighboring bank. It appeared that, in making a cash transaction, one of the banks had paid the other forty-five cents too much. As a result, half a hundred men had worked for nine hours, and the search was only ended then because a bright clerk, noticing the light in the bank opposite, shrewdly guessed the cause, hunted up the cash slip, and discovered the error.— Harper's

Round Table.

PERSONAL INFLUENCE .- Every one of us casts a shadow. There hangs about us a sort of penumbra -- a strange indefinable somethingwhich we call personal influence, which has its effect on every other life on which it falls. It goes with us wherever we go. It is not something we can have when we want to have it, and then lay aside at will, as we lay aside a garment. It is something that always pours out from our life, like light from a lamp, like heat from a flame, like perfume from a flower.

DUTY.-There is only one stimulant that never fails, and yet never intoxicates-duty. Duty puts a blue sky over every man- up in his heart, maybe, into which the skylark, happiness, always goes sing-

A STOUT HEART .-- There is no blessing equal to that of a stout heart. Even if a man fails in his efforts, it is a consolation to know that he did his best, and in doing that, he was right. In humble life there is nothing so consoling, cheering and beautiful than to bear and combat suffering by patience, tri-umphing in his integrity, and who in his greatest trials and difficulties still goes forward with that heroic courage, which makes the stout

THE FORCE OF HABIT.—"H we shall exercise any measure of self- van. Ireland, Uarlin is unmarried, control with persistence," said a and lives with a widowed mother, of habit coming to help us, just as it would influence us in the other di-

The strength of a habit is not real-

OUR LADY OF GOOD COUNSEL

About 433 years ago, during the disastrous wars between Turks and Christians, a very beautiful picture of the Blessed Virgin holding in her arms the divine Infant, appeared at Scutari, in Albania, Turkey, It mysteriously took up its position the high altar of a little church of the Annunciation, and it was thought to have come from the far East. The great beauty of the picture brought many pilgrims from distant lands. The picture was of such exquisite beauty, and the expression so full of maternal tenderness, that all felt inspired to raise their hearts in loving trust to that dear Mother in heaven whom it represented. Those in darkness and anxiety of mind asked the Mother of Jesus to obtain light from her Divine Son, which would guide them in their difficulties. So marvellous were the favors which were obtained there that soon the picture received the title of "The Lady of Good Counsel."

But as time went on through pusillanimous fear of the Turks, the people of Albania gradually grew cold in their devotion to Jesus and His Mother, schisms spread and only a few were found faithful. One day when two young men, devout clients of Mary, were earnestly invoking her help, kneeling at her altar, they saw the beautiful picture detach itself from the wall and slowly pass down the church through the open door. Filled with awe and astonishment. they reverently followed, and seeing the picture shining brightly through a cloud, which enveloped it, they resolved to follow it, and on arriving at the shores of the Adriatic, they still followed, finding the waters as firm land beneath their feet. Thus they reached the opposite shore, and on finding themselves at the gates of Rome, great was their surprise on losing sight of the beloved picture. Inconsolable, they searched for it in all the churches of Rome, but it was not to be seen. Then strange reports reached the city of Rome of a wonderfully beautiful picture of the Madonna having arrived amid the singing of all the church bells of Genazzano, the village where this prodigy occurred, situated 30 miles from Rome. Believing that this could be no other than their own beloved picture, the pilgrims hastened to the spot indicated, and great was their joy on beholding once more their beloved Madonna. They resolved never more to leave it, and their descendants remain there to this day faithful guardians of the sanctuary.

The miraculous picture is painted on a thin crust of wall plaster, no thicker than cardboard, and it has remained suspended without any support whatever on the wall of the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, where it first rested 433 years ago. Wonderful have been the cures and favors accorded at the miraculous shrine in Italy, but not in Italy alone, for wherever copies of the miraculous picture have been affectionately received and honored, many graces have been bestowed. Rev. Father O'Donnell, the zealous pastor of

the morning, as they were about to and canonically affiliated to the give up for the night, a loud rap- shrine at Genazza, therefore, those who join the sodality of the Pious Union and become invested in the scapular of Our Lady of Good Counsel, become participators in the many spiritual favors accorded to those who visit the renowned sanctuary. MISS J. H. O'KEEFE.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

CONVERTS IN A YEAR. - The Catholic population of the United States is put at 10,129,677 by the directory for 1900. How many of these are converts? Cardinal Gibbons estimated some years ago that the yearly crop of converts is 30,000. This was before the convert movement took definite shape. It is perfectly safe to say, says an exchange, that the movement of ten years ago has so increased in numbers that twice that number, or 60,000, may well represent it. Even this is a very conservative statement. Sixty thousand converts in a year means, on an average, only six to every church in the country.

ST. PATRICK'S GRAVE.-Accord-

ing to a correspondent to a contemporary, after ages of neglect, the traditional resting-place of the mortal remains of Ireland's patron saint, in the cathedral graveyard at Downpatrick, has been covered with a memorial stone. It is a rough granite bowlder, weighing about seven tons, from the mountain-side af Slieve-na-Largie. On the upper surface is an Irish cross, faithfully reproduced from one found on the island of Inisclothran. Under the cross the name "Patric" is cut in Irish characters, copied from the earliest known Celtic manuscript. This simple treatment is considered to be the nearest approach to the form of monument which would have been constructed about the year 469 -the supposed date of the saint's death. The supervision of the work was intrusted to Mr. W. J. Fennell,

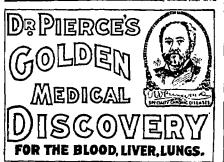
A POLICEMAN'S LUCK. - John Carlin, a New York policeman, recently fell heir to \$60,000 left him by his grandmother in County Cawho, on account of advanced age declined to take the journey. In an interview with a local reporter, Car-Iin was asked what the exact amount of the legacy was.

"It's hard to tell," he said. "A friend of mine Went across to get a legacy once, and all he brought back was four pairs of home-made socks I think I'll have more than that, and I'll have my return ticket, too.

QUEEN'S IRISH HOME. -Queen Victoria's private secretary is making inquiries with the view to purchase the Clondalkin castle as Irish royal residence. Clondalkin is a splendid mansion with a thousand acres of beautiful park, within five miles of Dublin. The Queen, it is said, intends to visit Ireland every remaining year of her life.

A. O. H. CONVENTION. -According to American exchanges, the forthcoming National Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibermans in Boston, to be held from May 9 to held, for everything that an outlay of money can furnish has been arranged for to make it a great success. It is anticipated that there will be about 40,000 uniformed men in the big parade. The arrangements in detail have been perfected for entertaining this vast number, as well as the thousands of New England members.

BRICK-MAKING, --- A Russian engineer, W. Olschewsky, has recently invented a rapid process of brickmaking, which is now being worked at Coswig in Germany. The bricks are composed of a mixture of slaked lime and sand, which is moulded in a press, the proportions of lime and sand varying with the kind of brick which is to be produced. The bricks are then placed in a closed chamber and exposed to the action of steam at a pressure of about 100 pounds



Experience has shown to physicians that the majority of diseases have their origin in the derangement or disease of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. The stomach is the receptacle in which food is received and the laboratory in which it is prepared to nourish the different parts of the body. It prepares brain nourishment in one way, herve nourishment in another, muscle nourishment in another. When the stomach is "out of order" these various forms of nourishment are only partly or imperfectly prepared, and nerve, muscle, or brain, as the case may be, is only partly fed, and the result is pain, which is Nature's protest and warning. The pain may be in the head or in the heart, but you must reach it through the stomach or you can't cure it. That is the philosophy on which Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is prepared. It has absolute control of the stomach and digestive and nutritive system. It cures diseases in head, heart, liver, lungs and other organs by curing the diseased condition of the stomach which prevents the proper nourishment of the various organs and corrupts them by its own diseased condition, in the partial nourishment it provides. In like manner "Golden Medical Discovery" purifies the blood, by purifying the stomach and other blood-making organs.

It contains no alcohol, or other intoxi-

CATARRH OF THE

COMMONLY MISTAKEN FOR DYSPEPSIA

Why Ordinary Doctors and Patent Remedies Fail.

When catarrh has been allowed to run along for any length of time, there is a dropping in the back part of the throat. This poisoned mucous is hawked up and spit out during the day-time. But at night during sleep it is swallowed into the stomach, thus poisoning the mucous lining of that organ, and producing symptoms so very like indigestion or dyspepsia that the doctor usually takes it for such, and treats it with the usual routine of pepsin, pancreatine acids, alkails, soda, etc. The result of course is a failure, never any better than temporary relief be-

The caused by Catarrh, Interior of Stomach and producing apparent Ülcers' INDIGESTION

Do you have a desire for improper

Is there a sour or a sweet taste in

Is there a gnawing sensation in

Do you feel as if you had tend in

Do you feel faint when stomach is

Do you see specks floating before

ing produced. The following are the symptoms of catarrh of the stom-

food?

the mouth?

stomach?

stomach?

your eyes?

empty?

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRII OF THE STOMACH.

Do you belch up gas? Is your tongue coated? Are your bowels irregular? Do you suffer from nausea? Are you drowsy after meals? Is your flesh soft and flabby? Do you suffer with headach?

Do you feel bloated after cating? Have you rumbling in your bow-Have you palpitation of the heart?

Do you feel languid in the morning? Do you have pain just after eat-

Have you pain in pit of stomach? Do you have chilly and then hot

Have you feeling of emptiness in morning?

Have you a burning in back part of throat called heartburn?

TESTIMONIAL,

Dear Doctor :--If you think my case will help others I hope you will use it. I had trouble with my Stomach ALL MY LIFE, and if you can cure me you can cure anybody. I had Catarrh of the head as well, but I did not suppose that had anything to do with my Stomach and none of my doctors thought of it either. I took all sorts of remedies, but they did me no good. When I applied to you I was weak, easily tired and low spirited. My appetite was variable and I nearly always had great distress after meals with a terrible bloating and belching. My stomach felt sour with a gnawing sensation and I nearly always had bad taste in my mouth I was nearly always constipated and had almost constant headaches. I had to be taking constant purgatives, but now I am all right and better than ever in my life. I have you to thank for it. If ever I need treatment for anything I will call on you for it. I will answer any letters of inquiry if they will send a postage stamp. Your grateful patient,

MRS. ARCHIE MORRISON, 4-9 Kenyon Laggan, Out

If you have some of the above symptoms, mark them and send them to the Doctor. He will tell you what to do to be PERMANENTLY CURED, and what the proper treatment would cost. He makes no charge for diagnosis or advice. Address DR, SPROULE, B.A., (English Catarrh Specialist, Graduate Dublin University, formerly Surgeon Royal British Naval Service,) 7 to 13 Doane Street, Boston.

The bricks have a specific gravity of 1.88 and a crushing strength of 220 limitations. Not, of course, that the They are tons to the square foot. They are also porous and absorb 13 per cent. of their volume of water on immersion. The amount of lime used in their manufacture varies from 4 per cent, to 10 per cent, of the total.

As if by magic, after a few applications, every gray hair iny head was changed to its natural color by using LUBY'S Parisian Hair Re themselves and their advantages, in a more or less conspicuous way. They promises to eclipse any ever it when I require to oil my hair. Try it and see for yourself. 50c a bottle.

RELIGIOUS ORDERS IN GERMANY

There are always men here and there who rise superior to prejudice. Of this an illustration was afforded by a recent discussion in the chamber of the Grand Duchy of Baden. A motion in favor of the recall of the religious orders was proposed, and one of its most ardent advocates was a Protestant, M. Stackhorner. He denounced the intolerance of the Government and declared that even in the interests of Protestantism itself, which needed a stimulant, the return of the members of the religious orders was desirable.

The state would be benefited by their presence and peace could not be hoped for unless the legitimate demands of the Catholics were satistribute paid to the Benedictines by the Emperor of Germany, who said the Emperor of Germany, who said they were "good sons of the Catholie Church, without ceasing to be good Germans." The motion was adopted by thirty votes to twenty. The Government of Baden does not intend to give way, and the effect of the vote will therefore be purely platonic. The discussion will not, however, be barren of practical results. It will at least tend to make the relations between the Protestants and Catholics in the Grand Duchy more cordial.

RELIGIOUS ADVERTISING.

No one who watches at all closely the efforts, now so frequent and earn-est, to apply "business methods" to the work of the church can fail to notice the rather striking limitations which some of these methods develop, says the "New York Evening Post." Take, for example, the matter of advertising. Everybody knows how much all forms of modern business owe to skilful and systematic advertisement. Great stores of ingenuity and large sums of money are expended, nowadays, after a good product has been turned out, commending it to the public. On the principle that, if you have a good thing, you ought to make it known, the business man of the present day thinks it necessary to keep himself and his wares constantly before the people, in order to do any business at all. This has become the characteristic method of the modern business world.

When we come to apply this adver-

THE BEST should be your aim when buying medicine. Get Hood's Sarsaparilla and have the cant, and no narcotic. | Hood's Sarsaparilla and have the United States: G. L. DR MARTIGHY, Druggist best medicine MONEY CAN BUY. Manchester, N. H.

to the square inch for twelve hours. I tising principle to the church, however, it speedily shows some serious method has not been extensively tried. On the contrary, it has never been given quite so free swing as in the last few years. We are all familiar with the devices resorted to by the Salvation Army to attract popular attention; and, although the application in this case is, perhaps, an extreme one, it is, after all, only theapplication of a common secular practise to the salvation of souls. A great many churches, both metropolitan and rural, seem now to feel it necessary to come out and announce advertise their services at length in the newspapers, or on collored bulktins prominently displayed about the church building. Ministers vie with each other in the striking phraseology of their topics for discourse, and see to it that we know of them duly in advance. The musical programme becomes a sort of sacred concert - also duly heralded - in which cornet solos, violin obligatos, and harp accompaniments take leading parts. There are popular lectures. and pienies, and excursions, and shows, all adduced as proofs of the church's social activity, and all widely advertised.

YOU CAN'T TELL.

You don't know when that cough will stop. The cough of consumption has just such a beginning. Take Scott's Emulsion now while the cough is easily managed.

Alcoholism, all phases of the drug and drink habits successfully treated by the

DIXON VEGETABLE CURE.

Unlike bi-chloride of gold and other similar treatments, it is perfectly harmless and can be taken in the rrivacy of a man home without anybody knowing it and while still attending to business. Its use involves no loss of time from work. It has been used with marvelous efficacy in hundreds of cases. The proprietors are in possession of testi-monials from clergymen, doctors and others youthing for the success of this cure. Particulars may be obtained from

J. B. LALIME, Manager, THE DIXON CURE CO., 572 St. Denis Street, Montreal.

....OR Dr. MACKAY, Belmont Retreat, Quebec All communications confidential.

A Blessing to the Fair Sex!



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

Price per box, with directions, \$1.00; six boxes for \$5.00. General Agent for the Dominion:

L. A. BERNARD, 1882 St. Catherine Street, Montreak

THE TRUE WITNESS.

OFFICIAL ORGAN ... OF THE ...

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS



OF HOCHELAGA COUNTY, QUEBEC.

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

J. S. Fitzpatrick, Vice County President, 159 De Montigny Street. Jas. McIver, County Secretary, 329 St. Antoine Street.

Humphrey T. Kearns, County Treasurer, 51 Gain Street. Board meets third Friday of each

month, at 1863 Notre Dame Street, 👂 p. m.

SATURDAY,......APRIL 28, 1900

In the Easter number of "Donahoe's," Dr. B. F. De Costa, now as famous as a Catholic lecturer and writer, as he had formerly been noted as an eminent Anglican divine, has a fairly long essay, under the heading "Young Men and Personal Service." Dr. De Costa's style is highly polished, as all who have read his works, or heard him lecture, are aware; he is brim-full of classical erudition and has a happy faculty of unearthing names, facts, scenes, or legends from beneath the deepening crust of antiquity, and so associating them with every-day nineteenth century affairs, that the illustrations are most striking. Besides this charm of literary form, his long experience of life as an Anglican clergyman, has made him almost an authority upon certain subjects that are common alike to Protestants and Catholics. In the present case, the training of young men, their performance or neglect of parochial duties, the causes of religious indifference so prevalent at present, and the remedies against the evil. may be treated most truthfully and effectively, both in regard to Protestant and Catholics. The same indifference exists amongst young men in both camps; in many cases the causes are identical; and, while the remedies are the same, or should be the same, still as a Catholic writer, hestates them in a very different form from that in which he would have done when a minister and addressing himself only to Protestants. Without referring to the compari-

son made between the Seven Sleepers of Ephesus after their slumber in awakening, and the same Sleepers awakening in our day —which is certainly a striking way of bringing the "zeal" "frigid," the "love" "cold," and the "paganism" of modern times before our eyes-we will briefly state, or allow him to state, the causes of the religious indifference of which he complains amongst young men of the present.

Truthfully, the writer says: "The subject presents phenomenal difficul-ties, and only its importance leads one to attempt its discussion. It involves much that is perplexing and contradictory." Of the apparent paradoxes in the character of the young man we need say nothing, as they may serve more to confuse than to enlighten the mind of the reader auxious to seize the essence of the

The first cause of this indifference, according to Dr. De Costa, is "Se-cularism." By this he means working and living for the world; the forcing of things material to the front to the prejudice of things spiritual. He makes secularism say "Seek last the Kingdon of God, if there be any God.' For itself, secularism worships Mammon, making the acquisition of wealth a sufficient aim for the soul. Commerce is set before mankind as the one great civil-

The other causes of this indifference, as set down by Dr. De Costa, are overwork, failure to discover the beautiful side of life, a false atmosphere, bad literature, and the absence of the true spirit of chivalry. Without touching upon the remedies against this evil-the principal one of which is a closer union with God in the sacraments-we would have sufficient material in the few points just mentioned for whole pages of comment. To deal with the entire article would require an essay as lengthy as any of Macaulay's. We will, therefore, for the present con-fine ourselves to a few brief remarks upon the first mentioned - secular-

In explanation of the peculiar condition of certain minds, which are entirely centred upon either the amassing of wealth, political honors, or some other grand object entirely at variance with spiritual ends, the writer has the following paragraph:

Imperiect training stands connected with many failures, and parents, in their measure, are responsible; for if the child is trained up in the way he should go, he will not depart from it, any more than will the elephant or dog."

With portion of this we agree; with portion of this we agree; with portion of it we are not in accord. He says true: "The full remedy for this evil therefore goes back to childhood. Yet it should not stop even there, It may antedate by long years the child's birth" long years the child's birth."

It is true that young men — as a rule—are what the older men make them. Precept and example are two

powerful factors in the formation of character. It is often the case that weaknesses, which eventually develop into passions with young men, are inherited from antecedents fathers, grand-fathers, and even great-grand-fathers—but they may be checked, kept under control, even made subservient, through good, judicious training in younger days. The child is naturally imitative; he will soon learn to copy that which he sees and hears around him; the youth is impressionable, and he will imperceptibly fall into the manners. actions, expressions, sentiments and equally the ideas or principles of his superior, his senior, the one to whom he should look up for direction. So far we are in harmony with Dr. De Costa. But we beg to differ with him on the applicability of his comparison between the youth and an elephant, or a dog. Train an elephant or a dog, and he will forever follow out life in the same groove as that into which his animal activity has been turned. Not always so with the youth. The chances are that, if well trained, he will preserve throughout life the spirit infused into him by his early guardians. But he cannot be expected to move unceasingly in the same path.

On the contrary, the youth meets with temptations and evil influences. which could have no possible effect upon an elephant, or a dog. Besides, it is the instinct, natural to the brute creation, which keeps these animals from deviating-their long repeated drilling has clothed them, so to speak, with another na-

until old age and death overcome

On the contrary, the youth has not only the physical development to count upon: he has moreover, his moral training. One sensational paper, one bad book, one unsavory companion, one false step, one grave sin, and the son becomes at once, a mere victim of circumstances. The hereditary weakness which may have rested dormant within him, and might have so remained for long years to come, is suddenly startled into life, and its vitality is such that it expands despite all power, either at home, or abroad, to curtail its effects. So that the elephant or dog may remain on the same track, while if a child have only early training, without subsequent and continuous teaching, he is liable to shoot off into by-ways of indifference and sin.

"THE NOBLEST MIND

The best contentment has." Yet. however noble in mind, no man or woman can have perfect contentment without physical health. The blood must be kept pure and the stomach and digestive organs in good order. The best means for this purpose is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It promptly cures all blood humors and eruptions and tones up the system.

The favorite cathartic is Hood's

OUR LADY OF GOOD COUNSEL.

During the past three days the important and imposing ceremonies of vast concourse of devout citizens, in St. Mary's Church (Our Lady of Good Counsel), corner of Craig and Panet streets. Each evening, at eight o'clock, an eloquent and appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Heffernan; and tomorrow - Sunday, the 29th - His Grace, the Archbishop of Montreal. will administer the sacrament of Confirmation to the children of the parish that have been prepared for

the event. The touching legend of the mira-culous picture of "Our Lady of Good Counsel," which is preserved at Genazzano, near Rome, and a copy of which stands in the Montreal Church dedicated to the same Holy Mother, is beautifully told, in another place in this issue, by Miss O'Keefe. However, there are a few details concerning the wonderful and wonderworking image, which we will take the liberty of adding to her account

of the sacred story.

In the first place, as to the appearance and position of the image. It is a fresco that does not exceed eighteen inches in height, painted on a fragment of plaster, or cement of about the thickness of an ordinary card. Of all the artists and students of art who have examined the image, not one has been able to say when, or by whom the painting was done. Take for example, the image of Our Lady of Perpetual Help; it tells, of itself, both the style and the period, and possibly the very school to which it belongs; but that of Our Lady of Good Counsel cannot be thus located. It is unique of its kind; it is the work of an artist, either more than human, or else inspired. In four hundred and thirtythree years, the period of time it has

children are sick children. Their inactivity and sober faces are not in keeping with robust childhood. They lack vitality and resistive power, and are very susceptible to colds and contagious diseases.

Scotts Emulsion

brings new life to such children. It enriches the blood; it restores health and activity; it gives vigor and vitality to mind and body.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

freshness. It still remains in midair; unsupported from below, be- toes and corn to make up the defihind, or on any side, right over an ciency. She began her novel work unfinished wall of the chapel dedi- three years ago, when her cotton cated to Saint Blaise. This perpetual crop failed to bring good returns. miracle is public, for the world to Her peach trees were laden with investigate; and in four centuries and fruit, and she recognized the fact a third no one has dared dispute its that it would be wasted unless

truth. The picture represents the Mother it. She considered the matter for of God with the Infant Jesus. The several days, and then went to the Mother's appearance may be thus de- nearest town and consulted fruitscribed; a clear complexion, hair and dealers about buying her fruit. One eye-brows of a reddish gold, eyes grocer suggested a cannery, and said blue, large and deep, a Grecian nose, a high forehead, a small mouth would make her labels attractive which wonderfully closed, and a and sell her products at a reasonface more oval than round. Another able figure. She investigated canning fact worthy of note is the resemblance between Mother and Child. It labels, and notified all the women in recalls the words of St. Thomas of the neighborhood that she would not Villeneuve: "Jesus Christ was the pictory only buy all the fruit they could ture of His Holy Mother." Another pessage, but that she would hire asculiar thing in connection with the sistants. The first year of her venpicture is the changes that take ture she cleared \$650, her outlay beplace in the Mother's features, color, expression. They are as continuous as could be expected, but with every new emotion they change. While copies of the painting exist, none approach the original. Tosi, one of Rome's greatest painters, in the last century, stated that no copy ever yet approached the original.

DARK SIDE OF SPECULATION.

For uncounted ages it has been an accepted axiom that evil is quick and swift and good is slow and heavy of foot. All the world believes that the truth must labor long and painfully to overtake a lie. In the one field of business success or failure. however, the shining stories of great and sudden wealth far outstrip the less seductive chronicles of fading fortunes and ruinous reverses. Perhaps this proves the rule. Is it not a fundamental doctrine of philosophers that the lust of riches is a great and widespread evil? Certainly that is true when the avenue by which wealth is sought is the broad path to destruction which is known as margin speculation, and it is in that field of fierce struggles for spirit riches that the fortunes won most completely blot out of sight the fortunes lost. There is the place where the danger of forgetting what is disagreeable is most imminent and serious. For example, who notices the drop in the market value of stocks in a day of declining prices? Not one in every ten, surely, of the multitude that look with longing and wonder upon the spectacle of sudden wealth gained without effort which was when the price of securities rose so steadily and swiftly that any one who bought them, and did not wait too long, scored handsome profits. It is easy to overlook the news of dropping quotations. A declining market is not celebrated in the panot say much of their fate. Their like to hear. Yet prices may fall street speculators has fallen huna Triduum have been followed by a ther shrinkage. It is the side of speculation which ought never to be forgotten. - "Home Journal and

AN IRISH PALACE BUILDING.

In a circular sent by Col. James Moran to the Irish County Organization, of New York, regarding the erection of an Irish Hall, he says:-The time has arrived when legal action should be taken to further the project of the erection of an Irish Palace Building. There is already in bank the sum of \$40,000, under the Control of the General Treasurer. Colonel William L. Brown. Before a stock company can be organized there must be a sum of \$100,000 in the hands of the General Treasurer. Nevertheless, before that time you have the most important part of your undertaking to carry into effect, which is, the selection of a site. According to the conditions of the project, representatives of the Irish County Organizations are responsible for the selection of the site, its area or size, its cost, the style of building to be erected thereon, and the estimated cost of the same. As the projector of the said Irish Palace Building, I hereby ap-point Messrs, Farley, McGinn, Roddy and White, the four trustees appointed by me, to act as a site committee. They will add to their committee a majority of the presidents of the Lady's and Men's County organizations, which will be known as the Irish Palace Building Site Committee. The duties of such committee will be onerous and difficult; yet I know they will be discharged with ability. and patriotic energy. I have been tendered the services of an architect. who will co-operate with the Site Committee free of charge. The sites selected as available will be reported to the County Organizations. who, by their representatives will have the authority to choose the one on which the building will be erected. I take pleasure in announcing that when you have chosen the site, and the plan of construction, your friends, the patrons of the Irish Palace Building, and other prominent men friendly to the great project, will quickly raise the amount to \$100,000. The united efforts of the County Organizations of women and men only can erect the building."

A SOUTHERN WOMAN'S INDUSTRY.

The Chicago "Times-Herald" describes the occupation of a young Georgia woman who last year cleared \$1,200 on her canned vegetables

HUMORS, boils, pimples and all eruptions are due to impure blood, and by purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla they are CURED.

occupied its present position, it has and dried fruits. Larly in the sealost a shade of its original son she realized that the peach crop was a failure, so she canned tomakomething could be done to utilize he would give her orders if she establishments, ordered her cans and ing \$260. Every spring before the fruit season she visits the merchants in her territory, and easily receives all the orders that she can fill,

THE FRENCH ARMY.

Under the above title, a writer in the "Nineteenth Century" magazine says :-- The military law of the 15th of July, 1889, instituted in France compulsory service for all. Every able-hodied citizen, unless he is a student in a military college or has enlisted already of his own free! will, must join the colors as a private when he is twenty-one. The majority of the nation, which has now been used to conscription for a century, submits more or less kindly to the inevitable, and is even satisfied and proud of belonging, and especially of having belonged, to the army. But there are also some young men who deeply resent the unwelcome restraint of discipline, which they call slavery. Many a young student, fresh from the university and the free and easy life of the Quartier Latin, has ground his feeth in sullen rage when ordered about and soundly rated by some corporal or sergeant with rough manners and still rougher speech. Little wounds to "amour-propre caused by over-zealous non-coms are generally forgotten in the unalloyed pleasure of leaving the regiment, and most men Keep an indulgent remembrance of their bassage, through the army. Some, however, do not forget the humiliations, real or supposed. they underwent while serving; they do not refrain from making their presented last winter and last spring grievances public, and are quite general and the disgraceful conduct of Lieutenant A. or of Corporal B. in particular. Their books or articles are eagerly read abroad, where they disseminate extraordinary nopers. The men whose nominal for-tunes shrink fast and alarmingly do France. * * * * * * * * * * The first thing which absolutely stories are not the kind that people distinguishes the French Army from all others is that it represents the just as swiftly as they rise. Already nation in its entirety; it is a perfect the total value at current quota- microcosm where every class of citimicrocosm where every class of cititions of the stocks dealt in by Wall | zen is represented. Every able-bodied | Fill a | wide-mouthed | bottle | twoman must serve, and every soldier dreds of millions of dollars from the has a right to rise from the ranks highest point reached last year. The to the highest grade. Among the chances are that there may be fur-ther shrinkage. It is the side of spe-ly one which calls to arms "all" its children without distinction. It is

privileges.

also the only nation which obliges

all its soldiers-students, workmen,

discipline and to share the same life

or peasants-to go through the same

while serving with the colors. Even

those young men who choose the

army as a career and succeed in en-

tering the military colleges are bound

to enlist for a period of three years.

If they do not succeed in becoming

officers they are drafted into an or-

dinary regiment without any special

Little Tilly Mahon, an eleven-yearold child, of New York, died last

DEATH IN THE SKIPPING ROPE.

week of spinal meningitis, the result of excessive indulgence in skipping the rope. The little girl died after only five hours' illness.

HOW RELIEF CAME.

A WELLAND COUNTY MAN'S INTER-ESTING EXPERIENCE.

He Had Suffered for Years from Kidncy Trouble-Many Medicines Were Tried, but Failed - Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Saved Him.

Mr. James Upper, of Allenburg, is

a gentleman well known in Welland

County, Mr. Upper was proprietor of

the village hotel for over thirty

years, and no better landlord ever

catered to a traveller's wants. Mr.

Upper's acquaintance also extends over Ontario as a sequel to his prominence in Orange and Masonic circles. His present vogation is farming and in this calling he has been very successful. Mr. Upper has been a sufferer for years from kidney trouble, and began to think that good health had altogether passed him by, but the time came when he found a complete cure and is again strong. happy and vigorous. In regard to Mr. Upper's sickness and cure, he says -- 'In December of 1897 I was prostrated with a severe form of kidnev trouble. Previous to this I was slightly afflicted in the same way, but at this time matters came to a climax as the result of exposure and over-exertion. To say that I suffered does not express it; the pains in my back were terrible. I gradually grew worse and was compelled to keep my bed and for months 1 existed as though in a hideous dream. I had considerable nausca and loathing for food, was greatly reduced in desh. The pain daily grew more intolerable. I got little sleep; was left weak and exhausted, and despaired of getting well. Different remedies were tried without benefit. Finally I was persuaded to try Dr. liams' Pink Pills and procured six hoves. This was about March 1st 1898. I took the pills faithfully and at the end of two months I felt well and able to attend to my work. The following autumn I experienced a slight recurrence of the trouble, and again used a few boxes of the pills and now consider my cure complete as a year has since passed and A have not experienced a pain or ache. I am now able to follow farming pursuits with perfect case. My wife also speaks as warmly in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as I do. ready to avenge their wrongs by de- having used them for headache, disnouncing the evils of conscription in ziness and loss of appetite, the pulls always giving comfort and relief Since my illness I have learned that a good remedy is none the less good because its cost was so much less than I expected."

TO TAKE OUT A SPEINTER.

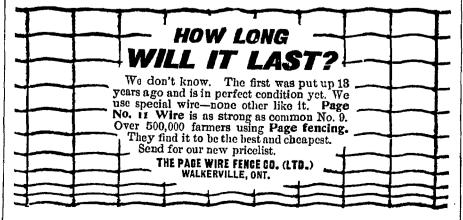
It may not be generally known that a splinter deeply buried in a child's hand may be extracted by steam. The method is very simple. thirds full with very hot water and place its mouth under the injured spot. The suction draws the flest down when a little pressure is used, and the steam in a moment or two extracts inflammation and splinte

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Manager. Montreal, 31st March, 1900.

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spiritual truths—the most consoling ones. A few moments given to the reading of the work would lighten our crosses considerably." (The Carmelite Review, Niagara Falls, Ont., 1898, No. 6.)

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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 heartly bless those who encourage this excellent work.

† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....APRIL 28, 1900.

The "True Witness" extends its Mrs. 11. J. Harrison, on the occasion of their marriage, which took place on Wednesday morning last in St. James Cathedral. The bride, who appeared more charming—if it were possible— than ever before, was Miss Amy Murphy, daughter of the late Hon. Senator Murphy. The practical friendship of the good Senator for the Irish Catholic organ of this province can neher be effaced from our recollection, and the memory of it casts a deep and abiding interest for us in every event that affects his splendid family. May the honeymoon, which is being spent in New York, prove the dawning of a new existence, the sky of which we pray may remain cloudless and glorious, until the sunset of their united

The Duke of Argyll is dead. He was one of the most active and determined members of the Lords; a man of exceptional educational advantages, all of which, by means of sobriety and perseverance he enhanced. The Marquis of Lorne-our former popular and talented Governor-General. succeeds his father, and is now the! Duke of Argyll.

Elsewhere in this issue, we publish rectory. the constitution of the Gaelic League of America, which was established Nov. 2nd. 1898. The object of the League is to advance the interests and study of the Irish language, music, literature, art and history. Annual conventions will be held, and, according to the rules, which the reader will find in another column. this is one of the most important Irish organizations of late years.

The members of the new City Council seem to have gone in with vigor and determination. One characteristic, at least, they have exhibited; it is that of wielders of the

We have given expression, not less than fifty times, to our views concerning the periodical prophetic efforts in regard to the personality of the next Pope. We are pleased to find the "Catholic Times," of Liverpool, dealing with the subject from our own standpoint. Its article 5ays :--

"Magazines and journals cannot live without readers, and readers love to be told of what is going to happen at some future time. Thus it is that in the current 'Contemporary' Dr. Sigmund Munz discusses the merits of the probable 'candidates' for the Papacy at the next Conclave. He takes it for granted that the next Pope will be an Italian, as the proportion of Italians to foreigners among the Cardinals since the last June Consistory is thirty-eight to thirty, and among the eight Papaonly one non-Italian is mentioned, Cardinal Ledochowski, a Pole. The

News of the Week. | candidate Cardinal Capecclatro, Archbishop of Capua, who is described as a model of Christian humility and universal charity. The Cardinal is, however, in his seventy-seventh year. sincere congratulations to Dr. and H Cardinal Syampa, who is only forty-nine, were chosen, a certain prophecy could be considered fulfilled. The other three 'Papabili' mentioned are Cardinals Parocchi, Vannutelli, and Oreglia di Santo Stefano. Of course, these conjectures are all made from a worldly standpoint. Candidature for the Papacy or for the office of any Bishop is not recognized by the Church."

> Another Canadian priest has just been appointed to an important charge-that of pastor of St. Michael's Church in East Longmeadow, and of the parish in Longmeadow. Rev. Mr. J. P. Hackett was assistant pastor over the East Longmeadow Church in connection with those in Longmeadow, West Springfield and Mittineague when St. Michael's was a mission; so he comes not as an entire stranger. Father Hackett was educated at St. Hyacinthe College, Can- there was a cloud of words, but in ada, and taught in that college which thought bore about the same three years after graduating. He was proportion to the volume of matter ordained nine years ago. His early home was at Milton East, P.Q. Mr. bread bore to the quantity of sack. Hackett's brother, M. W. Hackett, a Thought was the first essential, and commercial traveller, and who re- when they had achieved that posi- Guy Fawkes celebrations? The magcently was travelling in Johannes- tion then he thought facility of burg. South Africa, quite unexpected- speech was a matter of comparatively came to spend last Sunday at the

A contemporary wisely says :— "The successful efforts which are Irish language will, it is to be hoped, be encouraged by compliance of the Government and the Irish Commissioners with the request for bilingual education put forward by the supporters of the movement. That there are sound reasons for meeting the wishes of the petitioners no one will deny who reads a memorandum on the subject which has been issued on behalf of the Gaelic League of London by its president, Mr. F. A. Fahy. The fact is that for the large number of Irish-speaking children the English instruction which they now receive is practically an entire failure. The child loses Irish to a large extent, but does not acquire English. Any English learnt is soon lost in home surroundings. This explains most of the Irish illiteracy after seventy years of 'National' education, The majority of Ireland's illiterates have actually passed in this way through primary schools. The remedy is to give the children the opportunity of acquiring knowledge in the language with which they are familiar."

The "Manchester Guardian" gives a fearful picture of the famine now The latter abuse is the greatest of raging in India. Another wise and all, for it binds upon the people a

sympathetic organ says :--ther before the people begin to leave personal ill-repute, their rapacity and the works in June to prepare their sun-dried fields for the monsoon, it been done so far toward solving this bili' whose claims are here reviewed, is not unlikely that the number on difficulty, but the course of the adrelief will have increased by another ministration has been such as to crefive millions. Accustomed as India ate the impression, through Archmost probable successor to Leo is to seasons of scarcity, she has bishop Chapelle's action in Manilla, XIII, in the opinion of Dr. Munz is never had to face a crisis like the that the authority of the religious Cardinal Gotti, a Carmelite Friar present one. More than a quarter of orders will be established in the isand a son of the people, very learned India is hit. From Hissar, in the lands with 'greater prestige' than and pious. Cardinal Rampolla's Punjaub, where 160,000 are on re- under Spanish rule. The effect of this chances he considers good in many lief, down to the south of the Bom- understanding on the Filipinos is

in its grip. The Government are taking very active measures to deal with the distress and to ensure relief, yet it continues to collect the revenue from the starving ryot who stays in the village to sink his well, while his wife and children have gone to the relief works. Why special efforts should not be made to free the perishing people from their burdens at a period like the present is a question which only officials can solve satisfactorily. But, however this be, a duty of charity towards the starving lies upon the inhabitants of these islands-a duty which they should not neglect, though the strain on finances caused by the war may have made trade more dull and their purses much lighter."

This is an appeal that should not be neglected.

A bill which Sir Charles Dilke has succeeded in passing through the Commons will be a great blessing to children in the coal-mining districts. When it becomes law, as we expect it will in due time, no child under the age of thirteen may be employed underground in any capacity. It is sad to think that it is only now that such a measure of protection is about to be extended to the infants of the heartless parents.

Great men generally say good things; and the very fact of their greatness imparts an importance to what they advance. The Lord Chief Justice of England— Lord Russell delivered an able and very original speech at the annual dinner of the United Law Society. We take the following extract, which deserves careful perusal :--"He held views (he said) upon this

question which he had more than once expressed, and which he thought were not those most generally held. He thought there was a great dread. if a very close watch was not kept. of facility of speech degenerating into glibness of speech, and, for his own part—he spoke of his own personal impression of those he heard speaking-the person who made the least impression upon him was the person who talked the most glibly. He infinitely preferred, so far as it had an effect upon his mind, to listen to a man who first stammered and hesitated for the choice of a particular word to express the particular shade of meaning which he desired to express, but who showed that thought was accompanying his attempted ut terance. He would rather hear such a man than one who, never pausing for a word, gave the idea that he was washed away before the flood of his own eloquence (laughter). What was wanted was not words, words, words, but thoughts, thoughts, thoughts. A well-thought-out speech, packed with information and packed with thought well digested, was worth a dozen speeches in which as, in the celebrated classic case, the ly easy acquirement (cheers)."

There must be a boom expected in the lumber trade this season, at Ot, tawa, as the millmen at the Chaubeing made for the revival of the diere and in Hull were notified before starting that those receiving \$1.25 last year would receive \$1.50 this summer, and that a proportionate increase would take place all

> employed as a means against an opcannot be very sound. Writing about States, and seeking to make political capital against him, the "Philadelphia City and State" says :--

"One man, who happens now to be William McKinley, and who incidentally is president of the United States, is for the present armed with dictatorial irresponsible powers over, more accurately, 8,000,000 people. He is waging war upon them with 70,000 United States troops, while American citizens, many of whom are utterly opposed to such action, pay the bill. He has been doing this for more than one year, during which time the most essential grievances complained of by the Filipinos under Spain's rule continued; Spanish laws, Spanish taxes and Spanish friars. body of men who have become ut-"Before the famine is over, or ra- terly obnoxious on account of their oppressions. Not only has nothing

to get rid of the rule of the friars, and endured tortures and executions without trial for so doing, why should they not fight us when we give them to understand-and it cannot be denied we have practically done so-that we will also bind the friars upon them?"

The usual imposing ceremonies in connection with the opening of the month of May will be held at the Bonsecours Church, on Monday evening. His Grace, Archbishop Bruchesi, will officiate on the occasion.

That is a grand, a magnificent project of Mayor Parent, of Quebec, to extend the city limits until the new or "Greater Quebec" embraces all the nine miles running to Cape Rouge. There is not a more beautiful, more historical, and more picturesque extent of ground in all Canada. Then what a city of magnificent prospects and of fresh material strength would not old Quebec become! It is to be hoped that Mayor Parent's project may be adopted. realized, and consummated.

Now that His Worship Mayor Prefontaine has accomplished his purpose of securing a second term, he has little regard for the claims of the Irish Catholic section, judging from reports of a recent sitting of the Catholic School Commissioners:

The principal business under discussion at the meeting, was the report of the committee on works. This committee recommended that the request of St. Ann's Parish be accepted, and that the School Board pay \$1,000 a year for eight years towards the repair of the school. Ald. Gallery supported this recommendation. Mayor Prefentaine objected to paying any amounts, unless the school belonged to the School Board. Mr. Demers and Ald. Martineau took the same view. Ald. Gallery contended that it was cheaper for the Board to pay half the cost of repair than to pay \$50,000 for the school. The Mayor thought a school could be built at a much lower figure than that mentioned. Finally, the question was referred back to the committee for further conference with the authorities of St. Ann's

The long promised Horse Showwill open in this city on Thursday next. The entry list is expected to be a large one.

The London "Universe" says :--Under the heading of "Ireland Revisited" there is a very interesting article in the current number of the "Saturday Review." The writersays that the reception accorded the Queen tection. In each parish, throughout in Dublin far exceeded that extended the month of May, the special devoto her in London at the time of her Diamond Jubilee. The Irish are frequently taunted with their inability to forget the past. But, as the "Saturday" puts it, in this respect the English themselves are no better than the Irish. If the Irish cannot forget "the appalling horrors of Drogheda," does England show her a good example by perpetuating her nificent bravery of the Irish soldier is next commented on. "There are no regiments that can perform the feats which an Irish regiment finds easy... Our best generals are, and nearly always have been, Irishmen." The writer has evidently a clear perception as to the real condition of affairs in Ireland. No merely political arrangements will ever satisfy Irish aspirations. They will give to the head of the State, who is above and apart from politics, what they will When political partyism gets so never concede to the statesman. The low that religious bigotry must be honest policy therefore for England to adopt is to cultivate the friendponent, the moral state of a country ship and the affection of Ireland, and, that once accomplished, the the actual president of the United Irish question will be very, very easy of settlement.

> Miss Rosa M. Barrett, in a letter to the "Pall Mall Gazette," points out that Ireland is remarkably free from serious crime. "Prisoners, as a whole, have decreased by more than one-fifth during the last twenty years, and serious offenders are only 16.3 per 10,000 of the population, as compared with 25.4 per 10,000 in England. There are far more prisoners in Scotland than in Ireland -24,000 more in '96, though the population is smaller. The convicted prisoners for all offenses were but 7.3 per 1,000 of the population in Ireland, as compared with 12.6 per 1,000 in Scotland.

> According to recent published sta-

THE MONTH OF MAY.

"I am weary, weary waiting; Waiting for the May"-

Sang an Irish poet, fifty years ago, and his song has awakened a responsive echo in the heart of every one who has since read it. Canada more than any other country in the world looks forward to the glorious

long months of winter, with their monotony of cold, of white snow, of ice-bound streams, of songless woods and leafless trees, while they may This avowal of his Catholicism came have their pleasant and attractive after his lecture. Before this he had phases, are, nevertheless, too deathlike for short-lived man to wish for their prolongation. May is the month of bright flowers, budding trees, blue skies, babbling streams, balmy breezes; and we love to contemplate its approach, just as we enjoy to our hearts' content, its pre- ly than to writing elegantly. He had sence. Nature having waved her magic wand over earth's face, gives back vitality to every dead objectexcept man. And yet May has its serious, its religious, its sublime characteristics. We recall some lines from Beattie's "Hermit," which our grandparents, when children, learned by heart, even as we now learn the lines of the most prominent writers of our days, and then we have the

"Nor yet for the ravage of winter I mourn: Kind nature the embryo blossom will save,-

But when shall spring visit the mouldering urn? Oh! when shall day dawn on the night of the grave?"

But, sad as may be the reflections to which each change of seasons gives rise, the world in general animate and inanimate-is overcome with delight on the approach of

For the Catholic, however, there is something far more than a season of revival in the month; it is the one specially dedicated to the Holy Mother of God; it is the month of great lesson we have to draw from Mary. Flowers seem to spring into fresh and beautiful life for the purpose of supplying ner altars with bouquets and her statues with garlands. The blue of the sky is the color peculiar to all devotions to the Blessed Virgin. The hymns of the birds in nature's vast shrine and the ripple of the streams coming down the hill-sides, are but the counterpart of the canticles of love and confidence chanted by the whole little world of children that pay pure and noble homage to the Immaculate Mother.

Never was it yet known that any one who sincerely had recourse to her, failed entirely. What wrongs might not each of us have performed in the march along life's crowded highway! What graces in abundance we all must necessarily require! She is the "Refuge of Sinners," "Comforter of the Afflicted," "Help of Christians." Her month is at hand, and it presents us with unnumbered opportunities of going to her shrine and placing ourselves under her protions known as the "Month of Mary," are performed. As a rule, it is at seven, in the evening, after the day's work is done that before the repose of the night comes to us, that Mary awaits our visit, and that she holds the key of God's treasure-house of graces. It is a beautiful month, with a beautiful devotion, to the most beautiful of all God's creatures; and, if ever there were mean- on Mance street, says: The seating ing in poor Keats' line "-a thing capacity of the hall is 1,000, and it of beauty is a joy forever"-it sure- has been erected at a cost of \$25ly must be one that is applicable to 000. The main building situated on the Queen of Heaven.

We now close our brief reference to the month of May by sincerely wishing that no one Catholic, in all our ant-Governor, some time ngo, be vast number of subscribers, will fail with either word, or action, to pay due tribute to the one whom God has honored above all mankind, and whom the Divine Son has so loved ately proceeded with, and is now that He can never forget, or neglect completed. the supplications of the one who loves His Mother.

BOSSUET'S POWERS.

The Paris correspondent of the London "Catholic Times," in referring to M. Ferdinand Brunetiere and his conversion to Catholicity, says: "Bossuet, he who two hundred years ago changed the beautiful La Valliere into a penitent Magdalen, and available is employed. As a proof brought the great Turenne into the that the work is successful it may be fold of the Church, has just made stated that one of the pupils recent another convert-in the person of Ferdinand Brunetiere. The eminent \$2,000 a year. Academician and conferencier has just said in public that he is a Catholic, that his conversion has been going on for years, and that it is Bassuet who has converted him. This public confession of faith was made the other day at Besancon. The occasion of it was a festival, reli- number of children cared for daily gious and literary, one of the attractistics, sixty-two new silk mills were tions of which being a conference by started in the United States last M. Brunetiere. The Archbishop of Besancon, the Archbishop of Sens, and The work of the pupils was of the the Bishops of Monaco and Quimper mean order. The selections for the were present.

The head of M. Brunetiere's discourse, delivered before the most intellectual element of Besancon so- pupils excel. They have also a small ciety, was, "What Do We Learn at the brass band, which rendered a couple School of Bossuet?" After telling his hearers what was to be learned at hearers what was to be learned at a sacred cantata entitled "At Jeruthat school, he told them what he salem," himself had learned at it, viz., to Christ. The cantata was very collision become a Catholic. Thus one of the leaders of the mind of his time stood seasons of general revival that leaders of the mind of his time stood musical training can be carried with respects. He regards as the ideal bay Deccan, the famine has the land very serious. Since they fought Spain comes with the advent of May. The forth not as an apologist of Bos-1 these unfortunates.

suet's intellectual greatness, but as a proof that patient study of the "eagle of Meaux" leads to Rome. brought into relief certain points in the russed grandeur of Bossuet's genius. "Pascal and Bossuet," he said, "the two who had the most incomparable mastery over the French language. With this, Bossuet attached more importance to thinking justa horror of dilettantism that is of art for art. Thus we learn from him not to wrap up emptiness of thought in fine language. He proves to us, moreover, that the greatest orator is not necessarily the most correct, agreeable and accomplished, but rather he who best leads human action into the paths of truth and justice." object of such enthusiastic applause

"M. Brunetiere had never been the as the other day at Besancon. His conversion as that of a man $\ _{\mathrm{repre-}}$ senting the advanced intellect of the day is a host in itself." What a magnificent example of the

effects of men:s works. Two hundred years after his death, in his books, Bossuet lives - and, not only lives, but acts. His master spirit sways minds as powerfully, more effectively in some cases, as when he was astounding the world with his funeral orations of Conde, Henriette d'Angleterre, and other great personages. His "Variations" are working their miracles at this hour, even as they had done when he first launched them upon an astonished world. But the this "striking down" of a modern soul on his way to a terrible "Damascus," is that we never know how far-reaching, even our most insignificant pieces of writing may not be. We write at this moment; in a couple of days a few thousand will be able to read what falls from our hurried pencil; in a few years hence, when we will be forgotten, our name not even a memory, our features, voice, manners and disposition, all in the ground, and all that once we cherished gone down to oblivion, then, perhaps, some accidental reader or student will come upon what we now pen, and will reap beneats incalculable from it. Thus it is that, for good or for evil, everything that is written and then read by the great public, must be carefully weighed, for its effects may penetrate several generations. Still more; the writer is responsible before God for the wrongs done by his works, no matter how remote the period of their effects. It is, therefore, a serious matter of no small magnitude to take up one's pen to address the world-and never should it be done unnecessarily, unreflectingly, or without a constant view to God's great-

THE NAZARETH INSTITUTE.

The "Daily Witness" in referring to the new hall of the Nazareth Institute for the Blind, recently erected St. Catherine street, has preciously contained the hall, but when the place was inspected by the Lieutenfound that it was too croward, and recommended the Sisters in charge to turn the old hall into rooms for the use of the inmates, and to end a new hall. The work was immedi-

The blind pupils number 85 on an average, and the total cost of maintenance amounts to \$20,000 per annum, a large proportion of which is made up by the annual dinner and concert, and contributions from the public, the government grant amounting to only \$1,900. The total building expense of the past year including the hall, and improvements. to the main building amounted to \$16. 000. All of the blind pupils, who have any ear for music, are trained to become piano tuners or performers, and the best teaching talent, ly secured a situation in Albany as a church singer, where she is paid

But during the balance of the year the hall is not left idle. For some time the Sisters have carried on a kind of day nursery and kindergarten combined. Mothers who are forced to work all day bring their young children to the Sisters to care for and teach. For this purpose the new hall is used the year around, and the

varies from two to three hundred. The annual concert of the Institute, held in the new hall, on Tuesday evening, was a great success. most part were from the works of the masters. The greater part con sisted of music, vocal, and instrumental, and it is in this that the founded on the trial of

THE CONNAUGHT RANGER'S BUDGET.

lev presided. Several important communications were read, amongst D. Sullivan. them, the circular from the Grosse Isle Memorial Committee of Quebec. Montreal, should support the project, and a committee was appointed to draft resolutions on the matter and

DIVISION NO. 1 was granted permission to hold their eighth annual entertainment on Friday evening, the 23rd of November.

forward them to the national offi-

Provincial President Reynolds was present, and spoke on the good and welfare of the Order. The regular routine of business was afterwards transacted.

NOW FOR BOSTON. - A special meeting of the Hibernian Knights was held on Saturday evening, in their hall, for the purpose of hearing reports from the various committees in connection with the proposed visit to Boston. After considerable discussion, it was decided to leave here on Tuesday morning, the eight of May, arriving in Boston on the same evening. The corps intend making the Quinsey House their quarters, during their stay in Boston, and the secretary was instructed to write the proprietor of that establishment, and secure the necessary accommodation. The Quinsey House will be also the National Leadquarters of the A.O.II. during the convention. The reports from the various committees, show that they are meeting wich a generous response from their countrymen in their undertaking.

GAELIC CLASSES. - After the regular classes of the Gaelic Society, on Tuesday evening, the executivo hold a very important meeting at the Gaelic League. It was also decided to adjourn the classes pending the summer months. The following letter from the headquarters of the trackle League of America, was read: Mr. M. Bermingham, Secretary Gaee Society, Montreal.

Dear Sir -- You are hereby notified that the third annual convention of the Gaelic League of America will be old in the old Franklin School Building, 1151 Washington street. Boston, on Tuesday, May 8, at 1

Please notify me at once as to whether your society will be represented

Faithfully yours. P. J. BOYLAN.

Cor.-Sec. The President and Secretary were unanimously chosen as the representatives to the convention. They will te the first to represent Canada at a Gaelic Convention, The National Executive of the League has chosen a gathering, as the National Convention of the A.O.H. will be held during the same week, and in the same by the Gaelic workers, all over America, to have the National Convention of the A.O.H, recognize the taelic language in such a manner as to make it imperative on all Divisions to open and close their meeting in the grand old tongue.

ST. ANN'S LACROSSE CLUB.-At its annual meeting, which was largeis attended, elected the following officers for the year : Honorary President. Rev. E. Strubbe, C.SS.R. ; Honorary Vice-Presidents, Alderman D. Gallery, and Alderman D. Tansey. r: President, C. C. Conway; 1st Vice-President, P. Kenehan; 2nd Vice-

+++++++++++++++ COUNTY BOARD. — The monthly | President, M. Farrell; Secretarymeeting of the County Board, A.O. Treasurer, Joseph Hart; Assistant meeting of the country was well at Secretary, J. P. Brown. Committee H., on Friday steading, delegates be of Management: J. Donovan, T. P. tended, almost all the delegated Raw-ing present. County President Raw-ing present. Several important com-George Gummersell, R. Brown, and

The young exponents of the National game will give a grand Liter-Isle memorian communication and the large and Dramatic entertainment in It was unumerated as delegate from St. Ann's Hall, on Wednesday evening, the sixteenth of May. Some of the leading talent of the city have already signified their attention of being present, and taking part in the programme, give the boys a bumper

> A NEW COURT .-- Under the most favorable auspices and with all the solemnity belitting the occasion. St. Michael's Court, No. 1091, Catholic Order of Foresters was launched in to existence on Wednesday evening in the York Chambers, St. Catherine street. To Mr. Michael O'Toole. Past Chief Ranger of Father Dowd Court, is due the honor of having successfully organized this branch, but in the undertaking he was ably assisted by Messrs. Pierce Murphy, Robert Todd and F. A. Adams. A large number of visiting members from the various English-speaking courts in the district were present, and assisted at the election and installation of the officers. The sponsors for the new Court were: Dr. E. J. C. Kennedy, Mr. J. P. Jackson. Provincial Treasurer of the Order; Mr. Frank Bussiere, D. H. C. R.; Mr. P. Lynch, P. C. R., St. Anthony's Court; Mr. J. Pierson, P. C. R., St. Anthony's Court; Mr. P. Flannigan. P. C. R., St. Anthony's Court, and Mr. J. S. St. Amour, P. C. R., Father Dowd Court, all of whom delivered brief addresses on the aims and objects of the organization, and the benefits to be derived from being banded together in the good work of mutual assistance. The Court, which starts with a chartered membership of twenty-five, elected the following officers, who will look after its interest for the present term: -Past Chief Ranger, Mr. Robert Todd; Chief Ranger, Mr. F. H. Adams; Vice-Chief Ranger, Mr. T. Quinn: Recording-Secretary, Mr. C. A. Jeff; Financial-Secretary, Mr. T. Dolan; Treasurer, Mr. J. Rafter: Trustees, Messrs, P. Steele, J. Bouthillier, and J. Calligan. Conductors, Messrs, J. Harrington and T. Payne, Sentinels, Messrs, W. Henning and P. Sexton. After the meeting, light refreshments were served. and a grand musical programme presented.

A PERSONAL NOTE. - President Henry Butler, of Branch No. 9, C.M. B.A., who has been sick for the past meeting of his Branch on Wednesday

DIVISION NO 1, A.O.H., held its regular meeting on Wednesday evening. President McMorrow in the chair. Three candidates were proposed, two of them being from Lachine. very suitable time for holding its The President and two secretaries were appointed a committee to draft a petition in connection with matters of interest to the organization city. Great efforts are being made in this city, and to have the same forwarded prior to the meeting of the National Convention. A committee, consisting of the President, Bros. Feeney, O'Brien, Crampsey, Byrne and Mc-Keough, were appointed to make arrangements for the complimentary concert, tendered to the members at the opening of their new hall. The next meeting will be held in their new quarters, the Hibernian Knights' hall, on the second Wednesday in May.

> Are you preparing for Bosion? CONNAUGHT RANGER.

SCOTTISH CATHOLIC NEWS.

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Catholicity is on the increase was made on behalf of the orphan amongst the cities of Scotland. Im- institutes of the then western disagine such a report as the following from Old Monkland:--

The Old Monkland School Board election, to which reference was made in this column last week, reon the poll. Father Hughes received had 4,334. Bailie O'Neil 4,254, and Father Kirk, Tollcross, 4,080. This tained at any election outside a purely Catholic district, and the people of Coatbridge, Baillieston, Mount greatest praise for the manner in which they have organized the vic-

fourth on the poll with 3,649 votes. Catholic candidates — Father McColl child, give me your heart."

bration thus described :sus' and St. Andrew's parishes, Glas- thetic spectators. gow, on Sunday last. These processions are a relic of the time when our churches and people were fewer The children of the various parishes

trict. This is now all done away with, but the customary walk is still kept up by the Cathedral and St. Alphonsus' parishes, and to my mind. at least, it is decidedly enervating. sulted in the triumphant return of The St. Alphonsus' procession was the four Catholic candidates, who marshalled by Father T. P. O'Reilwere third, fifth, seventh, and ninth by, assisted by two nuns from the on the poll. Futher Hughes received convent. First of all came a ban-4.613 votes, whilst Councillor O'Hear ner, with the figure of St. Vincent de Paul, and immediately behind it, walking two and two, came little is the best result that has been at- tots of girls, some in pure white, some in brown, some in blue, but all carrying palm branches in their hands. Then came the banners of the Vernon, and Tollcross deserve the Holy Family, Blessed Virgin. Good Shepherd, Heart of Mary, and Sacred Heart, followed by the girls of larger growth. After another banner of St. Vincent de Paul walked the smaller Here is another item in the same boys, carrying in their midst banners of the Holy Child and St. Al-At Kilmarnock Pather Wood was phonsus. Following the banner of Our Lady of Lourdes came the Chil-This was all the better, seeing that dren of Mary in blue, and immedithe Board refused to co-opt Father ately behind St. Patrick's banner Wood when the Catholic member had came the Young Men's Society with resigned -- At Motherwell Dean Tay- their white cross and red sash, carlor headed the poll with 3.560 votes. rying in their midst a banner with a —Kilsyth returned Mr. Patrick Me-representation of the Sacred Heart Mullan.—In Port Glasgow the two with the inscription underneath:"My Some and hailie McLaughlin — were reliden of the length of the procession turned second and fourth on the may be formed by Glasgow readers when it is stated that the first part was turning at the Cross 'ere the There was a time when a Catholic last part had left Charlotte street. procession would be an impossibility. All along the route of the procession and yet we find a Palm Sunday cele- sion, which was via Charlotte street. London street, Glasgow Cross, Gal-"The usual Palm Sunday street lowgate, Kent, and Great Hamilton processions took place in St. Alphon-streets, there were crowds of sympa-

A correspondent to an English exin Glasgow than they are at present. On Palm Sunday, the attendance at change writing from Glasgow says: church was unusually large, and the were used to meet in a central hall people who displayed the palm leaf in the rity, usually the Bell Hotel on their coats and about their that are past), and march to their usual. The men had it in their but-

being that in the form of a cross, and the ladies were not one whit behindhand. Truly a remarkable display of pride of faith, and one that would have brought serious consequences on the demonstrators not so very many years ago. During Holy Week the office of "Tenebrae" was recited in most of the churches before crowded congregations, a great number of whom were not connected with the faith, but whose devotional attitude left nothing to be desired. Let us hope that the seed thus sown may in due time bear forth its fruit. At the Passionist Church the rector (the Very Rev. Father Anthony, C. P.,) washed the feet of twelve of the altar-boys on Holy Thursday. and the same ceremony was performed in St. Joseph's Home by the chaplain (Father Reifcurath). On Thursday morning Bishop Maguire

ORDER OF ST. FRANCIS.

blessed the oils in St. Andrew's Pro-

Cathedral before a large and devout

congregation.

A retreat for English-speaking ladies will be preached in the Church of the Franciscan Fathers during the week beginning Sunday, 13th of May, at 3 o'clock p.m., and ending on the morning of the 19th. The Rev. Father Ambrose, Spiritual Director of the Order, will preach at the morning and afternoon services, and also conduct the Way of the Cross on the Friday evening. The evening sermons will be preached by the Rev. Father Dominic. The hours of exercises will

6.30 a.m.-Morning instruction. 8.00 a.m.-Morning instruction followed by Low Mass. 3.00 p.m.—Sermon.

7.30 p.m.—Sermon and Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. During the retreat there will be reception in the Franciscan cord and the clothing and professions.

ST. ANTHONY'S CHOIR ENTER-TAINMENT.

The entertainment announced in one of our recent issues, to be given in aid of St. Anthony's new presbytery, took place Wednesday evening last. It was under the patronage of the young ladies' choir of St. Anthony's Church, and there was a very large and fashionable attendance from the parish and the different quarters of the city. The hall was fittingly prepared for the occasion, gerous to the morals of the young. and the accommodation, which it is capable of affording, was utilized to the follest extent; at the same time, there was no inconvenience or overcrowding, so perfect were the arrangements carried out under the supervision of the Young Men's Society of the parish. The financial success of the proceedings will be most few weeks, was unable to attend the gratifying to those who have interested themselves in the furtherance of the object for which the enter-

tainment was organized; and it must have also been a source of gentlemen who so kindly gave their valuable services to know that those who had the pleasure of being present, were very eulogistic in expressing their opinions of the performers. Great praise is due the Misses Morgan, for their indefatigable efforts to make the entertainment a success.

OBITUARY.

There passed away from this life, at the Hotel Dieu, on Tuesday afternoon, at the advanced age of 85 years, Mr. Mathew Foley, one of the oldest Irish Catholic citizens of this district. Mr. Foley was born in the County Sligo, Ireland, in 1815, and at the age of 25, came to Canada settling in this city in 1840. He was until recently one of the best known. stevedores in Montreal, and was a regular aktendant at St. Patrick's Church since it was built. Mr. Foley leaves a wife and two children. His funeral, on Friday afternoon, from his late residence, 65 Inspector St. was largely attended.—R.J.P.

> ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINT-MENTS.

Rev. Abbe J. Ducharme, chaplain of the Convent of Mercy, said farewell last Sunday to many members of the church who frequent the chapel of that institution. For many years the reverend gentleman has had the spiritual direction of the convent and it was with visible pain that he announced the fact of his departure from the home he had so cherished. The voice of authority, however, declared that he should succeed the late lamented Abbe Nequoy, as parish priest of Contrecoeur. But in following the path of religious obedience, Abbe Ducharme roes back to the home of his childhood. He was born at Contreceeur in 1858; and now-in his forty-second year-- he returns there to exercise the responsible functions of pastor. Rev. Father Jodoin, Provincial of

the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. succeeds Abbe Ducharme as chaplain of the Convent of Mercy.

ST. BRIDGET'S NIGHT REFUGE.

Report for week ending Sunday 22nd April, 1900 :-- Males, 263; females, 7; Irish, 116; French, 100; English, 36; Scotch and other nationalities, 18. Total, 270.

C.M.B.A., OF CANADA.

A special meeting of Branch 26, of the C.M.B.A., of Canada, was held last Monday evening, and was very largely attended. It was unanimously decided to hold a grand progressive eachre party and social, on the evening of Tuesday. May 15th. Branch 26 has held several social events during the past season, all of which have been most successful. Every effort is to be made to have the forthcoming one eclipse its predecessors.

The Drummond Hall, No. 81 Drummond street, has been engaged for the occasion, and the following comvarious churches, where a collection ton holes, the most popular shape initiee have the arrangements in

charge: Chairman Chancellor Patrick a debate on the subject was raised however, was sufficient to show that Reynolds, Secretary Bro. Thomas L. in the House of Commons by the Eagland's armies at the present Delaney, Treasurer Brother Alex. Mc- Irish members, Mr. Gladstone inter-Culloch. Reception Committee: Grand Deputies G. A. Carpenter, J. J. Cos- was reinstated in his position. The tralia—the grandest and freest countigan, J. N. Feeley, Grand Chancellor deceased gentleman was one of the try on Goa's earth — Catholics had T. J. Finn, Chancellors P. Reynolds, treasurers of the Land League, and no cause to complain of British rule. M. Sharkey, Martin Pagan, W. J. Me-

Hall and Printing Committee. -

den, Wm. Wall, R. J. M. Dolan.

was held on Wednesday evening. sent. The various committees pre- generally known, and when the news sented their reports, and judging from the same, the affair will be all through the city this morning. it that can be desired in the way of a came as a great shock to his friends. most enjoyable event.

NOTES FROM ROME.

Amongst those who have been received in audience by the Holy Fa- had a most cordial reception in Berther are Count Ballestrem, President lin. The valorous prelate has spent of the German Reichstag and a lead- most of his life amidst sanguinary ing member of the Catholic or Cen- persecutions. In 1890 he sought and tre party; His Excellency Signor Mer- obtained the protection of the Gerry del Val. Spanish Ambassador at man Empire for his missionaries and the Vatican: His Excellency Signor his missions, and the German Chan-Makiet-Chong, Mandarin of the Chi-cellor, Caprivi, then solemnly pronese Empire, who holds a distin- mised that German cannon would guished position, and who is a fer- henceforth hold in respect the sangvent Catholic; the Right Rev. Dr. binary assailants of German Catho-Doyle, Bishop of Graftan, in Austra- lies. Two years ago German warlia; and the Baroness Von Loe, who ships visited with severe retribution was accompanied by her daughter, the base assassination of two Catho-Baroness Van Hartmann.

of Wales by the lad Cipido is the Station of Kiautchou, Last year the subject of articles in all the Roman; persecution broke out more violently papers, and is universally reprobat- than ever, the murderers issuing like ed. The Catholic journals comment vultures out of the interior of China. upon the fact that Cipido has been and after dealing their murderous than 2,500 dwellings, factories mills, given to reading literature of an un- blows, saved themselves by a hasty stores, and other buildings destroyed, healthy kind, and they draw the most light before the European troops entailing a loss estimated to reach ral that one of the dangers—of the could be apprised of their doings, \$20,000,000, and between 12,000 day is the growth of literature dan- The police of the Mandarius are pow-

Rome to prepare for the approaching Mons. Auzer has journeyed to Berlin. raging at Hull and in Ottawa since canonization of the founder of the He passes several hours each day at Brothers of the Christian Schools, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the The affair will no doubt be a great head of which is Count Bulow, a event throughout the Catholic world. Catholic. On the 28th March he was Many saints have conferred lasting beceived in audience by the Emperor. benefits on Christendom, but few and the Chancellor (Prince Hohenhave rendered services more valuable loc) and Admiral Tirpiz were prethan the Blessed de la Salle. His sent at the audience. As a result of children are actively at work in al- the Bishop's representations, we are most every country teaching the assured that Germany will open young, and preparing them for the negotiations with the other Europleasure to the children, ladies and battle of life. They are well repre- pean Powers who have interests in sented in English-speaking countries, China, and in concert with them will especially in the British Isles and organize such expeditions into the inthe United States, and everywhere terior of China as may be judged nethe Brothers look forward with joy cessary for the protection of Cathoto this occasion of honoring the lie missions. founder of their institute.

The "Catholic Times" correspond-

ed to serve as a Novitiate College for ject of starting a Chinese paper. the Friar's Minor of Malta is to be built in the island of Gozo Friars Minor of Malta established in the island of Gozo have had up to the present only a rented house. It will be most conducive to the spiritual well-being of the country if they can establish a Novitiate in a suitable place in order to prepare Religious for spiritual work in the island and in the missions. English Catholics ought to take a deep interest in this work as it has for its scope the spread of Catholicism, especially in the British possessions. The monastery will be dedicated to St. Raphael, the patron of travellers. The Superior of the Friars Minor confidently appeals to the well-p known charity and generosity of all the extension of the British Empire English Catholics, requesting their aid in order to accomplish the beneficent work which the Friars Minor have undertaken for the good of the Catholics of Malta. Offerings may be sent to the Superior of the Friars Minor, Valletta Malta, or to any of the Friars Minor in England."

FURS STORED.

Chs. Besjardins & Co., furriers. 1533 to 1541 St. Catherine street are prepared to receive furs for storage for the summer season, and to insure them against fire and moths.

HAPPENINGS IN IRELAND.

Continued from Page One.

DEATH OF DR. J. E. KENNY. -Late Irish exchanges announce the death of Dr. Joseph E. Kenny, ex-M.P., Dublin city coroner, which took place last week, at his residence, 15 Rutland Square. He had the happiness of receiving all the Last Secraments and consolations of the Church from Father Downing. Adm., Pro-Cathedral, who remained with him almost all the day and night before his death. Dr. Kenny had been ill for only a short time. and his death this morning came as a complete surprise on his numerous friends in the city, Born in 1845, Dr. Kenny was a son of the late Dr. Kenny, of Palmerstown. He was admitted to the medical profession in 1870, qualifying as M. D. at the Edinburgh University. All through his life Dr. Kenny was prominently connected with the National movement. In 1881 he was arrested and confined as a "suspect" in Kilmainham Jail. At that time he held an appointment as one of the medical officers of the North Dublin Union, and on his arrest he was peremptorily dismissed from his office by order of Mr. Forster, who was then Chief Secretary for Ireland and head of the Irish Local Government Board. When

was elected member for South Cork.

CHINESE MISSIONS.

For some time past a Catholic

Bishop, Mons. Anzer, of the Province of Schantung, in Southern China, has he missioners by thmese rebels, whilst that same expedition secured The attack on the life of the Prince for Germany the important mayal erless against them, and in fact sym- homeless, and, at least, four lives pathize with them. It is with a view lost, is the rough estimate early this A committee has been formed in to remedy this state of things, that morning of the ure which has been

Before coming to Berlin, Mous. Auzer went to Rome, where the Pope accorded him the most paternal encouragement. His Holiness was par-"I learn that a monastery infend-[ticularly pleased at the Bishop's pro

IRELAND AND AUSTRALIA.

The Albury (New South Wales) "Daily News" of 20th February, has the following :--

In the course of a sermon at St Patrick's Church on Sunday evening. the Rev. Father O'Sullivan referred to the charges of disloyalty that had been made against the members of the Catholic Church, both lay and cleric, and particularly against Catholics of Irish nationality. Those charges he characterizes as being the outcome of gross ignorance and vile bigotry. Any impartial reader of must concede that the sons of Erm in the past and at the present time constituted to a large extent, the backbone of the British Army. The history of that army was a record of Irish loyalty and valor. The sons of Ireland in Britam's interest had dyed with their blood the scenes of many a British conquest in the past. and even at the present time many of them had found their last resting place in the barren hills of South Africa. Whenever obstacles had to be surmounted or dangers encountered, the Irish soldier was to be found doing his duty in no uncertain, halfhearted way. Yet in the face of that indisputable fact, public speakers and writers of a certain class had the temerity to make accusations of disloyal isolation against the Irish people. A perusal of the daily papers.

"Necessity Knows No Law."

But a law of Nature bows to the necessity of keeping the blood pure so that the entire system shall be strong, healthy and vigorous.

To take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is therefore a law of health and it is a necessity in nearly every household. It never disappoints. Erysipelas - Ind a severe attack of erysipelas, suffering from dizziness and nervousness so that I could not rest at night. Tried Hood's Sarsaparilla with good results, and now recommend it to others." M. CHALMERS, Toronto, Ont.

Tired Feeling-"Was all run down and ad no appetite. Was tired all the time. had no appetite. Was tired all the time. Hood's Sarsaparilla was suggested, and a trial benefited me so much that now I would not be without the medicine." Mrs. G. D. BURNETT, Central Norton, N. B.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver lils; the non-irritating and only eatherlie to take with Hood's Surseparilla.

time were being led to victory by sovened, and by his orders Dr. Kenny called disloyal sons of Erin. In Austry on Goa's earth - Catholics had T. W. Nicholson, Alex. D. McGillis, subsequently of the National League. Nor did they. They were thankful At the general election of 1885 he for the freedom and liberty they enjoyed under the British thag, although and continued a representative of that freedom and liberty were no-Brothers Alex, McCulloch, P. J. Dar- that division until the general electhing but what any people deserved tion of 1892. When the split in the and had a perfect right to expect. Refreshment Committee. -Brothers Irish Party took place, Dr. Kenny He did not wish to enlarge on the A. D. McGillis, J. H. Feely, D. J. became one of the most strenuous disabilities suffered by their co-reli-McGillis, P. J. Darcey, P. Reynolds, supporters of the late Mr. Parnell, gionists in poor Ireland. Yet those Music Committee. - Brothers F. and at the dissolution of '92 he disabilities constituted grievances of J. Curran, J. H. Maiden, Thomas stood as a candidate against and de no small import. The privilege of Butler, Jas. Gahan, M. Graham. feated Mr. T. D. Sullivan, who had manhood suffrage which they enjoyed feated Mr. T. D. Sullivan, who had manhood suffrage which they enjoyed Prize Committee. — Brothers J. J. been for many years the member for in Australia was denied to thousands Costigan, A. D. McGillis, Thos. De- College Green. Shortly afterwards he of the Irish people. Still, although laney, J. H. Feeley, G. A. Carpenter, was elected Coroner for the City of denying the people of Ireland many General Committee. - Bros. James Dublin in succession to the late Dr. civil and religious rights, Britain's Gahan, M. Gahan, J. Haynes, P. J. Whyte. In 1896 he retired from Par- rulers at no period saw anything ob-McDonagh, Thos. Rogers, J. H. Mai- ligment, Dr. Kenny, though never of jectionable in the Irish Catholic solrobust health, was noted as a man dier when his services were needed A meeting of the above committees of great activity and energy both in in the Empire's cause abroad. Irishpublic affairs and in the exercise of men, it would seem, were considered Chancellor Patrick Reynolds presided, his professional duties. The fact that eminently fitted to direct Britain's and all of the above named were pre- he was laid up with illness was not battles and assist in bettering the condition of British citizens abroad, that he had passed away spread but they were evidently deemed incapable of evercising the right of self-government at home. That, however, was a side issue. The preacher, in a passing reference, said that the head of the Orange institution in New South Wales had unburdened himself of some very bilious patriotic fervour a few days ago. It was, however, a singular and historical fact that the descendants of the founders of Orangeism were the very people causing the trougle in South Africa at the present time. Father O'Sullivan's sermon was listened to with rapt attention by a large congregation, and he has seldom spoken in a more feeling and eloquent man-

> These pointed remarks of the spirited Irish priest have, we understand, been reprinted in the principal Australian papers, and have received universal approbation, Father O'Sullivan is a native of Cork

A DISASTROUS FIRE.

Ottawa, April 27, -- Five square miles of territory burned over, more and 15,000 men, women and children II o'clock yesterday morning, and up to midnight last night, was not yet completely under control. The dead are

Mrs. Bessie Cook, Wellington street, cremated in a shed.

Mr. Dault, watchman for Eddy's, Unknown man found on Broad street, remains charred beyond recognition.

Unknown man found in C. P. R. yards, lower extremities hadly burn-

Most of the lumber piles in Ottawa and Hull have disappeared and now mere heaps of only charred wood and ashes mark their sites. Half a dozen churches and schools have been burned, the Eddy Company's paper, pulp mills, match factory, and their entire estalishments, with the exception only of the sulphide works. which were out of the line of fire, have been destroyed. Bronsons and Westons mill, the Hull Lumber Company's mill, one of Booth's mills, the McKay Company's premises, one of the power houses of the Ottawa Electric Company, the Hull water-works, the Hull Court House and Jail, the post office, the convent almost every business place, and about 1,000 dwellings and shops in Hull have been destroyed. Indeed, practically nothing of Hull is left, but the church and a few houses be-

JAMES A.

UPHOLSTERY.

We are now prepared to give prompt and careful attention to all orders entrusted to us.

New Furniture upholstered and covered in the most modern and up-todate styles. Old Furniture re-uphol-stered and covered equal to new.

New Mattresses made to order, Old mattresses cleaned and made over equal to new. In urgent cases we can call for mattresses and return the same day.

MILLINERY.

Our Display of Spring Millinery is complete with all the leading styles. Imported Pattern Hats, from Paris, London and New York. Exquisite Millinery Designs from our own workroom, at prices extremely low.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

Replete with all that is new in Ladies' Garments, New Costumes, New Jackets, New Capes, New Dress Skirts. All new designs. No out-ofdate garments to be seen here. All are new for spring 1900.

BLOUSES.

New Blouses to hand. Leaders we may say, for every Blouse represented here is a heauty, all the newest effects, all 1900 designs, none others. Black Lustre Blouses, \$2.00.

Misses' Blouses, a magnificent assortment, white, also in colors, 75c Ladies' Blousewear, in various fa-

brics and new patterns. Prices from New Black Sateen Blouses just like

silk, \$1.75 to \$2.00. These Blouses have soit collars. ***

Cor. St. Catherine and Mountain sts.

Ottawa, June 9, 1898. The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. Ltd.,

Montreal. Dear Sirs,-I have been prescribing Abbey's Effervescent Salt as a saline laxative for many months, and am thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. Yours truly, (Signed,)

S. P. COOKE, M.D.

Ottawa, 9 June, 1898. The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. Ltd. Montreal.

Dear Sirs,-During some months, I have had occasion to prescribe your Effervescent Salt in a number of cases of Dyspepsia and Chronic Constipation, and I have obtained the best results from its use. For this reason I have pleasure in recommending it highly, and I continue to prescribe it every day in my practice.

(Signed.) L. G. ROUTHIER, M.D.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 29, 1897. The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. Ltd., Montreal.

Dear Sirs,-This is to certify I have been using Abbey's Effervescent Salt in my practice, and can recommend it as being mild, palatable and void of the harshness possessed by many other preparations of this description. Yours truly, (Signed.)

G. P. SYLVESTER, M.D.

Port Perry, Ont., Aug. 19, 1898. The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. Ltd.

Montreal. Dear Sirs,-I have found Abbey's Effervescent Salt an excellent mild aperient. It is palatable, effective and without unpleasant after-effects. It tends to allay irritability of the stomach, and, while generally useful and safe, it is, I think, especially adapted for employment as an elimmant in certain forms of Gout and Rheumatism.

(Signed.) JOHN W. SANGSTER, M.D.

Lindsay, August 18, 1898. The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. Ltd.,

Montreal. Dear Sirs,-I have prescribed for others and used in my own case. "Abbey's Effervescent Salt," and find it a palatable laxative, free in its effects from any disagreeable symp-

toms. It is particularly suitable for cases of sour stomach and habitual constipation, and it may be used continually as an agreeable morning draught without danger of producing any remote bad effects.

A. E. VROOMAN, M. D.

Lindsay, Aug. 12, 1898. The Abbey Effervescent Sait Co. Ltd. Montreal.

Dear Sirs,-Your Fruit Salt is an agreeable aperient, useful as an antacid and antilithic. In Weak Stomach, Acid Eructions and Gouty and Rheumatic Diathesis it is specially indicated. Yours truly,

P. PALMER BURROWS, M.D.

Lindsay, August 19, 1898. The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. Ltd., Montreal.

Dear Sirs,-Having used Abbey's Effervescent Salt, I have every pleasure in recommending it as a gentle purgative for continuous use. Truly yours.

F. BLANCHARD, M. D.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 4, 1817. The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. Ltd., Montreal.

Dear Sirs.—It gives me pleasure to testuy to the merits of your prepar-

1 have been using it in my practice for some time, and find it one of the most pleasant and efficient laxatives I have ever used. To the weak and irritable stomach

it is soothing, and overcomes any acidity that may exist. I have no doubt it will be very useful in many forms of Rheumatism and Gout, assisting to neutralize the uric acid and also help to eliminate it. I will continue to prescribe it on all occasions where it appears suitable. I remain, yours truly, (Signed.)

G. P. SYLVESTER, M.D.

D. seronto, Out., Aug. 8, 1898. The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. Ltd.,

Dear Sirs,-I consider your Effervescent Salt to be a pleasant and efficient laxative especially adapted for

Very (ruly yours, (Signed.) E. S. HICKS, M.B.,

Trenton, Ont., Aug. 5, 1898. The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. Ltd.,

M.D.C.M., M.C.B.S.

Montreal. Dear Sirs,-I take pleasure in recommending your Effervescent Salt as a mild and palatable laxative, and a very pleasant and cooling drink. Yours,

(Signed,) J. S. SHURIE, B.A., M.D.

Lindsay, Ont., Aug. 18, 1898. The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. Ltd., Mont real.

Dear Sirs,-I have used and prescribed your Effervescent Salt, and find it an excellent laxative and sedative to the stomach. It also cures headache when due to disorders of the stomach or liver. I can highly recommend it as a morning draught. Yours truly,

(Signed,) D. WEBSTER SHIER, M.D.

St. Anne de la Perade,

May 2nd, 1898. The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. Ltd.

Montreal. Dear Sirs, - I have used Abbey's Effervescent Salt myself, and have prescribed it in many cases of Flatulency and Acidity of the Stomach in which it has rendered real service, and I recommend it to all persons affected by these complaints.

Quebec, Jan. 12, 1898. The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. Ltd.,

Montreal. Dear Sirs,-I am very much pleased with your preparation. I use it personally, and I have prescribed it and found it very useful, especially in cases of Biliousness and Headache, etc.

(Signed,) DR. G. WILL. JOLICOEUR.

766 Halsey St., Brooklyn, N.Y. Nov. 16, 1899. I have observed excellent results from your Salt as an aperient in several cases, and am recommending its

Yours truly.

(Signed,)

1251 St. Dominique street. Montreal, Oct. 18, 1897. The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. Ltd.,

Montreal. Dear Sirs,-I have given Abbey's Effervescent Salt a very thorough trial among the inmates of the House of the Sisters of Providence, where I am resident physician.

I have found it particularly useful in cases of Flatulency, Headache and Chronic Constipation, and am using it now in a case of Rheumatism. I have tested Abbey's Effervescent Salt in a great number of cases, and have always found the results perfectly satisfactory.

I have no hesitation in recommending Abbey's Effervescent Salt as a thoroughly reliable preparation. I C. D. KEVIN, M. D. may add that I use Abbey's Efferves-

cent Salt myself every day, and inve found it more beneficial in my own case than any similar thing I have

(Signed.) DR. CHAS. L. DeMARTIGNY.

Quebec, Nov. 29, 1897. The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. Ltd.

Dear Sirs,-I am very happy to be in a position to tell you that I use your Salt with much success. It is certainly a medicine which is destined to render great service.

I have already prescribed it to

many of my patients who have found of eczema with the most beneficial it without exception most satisfac | results. tory. Yours faithfully,
DR. G. E. MARTINEAU.

155 Des Fosses st., Quebec.

1007 Tremont Ave., New York, Oct. 3, 1899.

I have prescribed Abbey's Effervescent Salt to a number of people, and everyone has proclaimed it to be the finest of its kind. I use it personally, and I can wouch for its efficacy. shall continue to prescribe it.

EDGAR C. JOYCE, M. D.

In the treatment of diseases of the skin, I have found Abbey's Effervescent Salt to be particularly efficacious. I have used it in several cases

(Signed,) E. J. C. KENNEDY, M.D.

Montreal, Canada.

Can These Prominent Physicians be Mistaken?

WHEN A PREPARATION is Endorsed and Recommended by the Medical Profession

It is evident that it has real merit And does what is claimed for it.

INDISPUTABLE EVIDENCE is PRESENTED here that

EFFERVESCENT SALT

Has the Confidence of The Men Who Know.

and Vark St.,

Yonkers, N.Y., Dec. 28, 1899. I am very much pleased with the results from the use of your Abbey's Salt, A case of Chronic Constipation with an alcoholic tendency was much benefited by the use of your Salt, and in every case in which it was used, the results were very satisfactory. Yours very truly,

(Signed.) DANIEL C. O'NEILL, M.D. House Physician.

Montreal, July 28, 1898. I. John Baker Edwards, do hereby tested several samples of "Abbey's Emeritus Professor Chemistry, Uni-Effervescent Salt," some being fur-O. E. MILOT, M. D. nished by the manufacturers in

St. Joseph's Hospital, So. B'way Montreal and others purchased from retail druggists in this city. I find these to be of very uniform character and composition, and sold in packages well adapted to the preservation of the salt. This compound contains saline bases which form 'fruit salts'' when water is addedand is then a very delightful aperient beverage, highly palatable and

effective. Abbey's Effervescent Salt contains no ingredient of an injurious or unwholesome character, and may be taken freely as a beverage. (Signed,)

JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, versity Bishop's College, and Dominion Analyst, Montreal.

25 Main St., King,

n. 3, 1900. I have used Abbey's Effervescent Salt, both personally and in my practice, and find in it all the qualities recommended. Yours truly, (Signed,)

E. H. LOUGHRAN, M.D.

J. A. S. Brunelle, M.D., C. M., Montreal; Professor of Surgery, Laval University Medical Faculty; Surgeon to the Hotel Dieu, etc., says: 'I have found it particularly beneficial in the treatment of derangements of the liver and of the digestive organs, and consider that the regular use of a preparation of this nature has a decided tendency to prolong life. I am using it in my

St. John, N.B., Jan. 25, 1898.

The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. Ltd.

Dear Sirs,-I have much pleasure in stating that I have used and prescribed Abbey's Effervescent Salt, and have found it a pleasant and ellicient laxative. It is especially grateful to the stomach, useful in cases of mild and temporary attacks of Indigestion and Gastric Sickness. whether attended with so-called sour stomach or not, and I know of no preparation better qualified to meet such indications successfully.

(Signed,)

J. W. DANIEL, M.D., M.R.C.S., England.

Montreal, March 25, 1898. The Abbey Enervescent Salt Co. Ltd. Montreal.

Dear Sirs,—I use Abbey's Effervescent Salt to a large extent in my practice, and obtain most excellent results from its use. (Signed,)

DR. J. EMILE FORTIER.

Montreal, April 11, 1898. The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. Ltd. Montreal. Dear Sirs,—We have used Abbey's

Effervescent Salt with great satisfaction. Yours very truly,

(Signed.) NOTRE DAME HOSPITAL

Maisonneuve, Dec. 7, 1897 The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. Ltd., Montreal. Dear Sirs, - I have used Abbey's

Effervescent Salt very frequently in my practice, It is a very agreeable remedy to take, and is at the same time most

efficacious. Yours very truly,

(Signed,) DR. P. LUSSIER Medical Health Officer of the Town of Maisonneuve, Que.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 28, 1798 The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. Ltd.,

Montreal. Dear Sirs,—I have had anobe opportunity of knowing the effect of Abbey's Effervescent Salt, having used it myself and given it to be patients for some time past, and am satisfied in the highest degree will the result. Its action is gentle but positive, and I have no hesitation in recommending it in all cases where the symptoms render its use acrusa-

GEO. A. HETHERINGTON. Medical Superintendent. Provincial Lunatic Asyling

131 Spencer House, Cincinnati, O., Oct. 28, 1899. We are well pleased with our experience with your Salt in Kempton Hospital.

Very truly yours, (Signed,)

A. EWELL, M. D.

432 Gates Ave., Brooklyn.

Nov. 10, 1899. I am free to say that I like the elfect of your Salt so well that I proscribe it now altogether instead of Citrate of Magnesia, Sellitz Pow-ders, etc. It is the best general saline laxative that I know on Yours,

(Signed.)
JAS. T. BURDICK, M. D.

336 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, Nov. 48, 4899.

I am glad to say I find the Abbey's an excellent laxative and antacid. It gives good results in various forms of Dyspepsia and in Constipation, especially among pregnant and puerperal women, 1 have always thought that the effervescent salines were not half as well known and used in this country as they ought to be. Yours very truly, (Signed,)

N. B. SIZER, M. D.

381 Franklin Ave., New York,

Sept. 16, 1899. If the following opinion of your Salt can be of any use to you, yo are welcome to make any use of it which may seem proper. The most effective and elegant, aperient Salt for clearing the gastro-intestinal tract, is Abbey's Effervescent. It is the only one which I have found suitable for children, and for my own use. I have never found any preparation so satisfactory. Yours very

CHAS. G. PURDY, M. D.

239 Broadway, New York, Nov. 4, 1899. I have used the Abbey Effervescent Salt extensively as a constitutional remedy in my ophthalmological practice, and consider it to be the ideal saline laxative, superior from every view point to the Rochelle, Epsem and Carlsbad compounds. It forms a palatable and delicious draught acceptable to the most fastidious. Yours very truly,

(Signed.) C. L. WHEELER, M.D., Consulting Oculist.

420 Vanderbilt Ave., Brooklyn.

Nov. 17, 1899.

I have prescribed Abbey's Effervescent Salt and think it should be better known. It is very pleasant and very decided in its results. Can recommend it to adults and children who have sluggish livers and rheumatic difficulties. They will find the Salt valuable.

(Signed,) S. MATHERSON, M. D.

Levis, P.Q., Dec. 13, 1897. The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. Ltd.

Montreal. Dear Sirs,-Like many of my lellow practitioners, I have personally tried your Effervescent Salt, and am pleased to recognize in it all the qualities which you claim. The ulldoubted purity of its composition, and the excellent results obtained from the administration of this saline, cannot fail to obtain for it a general use in therapeutics.

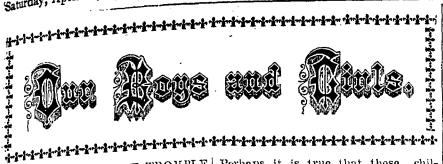
Yours very truly, (Signed,)

DR. P. P. BOULANGER.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Keokuk, Iowa Feb. 16, 1900. Your Salt has been "all in all" as claimed. It hasbeen most beneficial

in cases of depression, derangement of the stomach and liver, and above all helpful after severe operations to every patient. It has acted admirably in two cases of excess in slimulation. It has been recommended by the doctors of the Keokuk Medical College with whom we are connected, as an excellent remedy for cases

of grip.
(Signed,)
REV. JOHN A. COOK,
Chapl



In the House of Too Much Trouble Lived a lonely little boy; He was eager for a playmate, He was hungry for a toy, But twas always too much bother, Too much dirt and too much noise, For the House of Too Much Trouble Wasn't meant for little boys.

And sometimes the little fellow Left a book upon the floor, Or forgot and laughed too loudly, Or he failed to close the door, In the House of Too Much Trouble Things must be precise and trim-In a House of Too Much Trouble There was little room for him.

He must never scatter playthings, He must never romp and play; Every room must be in order And kept quiet all the day, He had never had companions, He had never owned a pet-In the House of Too Much Trouble It is trim and quiet yet.

Every room is set in order-Every book is in its place, And the lonely little fellow Wears a smile upon his face, In the House of Too Much Trouble He is silent and at rest-In the House of Too Much Trouble With a lily on his breast. Albert Bigelow Paine in Munsey's Magazine.

SOFT SYMPS. — Did you ever know a hoy or man who was looking for "soft snaps" to amount to anything? He manages to get along somehow, but he never rises above the surface in any line of business. He is always hard up, and, of course, always envious of the success of other men about his age, who, maybe, storted along with him and have succeeded in doing well. He never attributes his failure to rise in his to his laziness. It is a fault or a peculiarity of human beings to look outside of themselves for reasons for their own imperfections instead of studying themselves, and this is really the only place they ought to look. Let a man start in business, and after struggling a few years and making a failure of it, he will give you a hundred reasons, more or less every one of them disconnected with himself, why he fail-

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED. - Remember the world is wide. If you wish to be somebody, or to do something good "pitch in." The brave always have friends, whilst the coward is shunned and despised. Where others have gone, you can go. If the old tracks don't suit make new ones. Success is not obtained without effort. If you fail once, try it again. If the road is dark and dreary, strike a light. Are you in the shade? Move around, for if there's shade on one side, there is sunshine on the other. Take time, friends, don't hurtoo fast. Don't be like too many of the young who like a meteor are brilliant and dashing during their school days, but afterwards turn out failures in their different avocations. A little tact with a little knowledge will do far more in life than a vast amount of knowledge without tact.

A GENTLEMAN .- "Father, how would you know a real gentleman ? Would be always have very fine clothes and look very grand?" asked

"I saw a gentleman to-day, my sen, but he hadn't fine clothes on. nor did he look at all grand, but he acted so grandly that I knew him for a real gentleman.' What did he do, father?"

He was walking on very quickly before me, and as he passed where Some workmen were mending the payement he accidentally knocked down a pick-axe which they had left leaning against a wall; though he was evidently in a great hurry, he turned back when he heard it fall and picked it up again. That was what proved to me that he was a real gentleman, 2

"But how did it prove it, fathee?" Because a real gentleman, gentle. mund. Bertie, is always thoughtful for others, and he knew if he didn't pur the pickaxe back in its place one of the workmen must do it, and it was he who knocked it down.'

"Then, father, if that kind of man is a gentleman, what is a lady?" "A lady is a gentlewoman, my son, just the same kind as a gentleman, thoughtful for others-one who will hurt nobody by word or deed."

SELF-RESPECT. - The greatest trial to self-respect is having to be courteous to the discourteous, amiable to the unamiable, generous to the mean-minded, for one of the strongest bad instincts in human nature is the instinct for retaliation. It is a fiery, revengeful steed, requiring the strong curb of selfrespect, which, after all, is but the worldly word for a very heavenly motio: "Do unto others as you,"
would they should do unto you."

HAVE AN OBJECT IN VIEW. -Think of the large number of boys and girls who don't seem to have no object in view. They go through their young days with their eyes shin, aim at nothing, and consequently, will become nothing. They live for the day alone; they seem to think that they will never have to look out for themselves. that they will always have a ather and mother to cling to, that come what will, they will never be obliged to take their places among the workers and fight for a position in the world. Of a necessity they are not a credit to themselves or to any one else; their youth is a failure, their lives Will be failures, and simply because they never had ambition enough to struggle for some position in life.

HOUSE OF TOO MUCH TROUBLE | Perhaps it is true that these children, as a water over ters of well-to-do parents, and were not taught to depend upon any one except "papa," and consequently, never learned that to be successful and happy one must take his or her place in the ranks and fight like the

> HELPING OTHERS. -- How pleasant and agreeable life would be dear boys and girls if every day of your lives you would extend a helping hand to others. There are many ways in which you can be useful even going and returning from school. The good boy or girl never lets an occasion pass in which the golden rule may be put into practice. Here is an example worthy of imitation:--

> The wind was blowing a gale. People were hurrying to and fro, apparently thinking only of themselves -as people usually do when a storm is about to burst upon them. The city crossings were in a shameful condition-what was the matter with the city authorities I cannot tell. There was loose snow on the top of what might be called a lake of slush, the lake in this instance, at any rate, being deep enough to sub-merge the "crosser's" rubbers, and sometimes his or her shoes.

> From around a corner, almost blown along by the strength of the rising wind, came an old woman with her arms full of bundles. She certainly did look comical with her hat pushed back on one side and her gray hair flying over her face, but there was a pathetic side to the picture. She was trying to make her umbrella act as a cane, but the wind made it contrary, so it flopped about in an aimless way, and finally fell down. The old woman was discouraged, but she struggled to pick up the umbrella, accomplishing the task with difficulty, and while doing so dropped one of her bundles. Endeavoring to get this, all the others fell, with the "total deprayity of janim-

> Some schoolboys passed and smiled. "She's having a hard time." said one, laughing.

> Poor old soul!" said another. really feeling sorry for her, but oot taking the trouble to show his pity in any helpful way.

> Just then another schoolboy came along. He was well dressed, and his bearing showed that he was "to the manor born." Would he, too, pass by the old woman in her perplexity (Oh, no, that was not his way.
> "I'll pick them up for you,"

said, quicklyf He had some cord in his overcoat pocket, with which he tied all the packages together, and made a sort of handle to hold them by,

"Oh, thank you," said the old woman, her face brightening with reef. "How good of you!" "That's all right," was the boyish

response.

He was going on, but, happening to look back, he saw the old woman standing on the curbstone looking at froth and the yelks until foamy. The the sea of slush as if fearful of venturing to cross it. He was at her side in a minute. He took her packages and one of her arms.

"Let me help you across, please," he said, as courteously as if addressing an old lady of his own station. "It' isn't pleasant, but there's no danger.'

He smiled into the poor worried old face reassuringly. When they were across, the boy said kindly; "Is it all right now, madam? Can

you get home alone?" "Yes, I'll get along without any trouble, and $ar{1}-\!\!\!-\!\!\!-$

She was about to express her heartfelt thanks, but the boy, lifting his hat with a parting bow, said "Good-bye," and was gone.

"Fortune favors the brave." It is also favorable to those who purify their blood at this season by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE TRIALS OF THE RICH.

Miss Helen Gould pays the penalty of philanthropy by being assailed with begging letters, of which she received in one week recently 1,303 requesting sums amounting in all to more than \$1,500,000, and ranging bake omelets that do not have to be from a cool \$1,000,000, to form a colony in Cuba, to a modest \$15 to buy a set of teeth! Four blushing finances asked for money, \$2,000 in all, to buy wedding trousseaus, and plain omelets may be put together

eleven timid creatures thought that they would be happy with pianos, averaging \$140 apiece. Anybody desirous of endowing million dollar colonies or spreading the piano pest throughout the land can hear of something to his disadvantage by addressing Miss Gould. — Boston Pi-

THE HOUSEHOLD.

SELECTING EGGS .- Elaborate inventions have been patented for testing the freshness of eggs, says a writer in the "Country Gentleman," but to the housewife of experience they are not necessary, and one lacking experience may very soon gain it if she chooses. A piece of pasteboard five or six inches square, with a hole in the centre about an inch square held in front of a strong light is all the apparatus necessary for the purpose, especially for determining the freshness of light-shelled eggs. Place the egg against the hole and look through it; if it is a new-laid egg it will be quite full, but after about twenty hours an air chamber or open space can be seen at the large end. and this gradually enlarges as the egg gets older, but the contents will be seen to have a mixed appearance toward the centre. Get a new laid egg, and some of different ages and look at them, and after one such lesson you will have no more trou-

A simpler way to examine them is to put them into a weak brine. A heaping tablespoonful of salt dissolved in a quart of water, will make it about the right strength. Eggs that are not more than a day old will fall to the bottom of this brine: if more than six days old they will float; if very bad they are so buoyant as to ride on the surface of the

SERVING EGGS .-- When it is desirable to beat the whites of eggs to a stiff froth, do not use new tin, as it is said to prevent their getting light. An earthen dish will give much more satisfactory results. Begin slowly, gradually increasing the speed as the egg becomes light; this rule holds good whether a fork, knife or patent egg beater is used. If the eggs have a tendency to become snowy, that is if they separate into flakes and will not stick to the bowl, add a drop or two of lemon juice, and you can soon beat them into a proper firmness, when they must be used at once or they will be useless.

There are at least four ways boiling eggs. There a dozen ways to fry them. Omelets may be made in so many ways that it would take quite a book to hold all the receipts. It would be unnecessary to mention here even a few of the desirable methods of boiling, frying, baking, roasting, poaching, etc., for each housewife is sure to follow a favorite plan which she deems the best. But suggestions for novel and dainty dishes made from eggs are always in demand.

It may be well to give a hint for omelets. Many cooks have so exaggerated an idea of the amount of work required in making omelets that they seldom attempt to serve eggs in that most palatable of ways. Omelet making is easily learned, and there is little chance of failure for one who can work quickly. The whites and yelks should be beaten separately-the whites to a stiff milk and seasoning should be added to the yelks, stirred well, and then the whites should be beaten in, and the mixture cooked immediately. No more eggs should be prepared at a time than can be cooked. If there is a large family, it is better to cook twice.

If the omelet is to be fried, the butter in the frying pan must be as hot as it can be without burning; if it is to be baked use a well buttered tin sical exercises at home. for the purpose and let the butter get hot on the top of the stove before the omelet is poured in. If the butter burns, the omefet will be dingy and less appetizing. Five eggs. two tablespoonfuls of cream or rich milk, and a little salt and pepper. will make a nice plain omelet that will be as large as can be cooked in a frying-pan of medium size. Almost anything can be mixed with the omelet made after this receipt, and thus form another dish. Cold ham or chicken may be chopped very line. and a little added just as the omelet is to be turned into the frying-pan. Fresh oysters, chopped fine, are nice for it, and an oyster omelet is considered a very dainty dish by the epicure. One of the very best plans for baking omelets is to use little individual pie-tins. Then you can cut when they are served. Turn each one from the hot pie-plate to the hot breakfast-plate and serve immediately. For a change, two of the small

For torpid Liver. A Poor Digestion, Flatulence, Constipation, Biliousness and Sick Head-Ache.

TAKE BRISTOL'S PILLS

They are Safe, Mild, Quick-acting, Painless, do not weaken, And always give satisfaction.

They are the most reliable Household Medicine known, and can be taken at any season by Adults or Children.

ALL THE LEADING DRUGGISTS SELL BRISTOL'S PILLS. ALL INE LEADING UNUGAIO SELL DINGIUL S I'LLS, Friess with Bruke and Chemicals at wholesale prices. Every attention given to the compounding of Physicians' Proscriptions.

Provide for the Morrow.

Take out a policy in The Co-Operative Funeral Expense Society; it will cost you nothing. After a few years you will pay no more, and still you will be sure of a first class Funeral.

For full particulars, telephone and our Agent will call.

The Co-Operative Funeral Expense Society,

1/56 St. Catherine St., near St. Danis.

TELEPHONES—Bell "East 1885." Herehauts 563.

with something good between them. Creamed oysters, boiled tongue. chopped fine and seasoned, then heated with a spoonful of milk or some dainty of this sort, may be used for this layer between the small omelets or for folding in a large one when it is preferred.

FOR NOSEBLEED. - Nosebleed is so common in childhood that little account is ordinarily made of it. Where it occurs repeatedly without apparent provocation, however, eifort should be made not only to check the immediate attack, but to ascertain the cause of the trouble. It is well known that heart disease. congestion of the liver, and other conditions affected by or affecting the circulation of the blood, predispose to nosebleed, and considerable anxiety is frequently felt lest the nosebleed of childhood may be the result of serious constitutional causes. Most commonly the cause is

The best means of checking the immediate attack is pressure with the fingers on the upper lip just beneath the nostrils. A small pad of ab sorbent cotton or a piece of handkerchief may be placed inside the lip and tightly pressed against the gum from without, thus compressing the two small articles of the upper lip that supply the nose. These can ordinavily be felt pulsating in this locality.

If the bleeding is profuse or prolonged, the child should be placed in a restful position, but with the head elevated, while ice may be held to the forehead or back of the neck. To decrease still further the blood pressure within the vessels of the nose, a mustard foot-bath is of service.

In the meantime blowing the nose must be avoided. Plugging the nostrils, both in front and back is a last resort to keep the sufferer from actual peril.

The predisposing causes of nosebleed are, as has been said, commonly local. Careful examination of the nose by the physician is, therefore, always necessary in recurrent attacks. Diseased areas in the nose are usually found, in which the vessels are spongy and unnaturally turgid.

The depression of the child's health caused by repeated attacks of nosebleed not infrequently requires attention. If the trouble is due to systemic weakness, attention is to be especially directed to an improvement of the general condition; while the lungs are themselves weak, repeated attacks of nosebleed are sometimes indications of the need of a change of climate, or of proper phy-

The formation of scabs or crusts. often attended in childhood with picking of the nose must not be overlooked as a cause of nosebleed. Watchfulness may be required to prevent the formation of an unfortunate habit, but the affected spots must also be treated with ointment or other simple means of healing .-- Youth's Companion.

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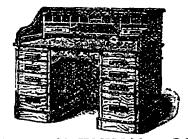
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Society Directory.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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DICTIONARY MAKING.

We somewhere once read that even in the making of an ordinary dictionary, or of an arithmetic, explanations of words, or examples for practice, much anti-Catholic spirit could be introduced. In this connection we may safely say that Dr. James Murray and his assistants are swayed by too much prejudice in all matters of a religious nature to allow them to present a really valuable "New English Dictionary." They have succeeded admirably in rendering life a mere farce, and in perverting when they could not confuse the mind. The London "Tablet" recently published an admirable article upon this question; and from it we glean the following comments:-

It is here that they have to treat the word "Infallible" with its derivatives. We have it stated, for example, that "His Infallibility" is "a title given to the Pope; also a mock title." As far as we are aware, it is always a mock title, when given to the Pope. No Catholic authority can be cited for it. The only quotation given by Dr. Murray is from the "Oxford University Magazine," of 1834: "The day before the Pope expired the startling announcement came forth 'His Infallibility is delirious." And why should it be handed down for ever that, accord- DENTIST, ing to a scribe who contributed to the "Saturday Review" in 1870. "the present Archbishop of Westminster, having learnt infallibilism at Rome, was put over the heads of English Catholics by the Pope. against their will." It will be new to most people to learn that there is a transitive verb, "To Infallible," used thus by some obscure authority of the seventeenth century: "We will first begin with Scripture arguments, the better to 'infallible' it." This dictionary, with all its merits, surely rakes up too many fugitive and barbarous uses of words. There exists in every age a rage for coining words, exemplified by the practice of Puritan satirists, and of present day imitators of the great Kipling; but it is doing them too much honor to enshrine their crude manufactures in the records of English speech."

In preparing a general work such as a dictionary, the mind should be even more free from bigotry than would be necessary in the case of one writing history-and, yet, the greatest fault to be found with our modern writers of history, is a blind tendency to paint events of a religious nature in colors entirely new, and according to their own liking. But when there is only one word in play, and that the explanation of that word must be brief and of a nature to leave an impression, the danger is something fearful, once the spirit of religious dislikes and social of the profession. The practical work distates is allowed to make an appearance. We hope that the "Tab-study, and the young man will prob-We hope that the " let's" timely comment may serve to purify the acting and stage-business of our time; but, above all, may something be done each time that boiled down bigotry is served on such dishes as a cold dictionary --- Catholicity must both protest and

CHOICE OF A LIFE-WORK

What shall I do? What professions are open to me and what qualities of mind and taste and training are required for each? Hundreds of American boys are asking themselves these questions to-day and hundreds are hesitating as to what profession they shall set themselves out to enter. In a very practical and suggestive article in the September "Ladies' Home Journal," Mr. Barton Cheyney summarizes the views and experiences of representative men in the respective lines of work, in order to enlighten young men regarding the exactions and remunerative possibilities of the various professions. We append a few of them.

LAWYER.

A well-ordered, analytical mind, patience, integrity and good common sense are almost essential endowments for a lawyer. The young man should have a good English education, supplemented with special reading, and between eighteen and twenty-one should begin his studies, preferably in the office of a successful practitioner. At the same time he can to advantage take a two or three years' course in a law school at a. cost of from \$75 to \$150 per year. While in his preceptor's office he can usually earn enough to pay his tuition and have the use of books free. One may also study law independent of preceptor or college, and such a student can find assistance through a good correspondence school. The courts fix the length of time one shall read law before taking his entrance examination; this varies from two or three years—in the majority of cases three.

PHYSICIAN.

The lad aspiring to become a medical practitioner should have at least a thorough high school education, including of course, a very fair knowledge of latin. Between eighteen and twenty-one is the best age for him to begin the study of medicine in a college or university. Most of the States require a student to attend a medical

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school four years in order to qualify himself to practice in those States, but a few States are satisfied with three years' college study. The avertige cost of a college course is \$150 to \$200 per year, not including living expenses. After completing his college course the student had best attach himself to the staff of a hospital or dispensary, for the experience to be thus gained, and remain there for a year or two. The averuge yearly income of physicians in the cities is about \$3,000.

A fondness for mechanics and a talent for the use of tools are qualities that will enhance the chances of the lad who takes up the study of dentistry. He should have a high school education-two years of the course at least, and if possible some manual training-and at from eighteen to twenty-live begin his professional education in a dental college. A diploma from a dental college is neces-sary to qualify one to practice under the laws of nearly all the States. Three years is the average length of the college course, and at its conclusion a student is qualified to practice. But the knowledge thus far gained can be advantageously supplemented by a year's work as assistant to a skillful practitioner. The tui-tion fee and other expenses incidental to the course, not including the cost of living, vary from \$75 to \$150 per year. A capable dentist usually can gain enough practice the first year to pay his expenses, and \$2,500 may be taken as an approximation of the average yearly earnings of dentists.

CIVIL ENGINEER.

A liking for mathematics and an interest in all kinds of construction or building should manifest themselves in a lad who aspires to become a civil engineer, before he has completed his high school course. At seventeen or eighteen he should enter a school of engineering, or he may secure a position on the staff of a good civil engineer of varied practice, and in a few years acquire a knowledge study, and the young man will probably earn enough to pay his living expenses after the first year. Three or four years are required to complete an engineering course in college, the tuition varying from \$75 to \$100 per year. After completing his studies in college the young man should enter the office of a good practical engineer, where he may augment his knowledge with practical work. Assistants receive, as near as it is possible to compute, an average of \$75 per month, while expert engineers in the front rank of their profession earn quite large salaries.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

The lad choosing mechanical engineering for a life work should early evince a general liking for muchinery, and should also have completed at least two years of a high school course. Between sixteen and twenty he should enter a technical school or

college, for a four years' course, paying a tuition fee of from \$50 to \$200 per year. If a college course is impossible he should apprentice himself for a term of four or five years in some good machine shop, at the same time pursuing a course of stud-ies at home or in night school, and earning enough after the first or second year to pay his living expenses. After a college course one or two years' experience in a shop is desirable. In two or three years a mechanical engineer should earn from \$1,200 to \$1,500 per year, and in five years his salary should be from \$2,000 to \$3,000. The more capable \$2,000 to \$3,000. The more capable engineers earn from \$4,000 to \$5,000 and even larger salaries are paid to experts.-Cleveland Universe.

drawbacks to happiness. Most of it not to let trifles annoy us; for the largest amount of worrying is caused by the smallest trifles.

One comfort is that great men, taken up any way, are profitable company. We cannot look, however imperfectly, upon a great man without gaining something by him. He is the living light fountain, which it is good and pleasant to be near.

HALLAGAN. - In Bury, Quebec, March 3, 1900, Catherine Hallagan, widow of the late John Ryan, in her 82nd year.—R.I.P.

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White Bows, straight or pointed ends from 9c. White Silk Bows, from 13c. White Strings, from 1c.

Eton Collars, 2 in. deep, 20c. Eton Collars, 3 in. deep. 20c. Stand-Up Collars, Sc. Handkerchief, hemstitched, 6c.

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Brussels Net Veils, 2 yards square, 21/2 in. Hemstitch, with silk floral design in corners, \$1.25. Brussels Net Veils, 2 yards square, silk stitched hem, silk enibossed designs in colors, \$1.45. Fine Brussels Net Veil, 2 yds. square, 21/2 in hem, with 4 row silk stitching, \$1.85.

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SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Wilhelmine Anne Marie Jean Charles, of the City and District of Montreal, wife dotale et commune e biens quant aux acquets, of Marie Clement Pierre Celestin Mathieu Bay mond Beullac, manager, of the samplace, duly authorized to ester justice, has, this day, instituted 🛍 action in separation as to property against her said husband.

(Signed)

A. McNAUGHTON STEWART, Attorney for Plaintiff Montreal, April 17th, 1900.

A. BROSSEAU

DENTIST 7 ST. LAWRENCE STREET Telephone 2001.

When a man begins to take low views of himself and of his fellow instead of comforting himself with the feeling that he is becoming eman cipated from the weakness of men, let him consult a wise cian, diet himself, and take time for exercise. Such a man need the open air and the sunlight. the open air and the sunlight.

Human happiness has no perfet curity but freedom, freedom none but know virtue, and virtue none but know locations and virtue none but know here. ledge; and neither freedom nor tue nor knowledge has any vigor immortal hope except in the ciples of the Christian Faith and the sanction of the Christian gion.