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EXAMPLES OF GENEROSITY.

One of our American contemporaries has an editorial on "Catholics Behind the Procession," in which reference is made to how "notably chary" our wealthy co-religionists are in "making bequests for the cause of education and moral pro- gression." 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-religion- ists were placed on a basis of com- parison with that of non-Catholics, the proportion would not be found so very unsatisfactory. The very same article contains the following paragraphs:—

"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 Or- leans 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 Eng- lish Literature and American His- tory. Mrs. Alice Sullivan, of this city, gave \$10,000 to Brown Univer- sity 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 Lore- to, 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 don- ating for Catholic purposes, the fol- lowing 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 at Trinity College, the new post-gra-

duate institution of learning for wo- men, which is now in course of erec- tion at Washington, D.C. The Rev. Dr. Pace will fill the chair. Califor- nia, 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 "Citi- zen,"—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 en- dowment 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 con- gregations, with the stipulation that the money be applied to the educa- tion of needy students to the priest- hood.

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-speak- ing priesthood is fresh in the minds of readers of "The Citizen," as it was first brought out in these col- umns. Mr. Neacy asks that the bene- ficiaries of his contributions be Eng- lish-speaking young men, the candi- dates to be selected by Father Keogh, rector of St. John's Cathed- ral, 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- kee.

"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 who- ever may benefit by the present may have my wife to thank for the thought of commemorating our wed- ding anniversary in this way. I se- lected St. John's parish as the oldest English-speaking parish in the city, and St. Rose'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 parish.

"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 priest- hood in the two parishes, and to es- tablish if possible a permanent fund for the education of needy English- speaking students. I withdraw my offer to the St. Francis seminary be- cause it has not been taken up."

THE BERNARDINES.

We had long believed that the Car- melite nuns were under the most se- vere rules known to women in reli- gious life; but it appears that their severity of discipline is mild com- pared 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 commu- nity; yet none has seen fit to mark it with the seal of approbation. While the Church is naturally inclin- ed towards religious orders, severe rules, great obedience, practical pov- erty, 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 Visit- or" 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

order is unquestionably the most rigorous order for women in exist- ence, closely resembling that of the Trappists. Far down in the south- west 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 Costac, of Bayonne, and though it has never received the entire approval of the Pope, on ac- count of the severity of its disci- pline, 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 most- ly 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 or dried leaves. The buildings now are more substantial, as the thatch- ed huts had to be abandoned on ac- count of dampness.

"They still retain their little thatched chapel, a quaint structure

with sanded floor and tiny windows which let in a dim, religious light. When Queen Victoria visited in Biarritz in 1889, she visited 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 ex- iled Abbess of a Spanish convent in thanksgiving for the removal of the ban 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, mere- ly 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 chiming. 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 sa- bots, and round her neck a chain, to which is attached a huge cross. The Bernardines are famous for their ex- quisite 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 the French visited the convent in 1854, he asked to see the interior of a cell. The Abbe Costac threw open

the door of one, disclosing a nun seated on a wooden stool at needle- work, her back to the door. The Em- peror 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 shel- ter 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 obli- vious 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 Bern- ardines themselves, who, faithful to their vow of solitude, have their portion divided off by a curtain be- hind 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 them are long lived. Altogether, it is the strangest and most austere order of nuns in the world."

THAT OLD INFIDEL SPIRIT.

While it may be expected that the great Paris Exhibition will prove a success in more ways than one; still it is evident that the greatest set- back which it could receive was up- on the very opening day, and was due to the unhappy influence of So- cialistic France. According to all despatches of the 15th April, the en- thusiasm displayed was mild, com- pared to that of Dublin on the arri- val of Queen Victoria. It would ap- pear as if the whole gigantic under- taking were regarded more from a commercial than an artistic point of view. And even this is strange in a country like France. But the real cause of the lack of fervor is to be found in the absence of all religious functions or even allusions.

Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, was not invited to the Salles des Fetes to bless the institution; the speeches made contained no al- lusion to the Deity, and the hymn which was sung, instead of being religious, was dedicated to Victor Hu- go.

From time immemorial, since France first had a battleship worthy of the name, one of the days espe- cially observed in the navy was Good Friday. Two days prior to the open- ing of the Exhibition the Govern- ment cancelled that traditional recog- nition. It had been customary, for centuries back, to drape the ships in mourning and display flags at half- mast, especially during the afternoon of Good Friday. Naturally, Catho- lic France—which, after all, is the France that eventually rules events—felt indignant at such marked hos- tility towards religion on the part of the Government.

The "Siecle," like many other or-

gans, protests emphatically against this new system of infidel indoctrin- ization. Such remarks as the follow- ing may be found in more than one Parisian paper:—

"The government which thinks it can get along without God will soon find that God will get along without it. So it has happened that the most beautiful Easter day imagin- able has drawn quite as many peo- ple out of Paris to the woods as passed the turastiles of the exhibi- tion."

In presence of such an exhibition of ignorance and party-slavery, on the side of the Government, we need not be surprised with such passages as the following:—

"The Socialists, to whom the gov- ernment is making all these anti-re- ligious concessions, are numerically stronger than ever before in the country, but their strength is really weakening. The explanation is that the party has grown to such pro- portions that it is disintegrating in- to factions, which are beginning to quarrel among themselves more bit- terly than with their opponents. The cleverness of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Prime Minister, in taking advan- tage of this fact, explains his suc- cess 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 great Revolution.

Mr. Michael Lyons, one of the stur- dy Irish Catholic pioneers of La- colle, P.Q., passed away this week. He was highly respected in the district where he had resided so long. Rev. Fathers Casey and Shea, of Montreal, attended the funeral, which was the largest held in Lacolle for many years.—R.I.P.

The annual meeting of the S.A.A. A. will be held on Monday evening, at the Young Irishmen's Hall, Du- pre 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 Irish athletic association in a strong financial position.

HAPPENINGS IN IRELAND.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.— Persistent efforts, remarks the Dublin "Nation," have been made in certain quarters to induce the present Government to introduce a Re- distribution Bill, which, it is urged, their big majority would enable them easily to carry through. The object of the gentlemen who advo- cate the introduction of such a mea- sure is, of course, to deprive Ireland of about one-third her present repre- sentation and transfer it to England. The scheme, it will be admitted, is peculiarly Anglo-Saxon in its na- ture, being designed by the stronger partner for the despoilment of the weaker, and is quite in keeping with the traditions of the nation which has already violated the terms of the Act of Union in a high point by ex- acting from this country three mil- lions yearly in excess of the amount of taxation which he ought, accord- ing to right and justice, be called upon to pay. A cold douche has, however, just been administered to the project in question, and from a quite unexpected quarter—by Lord James of Hereford, who, speaking the other day at the annual meeting of the Liberal Union Club practi- cally told his hearers that redistribu- tion was a far too dangerous sub- ject even for the strongest Govern- ment to touch. The advocates of the measure, Lord James said, seemed to be under the delusion that it would be an easy matter to take thirty seats from Ireland and transfer them to England, but it would be nothing of the kind. In the event of any Government taking up the subject, all parts of the United Kingdom would have to be dealt with on the same basis, that is to say, there would have to be equal representa- tion and electoral districts.

A SPIRITED LETTER.— At the meeting of the Navan Rural District Council last week the following let- ter from the Most Rev. Dr. Gaffney was read:—

Mullingar, March 12th, 1900.

Dear Sir,—I am favored with a copy of a resolution adopted by the Rural District Council of Navan, in which they respectfully ask to be al- lowed to make a collection at the gates of our churches and chapels for the fund for the restoration of the evicted tenants.

I yield to no one in my sympathy with the evicted tenants or my de- sire to see them replanted; and I may be permitted to add the ex- pression of my highest esteem for the District Council of Navan.

And yet I cannot sanction the prin- ciple that underlies it—of narrow- ing, obstructing, or in any way im- peding the way that leads to the Church of God. It is every man's right to enter there without any challenge of his opinions. I hope there are very few, if any, who dis- agree with the principle of planta- tion; but there may be some who think it only nibbling with the ques- tion, and that the burden should be borne by the State.

When it wants soldiers it may be- gin to recognize that it is a bad po- licy 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 that must plant the desolate plains of Meath—if they are ever to be planted—must be the British Exche- quer. If they gave us even our own rights they would be quite suffi- cient.

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 neces- sary residences for the laboring classes in the country has not, how- ever, always been easy sailing. The prejudices and opposition of land- owners have to be fought, and fought successfully, before practical effect can be given to the wishes of those who are anxious to improve the lot of the laborer, and see him above all things well housed. The scheme ini- tiated by the Newcastle West Board was in part opposed by Mr. James Weply, land agent, who objected on

behalf of Mrs. Julia Mary Keane to have five cottages built on the lands of the latter at Knockane, Newcastle West. The matter came on before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Dublin, and after evidence had been heard on both sides, was decided in favor of the Guardians. The scheme when completed will be an extensive one, and several of the cottages will be built in a field in the town in a row like ordinary houses, and will prove no small boon to those in need of a cheap dwell- ing.

ON LANDLORDISM.— The East- ern Division of Kerry was splendidly represented recently at a great meet- ing organized by the United Irish League, which assembled in College Square, Killarney, to hear Mr. Wil- liam O'Brien speak on the question of unity in the party and organiza- tion among the people. All the sur- rounding districts sent contingents, from far away Mill street, in the County Cork, which also contributed a brass band, to Killorglin and Fies, on the western side.

In the course of a long speech Mr. William O'Brien said: I tell you that all other things are of compar- atively little importance indeed, either to farmers or laborers, com- pared with the total abolition of landlordism. That is what is at the root of the whole Irish question. So long as landlordism lasts you will have nothing to look forward to except poverty and uncertainty and emigration and pulling the devil by the tail, whether you are laborers or farmers. There is no other way out of it. They have tried dozens of Land Acts to settle the thing in other ways, but they have all proved to be a fraud and a failure. What are the Land Courts, but a machi- nery to plunge every farmer in Ire- land in a law suit every few years, and to leave him in the agony of uncertainty as to what will be his new rent or what will be his law costs, or what Land Commissioner will walk his lands; whether it will be a bad fellow, or a particularly bad fellow. In fact, the only security he has at all is to let his land go to the bad and spend no money on improvement if he does not want to be salted with increased rents. It is an intolerable system.

THE POPE'S TRIBUTE.— Preach- ing at the last Mass in the Pro- Cathedral, Letterkenny, on Palm 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 fol- lows:—

From anyone who had recently seen the Venerable Pontiff the first ques- tion a Catholic asks is, how is he? Well, at intervals of five years I have had on four occasions the priv- ilege of an audience, and to all ap- pearance the Pope is now more vig- orous than I ever saw him before. When anyone has the snags of ninety winters on his head the span that re- mains is uncertain beyond the gen- eral uncertainty of life. But notwith- standing the arduous daily labor of the Vicar of Christ, his constant soli- tude for all the churches, and the special demands of the Holy Year on his strength and time, God seems to give this great Pope a vitality that is not to be consumed at the same rapid rate in which cares and labors usually draw the vigor out of men's lives. The ruler of a spiri- tual kingdom that is found under every sky, his watchful care follows the condition of his people every- where with the tenderness of a shep- herd 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 burden of the Aposto- lic office was laid upon his shoulders the Irish people had nobly helped to make that burden light. They spread the faith; they warmly sympathized in all his efforts for the Church; they contributed most generously, often out of their poverty, to supply the wants of the Apostolic See. Their warm fidelity brought him consolation in every sorrow. He knew their present wants, their sufferings, and their sacrifices in the past; and they were constantly in his mind, his heart, and his prayers.

Continued on Page Five.

FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

["Catholic Universe," Cleveland, O.]

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 makes 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 possessions, although the people are Catholics, almost without exception. Protestant supervisors are appointed to superintend the work and to make the work of secularization and conversion more swift and certain. Governors and commissioners are established to frame laws and execute them upon Catholic islands without a single Catholic appointment or a single Catholic principle respected. And so on all along the line. Catholics are nobodies; they have no standing.

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 public 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 Catholic society points out the evil and demands a remedy, but it looks in vain for co-operation from others. A movement for federation of Catholic societies has been started in

Cincinnati and Pittsburg which deserves 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 organizations—to 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, federation of the hierarchy, federation of the nationalities, federation of societies and federation of the Catholic press.

Federation! Is there any way to bring it about? Will societies get together? Will the nationalities stop their unseemly discussions? Will the Catholic press ever get together? The Universe is for federation!

the morning, as they were about to give up for the night, a loud rapping was heard at the front door of the bank.

"Hello! Hello!" What's the matter? called the cashier through the keyhole.

"Matter, you chumps! 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 something—which 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 singing.

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, triumphing in his integrity, and who in his greatest trials and difficulties still goes forward with that heroic courage, which makes the stout heart.

THE FORCE OF HABIT.—If we shall exercise any measure of self-control with persistence," said a writer, "we shall soon find the force of habit coming to help us, just as it would influence us in the other direction 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." "The strength of a habit is made to break it. Then it rises up with tremendous power and laughs at a man's impotence.

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 over 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 a 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 angels and spontaneous ringing 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 St. Mary's, has had his church duly

and canonically affiliated to the 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 participants 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.—According 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 boulder, weighing about seven tons, from the mountain-side at Slieve-na-Largie. On the upper surface is an Irish cross, faithfully reproduced from one found on the island of Inischothan. 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, M.R.I.A.I.

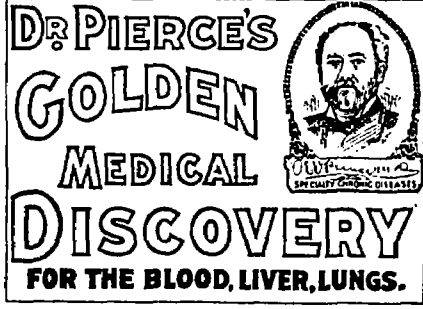
A POLICEMAN'S LUCK.—John Carlin, a New York policeman, recently fell heir to \$60,000 left him by his grandmother in County Galway, Ireland. Carlin is unmarried, and lives with a widowed mother, who, on account of advanced age, declined to take the journey. In an interview with a local reporter, Carlin 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 one, 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 purchasing the Clondalkin castle as the 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 Hibernians in Boston, to be held from May 9 to 11, promises to eclipse any ever 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 brick-making, 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



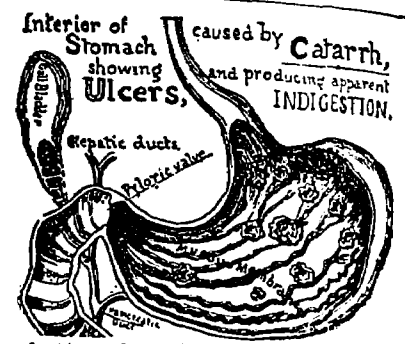
Experience has shown to physicians that the majority of diseases have their origin in the derangement or disease of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. The stomach is the receptacle in which food is received and the laboratory in which it is prepared to nourish the different parts of the body. It prepares brain nourishment in one way, nerve 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 intoxicant, and no narcotic.

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH

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, pancreatic acids, alkalis, soda, etc. The result of course is a failure, never any better than temporary relief being produced. The following are the symptoms of catarrh of the stomach:



SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH 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 headache?
Do you feel bloated after eating?
Have you rumbling in your bowels?
Have you palpitation of the heart?
Do you feel languid in the morning?
Do you have pain just after eating?
Have you pain in pit of stomach?
Do you have chilly and then hot flushes? | Do you have a desire for improper food?
Is there a sour or a sweet taste in the mouth?
Is there a gnawing sensation in stomach?
Do you feel as if you had lead in stomach?
Do you feel faint when stomach is empty?
Do you see specks floating before your eyes?
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, Ont.

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.

to the square inch for twelve hours. The bricks have a specific gravity of 1.88 and a crushing strength of 220 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 in my head was changed to its natural color by using LUBY'S Parisian Hair Re-LUBY'S newer. I now use 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 satisfied. He reminded the house of the tribute paid to the Benedictines by the Emperor of Germany, who said they were "good sons of the Catholic 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 earnest, 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 skillful and systematic advertisement. Great stores of ingenuity and large sums of money are expended, nowadays, after a good product has been turned out, in 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 advertisement of advertising medicine. Get Hood's Sarsaparilla and have the best medicine MONEY CAN BUY.

THE CHARITY OF SILENCE.

["Sacred Heart Review," Boston, 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, too insignificant to furnish food for gossip. Everybody wants to talk 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.

We once heard a distinguished foreigner, who had ample opportunity to observe social conditions here among us, assert that nowhere in the world was there shown less respect for the privacy of others than here in our own country. Nobody 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 affairs, 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 uncharitable criticism.

Of course our readers are expecting 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 women who were so eminently just, 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 ear 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 desolation than a gossip. Nobody is

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, and yet we seem always to have time to notice the simplest things our neighbors do, and to comment at length upon the same, drawing inferences and arriving at conclusions entirely unwarranted, and generally uncomplimentary. "The people across the street," "the people upstairs," "the people downstairs," "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 spiritually. Gossip quickly and surely degenerates 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 our neighbors. Let us remember the charity of silence.

FRIENDLY CHATS TO YOUNG MEN.

A FOOTHOLD IN LIFE.—Let every beginner in business remember that the first years are the hardest and the most trying. Chance may bring a man a fine opportunity, but of what use is the opportunity if 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 such an exact science in the big metropolitan banks that the clerks are expected to strike a correct balance

at the close of each day's work, no matter if the transactions run into the millions of dollars. When the books fail to balance, the whole force of the bank is put to work to discover the error, and no clerk starts 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 errand man 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 to-night, too. Guess they're in the same box."

Sure enough, the windows of the bank across the street were brilliantly lighted. The incident was soon forgotten when the wearying hunt after that elusive forty-five cents was resumed. Shortly after 1 o'clock in

CHRONIC DRUNKENNESS.

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

DIXON VEGETABLE CURE.

Unlike bi-chloride of gold and other similar treatments, it is perfectly harmless and can be taken in the privacy of a man's home without anybody knowing it and while still attending to business.

Its use involves no loss of time from work. It has been used with marvelous efficacy in hundreds of cases.

The proprietors are in possession of testimonials from clergymen, doctors and others vouching for the success of this cure.

Particulars may be obtained from

J. B. LALIME, Manager.

THE DIXON CURE CO.,

572 St. Denis Street, Montreal.

.....OR.....

Dr. MACKAY, Belmont Retreat, Quebec.

All communications confidential.

A Blessing to the Fair Sex!

PERFECT BUSTS by the use of ORIENTAL Powder, the only Powder that assures perfect development of the bust within three months, and cures Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Price per box, with directions, \$1.00; six boxes for \$5.00.

General Agent for the Dominion:

L. A. BERNARD,
1592 St. Catherine Street, Montreal.
United States: G. L. DR. MARSTON, Drugs & Manchester, N.H.

THE TRUE WITNESS.
OFFICIAL ORGAN
OF THE
ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS



OF HOHELAGA 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. McIvor, County Secretary, 329 St. Antoine Street.

Humphrey T. Kearns, County Treasurer, 51 Gair Street.

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

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1900

DE COSTA ON YOUNG MEN.

In the Easter number of "Donahoe's," Dr. R. 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 despoiling 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, and the means for this purpose is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It promptly cures all blood humors and eruptions and tones up the system.

"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 Pills. 25c.

OUR LADY OF GOOD COUNSEL.

During the past three days the important and imposing ceremonies of a Triduum have been followed by a vast concourse of devout citizens, in St. Mary's Church (Our Lady of Good Counsel), corner of Craig and Planet streets. Each evening, at eight o'clock, an eloquent and appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Jefferson; 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 miraculous 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 wonder-working 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 thirty-three years, the period of time it has

LANGUID

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.

Scott's 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.

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

LANGUID

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, 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, until old age and death overcome him.

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 and repeated drilling has clothed them, so to speak, with another nature.

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 more 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.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, Toronto.

occupied its present position, it has not lost a shade of its original freshness. It still remains in mid-air; unsupported from below, behind, or on any side, right over an unfinished wall of the chapel dedicated to Saint Blaise. This perpetual miracle is public, for the world to investigate; and in four centuries and a third no one has dared dispute its truth.

The picture represents the Mother of God with the Infant Jesus. The Mother's appearance may be thus described; a clear complexion, hair and eye-brows of a reddish gold, eyes blue, large and deep, a Grecian nose, a high forehead, a small mouth which wonderfully closed, and a face more oval than round. Another fact worthy of note is the resemblance between Mother and Child. It recalls the words of St. Thomas of Villeneuve: "Jesus Christ was the picture of His Holy Mother." Another peculiar thing in connection with the picture is the changes that take place 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. Toss, 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 presented last winter and last spring 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 papers. The men whose nominal fortunes shrink fast and alarmingly do not say much of their fate. Their stories are not the kind that people like to hear. Yet prices may fall just as swiftly as they rise. Already the total value at current quotations of the stocks dealt in by Wall street speculators has fallen hundreds of millions of dollars from the highest point reached last year. The chances are that there may be further shrinkage. It is the side of speculation which ought never to be forgotten.—"Home Journal and News."

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 appoint Messrs. Farley, McGinn, Toddy 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 Ladies' 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 site 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

DEATH IN THE SKIPPING ROPE.

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

HOW RELIEF CAME.

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 vocation 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 kidney 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 I existed as though in a hideous dream. I had considerable nausea and loathing for food, was greatly reduced in flesh. The pain daily grew more intolerable. I got little sleep, was low and exhausted, and despaired of getting well. Different remedies were tried without benefit. Finally I was persuaded to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and procured six bottles. 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 I have not experienced a pain or ache. I am now able to follow farming pursuits with perfect ease. My wife also speaks as warmly in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as I do, having used them for headache, dizziness and loss of appetite. The pills 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 SPLINTER.

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. Fill a wide-mouthed bottle two-thirds full with very hot water and place its mouth under the injured spot. The suction draws the flesh down when a little pressure is used, and the steam in a moment or two extracts inflammation and splinter together.

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and dried fruits. Early in the season she realized that the peach crop was a failure, so she canned tomatoes and corn to make up the deficiency. She began her novel work three years ago, when her cotton crop failed to bring good returns. Her peach trees were laden with fruit, and she recognized the fact that it would be wasted unless something could be done to utilize it. She considered the matter for several days, and then went to the nearest town and consulted fruit-dealers about buying her fruit. One grocer suggested a cannery, and said he would give her orders if she would make her labels attractive and sell her products at a reasonable figure. She investigated canning establishments, ordered her cans and labels, and notified all the women in the neighborhood that she would not only buy all the fruit they could spare, but that she would hire assistants. The first year of her venture she cleared \$650, her outlay being \$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-bodied 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 Quarter Latin, has ground his teeth 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 passage through the army. Some, however, do not forget the humiliations, real or supposed, they underwent while serving; they do not refrain from making their grievances public, and are quite ready to avenge their wrongs by denouncing the evils of conscription in 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 notions about military service in France."

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... This book is a treasure of 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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The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at its Head Office, 176 St. James Street, on TUESDAY, 1st MAY next, at 1 o'clock p.m., for the reception of the Annual Reports and Statements, and the election of Directors. By order of the Board. H. Y. BARBEAU, Manager. Montreal, 31st March, 1900.

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

If the English Speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the TRUE WITNESS one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY APRIL 28, 1900.

News of the Week.

The "True Witness" extends its sincere congratulations to Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Harrison, on the occasion of their marriage, which took place on Wednesday morning last in St. James Cathedral.

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.

Elsewhere in this issue, we publish the constitution of the Gaelic League of America, which was established Nov. 2nd, 1898.

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 civic axe.

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.

"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 Muz discusses the merits of the probable candidates for the Papacy at the next Conclave.

candidate Cardinal Capelatro, Archbishop of Capua, who is described as a model of Christian humility and universal charity.

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.

A contemporary wisely says:—"The successful efforts which are being made for the revival of the 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."

"The Manchester Guardian" gives a fearful picture of the famine now raging in India.

"Before the famine is over, or rather before the people begin to leave the works in June to prepare their sun-dried fields for the monsoon, it is not unlikely that the number on relief will have increased by another five millions.

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.

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.

Great men generally say good things; and the very fact of their greatness imparts an importance to what they advance.

"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.

There must be a boom expected in the lumber trade this season, at Ottawa, as the millmen at the Chaudiere and in Hull were notified before starting that those receiving \$1.25 last year would receive \$1.50 this summer.

When political partyism gets so low that religious bigotry must be employed as a means against an opponent, the moral state of a country cannot be very sound.

"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.

The latter abuse is the greatest of all, for it binds upon the people a body of men who have become utterly obnoxious on account of their personal ill-repute, their rapacity and oppressions.

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.

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.

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.

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.

The long promised Horse Show will 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.'"

Miss Rosa M. Barrett, in a letter to the "Pall Mall Gazette," points out that Ireland is remarkably free from serious crime.

According to recent published statistics, sixty-two new silk mills were started in the United States last year.

THE MONTH OF MAY.

"I am weary, weary waiting; Waiting for the May"— Sing 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.

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 have their pleasant and attractive phases, are, nevertheless, too death-like for short-lived man to wish for their prolongation.

"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 May.

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 Mary. Flowers seem to spring into fresh and beautiful life for the purpose of supplying her altars with bouquets and her statues with garlands.

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!

We now close our brief reference to the month of May by sincerely wishing that no one Catholic, in all our 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 that He can never forget, or neglect 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 brought the great Turenne into the fold of the Church, has just made another convert—in the person of Ferdinand Brunetiere.

The head of M. Brunetiere's discourse, delivered before the most intellectual element of Besancon society, was, "What Do We Learn at the School of Bossuet?"

suet's intellectual greatness, but as a proof that patient study of the "eagle of Meaux" leads to Rome. This avowal of his Catholicism came after his lecture. Before this he had brought into relief certain points in the rugged grandeur of Bossuet's genius.

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 "Variations" are working their miracles at this hour, even as they had done when he first launched them upon an astonished world. But the great lesson we have to draw from this "striking down" of a modern soul on his way to a terrible "dumascus," is that we never know how far-reaching, even our most insignificant pieces of writing may not be.

THE NAZARETH INSTITUTE.

The "Daily Witness" in referring to the new hall of the Nazareth Institute for the Blind, recently erected on Mance street, says: "The seating capacity of the hall is 1,000, and it has been erected at a cost of \$25,000.

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.

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.

The annual concert of the Institute, held in the new hall, on Tuesday evening, was a great success. The work of the pupils was of no mean order. The selections for the most part were from the works of the masters. The greater part consisted of music, vocal, and instrumental, and it is in this that the pupils excel.

THE CONNAUGHT RANGER'S BUDGET.

COUNTY BOARD. — The monthly meeting of the County Board, A.O. meeting on Friday evening, was well attended, almost all the delegates being present.

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

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.

FAITHFUL CLASSES. — After the regular classes of the Gaelic Society, on Tuesday evening, the executive held a very important meeting at the Gaelic League.

FAITHFULLY YOURS. P. J. BOYLAN, Cor. Sec.

The President and Secretary were unanimously chosen as the representatives to the convention. They will be the first to represent Canada at a Gaelic Convention.

ST. ANN'S LACROSSE CLUB. — At its annual meeting, which was largely attended, elected the following officers for the year: Honorary President, Rev. E. Strubbe, C.S.S.R.

SCOTTISH CATHOLIC NEWS.

Catholicity is on the increase amongst the cities of Scotland. Inquire 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, resulted in the triumphant return of the four Catholic candidates.

Here is another item in the same line: — At Kilmarnock Father Wood was fourth on the poll with 3,649 votes. This was all the better, seeing that the Board refused to co-opt Father Wood when the Catholic member had resigned.

There was a time when a Catholic procession would be an impossibility, and yet we find a Palm Sunday celebration thus described: — The usual Palm Sunday street processions took place in St. Alphonsus' and St. Andrew's parishes, Glasgow, on Sunday last.

President, M. Farrell; Secretary, Treasurer, Joseph Hart; Assistant Secretary, J. P. Brown. Committee of Management: J. Donovan, T. P. Conway, J. Hart, J. E. Murray, George Gummerson, R. Brown, and D. Sullivan.

A NEW COURT. — Under the most favorable auspices and with all the solemnity befitting the occasion, St. Michael's Court, No. 1091, Catholic Order of Foresters was launched into existence on Wednesday evening in the York Chambers, St. Catherine street.

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.

A PERSONAL NOTE. — President Henry Butler, of Branch No. 9, C.M. B.A., who has been sick for the past few weeks, was unable to attend the meeting of his Branch on Wednesday evening.

DIVISION NO. 1, A.O.H., held its regular meeting on Wednesday evening. President McMorrow was in the chair. Three candidates were proposed, two of them being from Lachine. The President and two secretaries were appointed a committee to draft a petition in connection with matters of interest to the organization in this city, and to have the same forwarded to the National Secretary prior to the meeting of the National Convention.

Are you preparing for Boston? CONNAUGHT RANGER.

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.

ORDER OF ST. FRANCIS. 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.

ST. ANTHONY'S CHOIR ENTERTAINMENT. 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.

ORBITARY. There passed away from this life, at the Hotel Dieu, on Tuesday afternoon, at the advanced age of 85 years, Mr. Matthew Foley, one of the oldest Irish Catholic citizens of this district.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS. 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.

ST. BRIDGET'S NIGHT REFUGE. Report for week ending Sunday, 22nd April, 1900: — Males, 263; females, 76; 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.

CHARGE: Chairman Chancellor Patrick Reynolds, Secretary Bro. Thomas L. Delaney, Treasurer Brother Alex. McCulloch. Reception Committee: Grand Deputies G. A. Carpenter, J. J. Costigan, J. N. Feeley, Grand Chancellor T. J. Finn, Chancellors P. Reynolds, T. W. Nicholson, Alex. D. McGillis, M. Sharkey, Martin Eagan, W. J. McGillis.

CHINESE MISSIONS. For some time past a Catholic Bishop, Mons. Anzer, of the Province of Schantung, in Southern China, has had a most cordial reception in Berlin.

IRELAND AND AUSTRALIA. The Albany (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.

NOTES FROM ROME. Amongst those who have been received in audience by the Holy Father are Count Ballestren, President of the German Reichstag and a leading member of the Catholic or Centre party; His Excellency Signor Merly del Val, Spanish Ambassador at the Vatican; His Excellency Signor Makiet-chong, Mandarin of the Chinese Empire, who holds a distinguished position, and who is a fervent Catholic; the Right Rev. Dr. Doyle, Bishop of Grafton, in Australia; and the Baroness von Lee, who was accompanied by her daughter, Baroness von Hartmann.

ATTACK ON THE LIFE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES BY THE LAD CIPIDO is the subject of articles in all the Roman papers, and is universally reprobated. The Catholic journals comment upon the fact that Cipido has been given to reading literature of an unhealthy kind, and they draw the moral that one of the dangers of the day is the growth of literature dangerous to the morals of the young.

A COMMITTEE has been formed in Rome to prepare for the approaching canonization of the founder of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. The affair will no doubt be a great event throughout the Catholic world. Many saints have conferred lasting benefits on Christendom, but few have rendered services more valuable than the Blessed de la Salle. His children are actively at work in almost every country teaching the young, and preparing them for the battle of life.

THE "CATHOLIC TIMES" correspondent says: — "I learn that a monastery intended to serve as a Novitiate College for the Friars Minor of Malta is to be built in the island of Gozo. The 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-known charity and generosity of all 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. Chas. Desjardins & 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. 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 Sacraments 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. Although his life Dr. Kenny was prominently connected with the National movement. In 1887 he was arrested and confined as a "suspect" in Kilmalham 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

"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. — Had 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 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. BURNET, Central Norton, N. B.

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

however, was sufficient to show that England's armies at the present time were being led to victory by so-called disloyal sons of Erin. In Australia—the grandest and freest country on God's earth—Catholics had no cause to complain of British rule. Nor did they. They were thankful for the freedom and liberty they enjoyed under the British flag, although that freedom and liberty were nothing but what any people deserved and had a perfect right to expect. He did not wish to enlarge on the disabilities suffered by their co-religionists in poor Ireland. Yet those disabilities constituted grievances of no small import. The privilege of manhood suffrage which they enjoyed in Australia was denied to thousands of the Irish people. Still, although denying the people of Ireland many civil and religious rights, Britain's rulers at no period saw anything objectionable in the Irish Catholic soldier when his services were needed in the Empire's cause abroad. Irishmen, it would seem, were considered eminently fitted to direct Britain's battles and assist in bettering the condition of British citizens abroad, but they were evidently deemed incapable of exercising 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 bitter patriotic fervour a few days ago. It was, however, a singular and historical fact that the descendants of the founders of Orangism were the very people causing the trouble 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 manner.

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 than 2,500 dwellings, factories, mills, stores, and other buildings destroyed, entailing a loss estimated to reach \$20,000,000, and between 12,000 and 15,000 men, women and children homeless, and, at least, four lives lost, is the rough estimate early this morning of the fire which has been raging at Hull and in Ottawa since 11 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. Danly, watchman for Eddy's. Unknown man found on Broad street, remains charred beyond recognition. Unknown man found in C. P. R. yards, lower extremities badly burned. 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 establishments, with the exception only of the sulphide works, which were out of the line of fire, have been destroyed. Bronson and Weston's 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 beyond it.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS. 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-to-date styles. Old Furniture re-upholstered 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. Replicate with all that is new in Ladies' Garments. New Costumes, New Jackets, New Caps, New Dress Skirts. All new designs. No out-of-date 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 beauty, all the newest effects, all 1900 designs, none others. Black Lustre Blouses, \$2.00. Misses' Blouses, a magnificent assortment, white, also in colors, 75c up. Ladies' Blousewear, in various fabrics and new patterns. Prices from 65c up. New Black Sateen Blouses just like silk, \$1.75 to \$2.00. These Blouses have soft collars.

OGILVY'S. 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 recom-
mend it as being mild, palatable and
void of the harshness possessed by
many other preparations of this de-
scription. 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 elim-
inant 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 consti-
pation, and it may be used continu-
ally as an agreeable morning draught
without danger of producing any re-
mote bad effects.
(Signed.)
A. E. VROOMAN, M. D.

Lindsay, Aug. 12, 1898.
The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. Ltd.,
Montreal.
Dear Sirs,—Your Fruit Salt is an
agreeable aperient, useful as an an-
taacid and antilithic. In Weak Stom-
ach, Acid Eruptions and Gouty and
Rheumatic Diathesis it is specially
indicated. Yours truly,
(Signed.)
P. PALMER BURROWS, M.D.

Lindsay, August 18, 1898.
The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. Ltd.,
Montreal.
Dear Sirs,—Having used Abbey's
Effervescent Salt, I have every pleas-
ure in recommending it as a gentle
purgative for continuous use. Truly
yours,
(Signed.)
F. BLANCHARD, M. D.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 4, 1817.
The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. Ltd.,
Montreal.
Dear Sirs,—It gives me pleasure to
testify to the merits of your prepara-
tion.
I have been using it in my prac-
tice 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, as-
sisting to neutralize the uric acid
and also help to eliminate it. I will
continue to prescribe it on all occa-
sions where it appears suitable. I
remain, yours truly,
(Signed.)
G. P. SYLVESTER, M.D.

Doronto, Ont., Aug. 8, 1898.
The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. Ltd.,
Montreal.
Dear Sirs,—I consider your Effervescent
Salt to be a pleasant and effi-
cient laxative especially adapted for
habitual use.
Very truly yours,
(Signed.)
E. S. HICKS, M.B.,
M.D.C.M., M.C.B.S.

Trenton, Ont., Aug. 5, 1898.
The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. Ltd.,
Montreal.
Dear Sirs,—I take pleasure in re-
commending your Effervescent Salt
as a mild and palatable laxative,
and a very pleasant and cooling
drink. Yours,
(Signed.)
J. S. SHURJE, B.A., M.D.

Lindsay, Ont., Aug. 18, 1898.
The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. Ltd.,
Montreal.
Dear Sirs,—I have used and pre-
scribed your Effervescent Salt, and
find it an excellent laxative and se-
dativ 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 SHER, 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 Flat-
ulency and Acidity of the Stomach
in which it has rendered real service,
and I recommend it to all persons
affected by these complaints.
(Signed.)
O. E. MILOT, M. D.

Quebec, Jan. 12, 1898.
The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. Ltd.,
Montreal.
Dear Sirs,—I am very much pleas-
ed with your preparation. I use it
personally, and I have prescribed it
and found it very useful, especially
in cases of Biliousness and Head-
ache, 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 sev-
eral cases, and am recommending its
use.
Yours truly,
(Signed.)
C. D. KEVIN, M. D.

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 per-
fectly satisfactory.
I have no hesitation in recommend-
ing Abbey's Effervescent Salt as a
thoroughly reliable preparation. I
may add that I use Abbey's Efferves-

cent Salt myself every day, and have
found it more beneficial in my own
case than any similar thing I have
tried.
(Signed.)
DR. CHAS. L. DeMARTIGNY.
Quebec, Nov. 29, 1897.
The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. Ltd.,
Montreal.
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 destin-
ed to render great service.
I have already prescribed it to
many of my patients who have found
it without exception most satisfac-
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 Efferves-
cent Salt to a number of people, and
everyone has proclaimed it to be the
finest of its kind. I use it person-
ally, and I can vouch for its efficacy.
I shall continue to prescribe it.
(Signed.)
EDGAR C. JOYCE, M. D.
In the treatment of diseases of the
skin, I have found Abbey's Efferves-
cent Salt to be particularly effica-
cious. I have used it in several cases
of eczema with the most beneficial
results.
(Signed.)
E. J. C. KENNEDY, M.D.,
Montreal, Canada.

Montreal, March 25, 1898.
The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. Ltd.,
Montreal.
Dear Sirs,—I use Abbey's Efferves-
cent 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 satis-
faction.
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, 1898.
The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. Ltd.,
Montreal.
Dear Sirs,—I have had ample op-
portunity of knowing the effect of
Abbey's Effervescent Salt, having
used it myself and given it to my
patients for some time past, and am
satisfied in the highest degree with
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 advis-
able.
(Signed.)
GEO. A. HETHERINGTON,
Medical Superintendent,
Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

311 Spencer House, Cincinnati, O.,
Oct. 28, 1899.
We are well pleased with our ex-
perience with your Salt in Keamton
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 ef-
fect of your Salt so well that I pre-
scribe it now altogether instead of
Citrate of Magnesia, Sulfate of
Soda, etc. It is the best general sal-
ine laxative that I know of. Yours,
(Signed.)
JAS. T. BURDICK, M. D.

336 Greene Ave., Brooklyn,
Nov. 18, 1899.
I am glad to say I find the Ab-
bey's an excellent laxative and anta-
cid. It gives good results in various
forms of Dyspepsia and in Constipa-
tion, especially among pregnant and
puerperal women. I 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, you
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 suit-
able for children, and for my own
use. I have never found any prepara-
tion so satisfactory. Yours very
truly,
(Signed.)
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 prac-
tice, and consider it to be the ideal
saline laxative, superior from every
view point to the Rochelle, Epsom
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 Efferves-
cent Salt and think it should be bet-
ter known. It is very pleasant and
very decided in its results. Can re-
commend it to adults and children
who have sluggish livers and rheu-
matic 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 fel-
low practitioners, I have personally
tried your Effervescent Salt, and I
am pleased to recognize in it all the
qualities which you claim. The un-
doubted purity of its composition,
and the excellent results obtained
from the administration of this sal-
ine, cannot fail to obtain for it a
general use in therapeutics.
Yours very truly,
(Signed.)
DR. P. P. BOUTANGER.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Keokuk, Iowa,
Feb. 16, 1900.
Your Salt has been "all in all" as
claimed. It has been 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 admir-
ably in two cases of excess in stimu-
lation. It has been recommended by
the doctors of the Keokuk Medical
College with whom we are connect-
ed, as an excellent remedy for cases
of grip.
(Signed.)
REV. JOHN A. COOK,
Chaplain.

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

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT

Has the Confidence of The Men Who Know.

St. Joseph's Hospital, So. B'way
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 and others purchased from
retail druggists in this city. I find
these to be of very uniform charac-
ter and composition, and sold in
packages well adapted to the pre-
servation of the salt. This compound
contains saline bases which form
"fruit salts" when water is added—
and is then a very delightful aper-
ient beverage, highly palatable and
effective.
Abbey's Effervescent Salt contains
no ingredient of an injurious or un-
wholesome character, and may be
taken freely as a beverage.
(Signed.)
JOHN BAKER EDWARDS,
Ph.D., D.C.L., F.C.S.,
Emeritus Professor Chemistry, Uni-
versity Bishop's College, and Do-
minion 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 qual-
ities recommended. Yours truly,
(Signed.)
E. H. LOUGHERAN, M.D.

St. John, N.B., Jan. 25, 1898.
The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. Ltd.,
Montreal.
Dear Sirs,—I have much pleasure
in stating that I have used and pre-
scribed Abbey's Effervescent Salt, and
have found it a pleasant and effi-
cient laxative. It is especially grate-
ful 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.B.C.S., England.

Our Boys and Girls.

HOUSE OF TOO MUCH TROUBLE

In the House of Too Much Trouble
Lived a lonely little boy;
He was eager for a playmate,

And sometimes the little fellow
Lied a book upon the floor,

He must never scatter playthings,
He must never romp and play;

Every room must be in order
Every book is in its place,

And the lonely little fellow
Wears a smile upon his face,

And 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 SNAPS.—Did you ever
know a boy or man who was looking

for "soft snaps" to amount to
anything? He manages to get along

somewhat, 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, started along with him and

have succeeded in doing well. He
never attributes his failure to rise in

life 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 to. Let a man start in business,
and after struggling a few years and

Perhaps it is true that these children,
as a rule, are sons and daughters

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

rest.

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 submerge the "crossers" 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

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 Pilot.

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

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 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 trouble.

A simpler way to examine them is to
put them into a weak brine. A heaping

teaspoonful 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

Provide for the Morrow. Take out a policy in THE CO-OPERATIVE FUNERAL EXPENSE SOCIETY; it will cost you nothing. After a few years you will pay no more, and still you will be sure of a first class funeral. For full particulars, telephone and our Agent will call. The Co-operative Funeral Expense Society, 1756 St. Catherine St., near St. D. 715. TELEPHONES—Bell "East 1895." Merchants 563.

with something good between them. Creamed oysters, boiled tongue, chopped fine and seasoned, then heated with a spoonful of milk or some

FOR NOSEBLEED.—Nosebleed is so common in childhood that little account is ordinarily made of it.

The best means of checking the immediate attack is pressure with the fingers on the upper lip just beneath the nostrils.

If the bleeding is profuse or prolonged, the child should be placed in a recumbent position, but with the head elevated, while ice may be held to the forehead or back of the neck.

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.

The depression of the child's health caused by repeated attacks of nosebleed not infrequently requires attention.

The formation of scabs or crusts, often attended in childhood with picking of the nose must not be overlooked as a cause of nosebleed.

The worries of a weak and sick mother are only begun with the birth of her child. By day her work is constantly interrupted and at night her rest is broken by the wailing of the weeping, pining infant.

The gods are rarely so lavish of gifts as to endow a good writer with business sense, or a business manager with a turn for writing.

THE WORRIES OF A WEAK AND SICK MOTHER ARE ONLY BEGUN WITH THE BIRTH OF HER CHILD.

Should your chemist not keep it, telephone to headquarters for a bottle. Price, 25c.

HENRY R. GRAY, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 122 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal.

GRAY'S PECTORAL SYRUP. A most excellent preparation for COUGHS, BRONCHIAL IRRITATION, and as an alterative in the early stage of Lung disease.

SAVE YOUR EMPTY BAGS, Users of BRODIE'S "XXX" Self Raising Flour who preserve the empty bags and return them to us will receive the following premiums:

DANIEL FURLONG, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in: CHOICE BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, Pork 54 Prince Arthur Street.

THOMAS O'CONNELL, Dealer in General Household Hardware, Paints and Oils. 137 McCORD STREET, Cor. Ottawa

SAVE YOUR EMPTY BAGS, Users of BRODIE'S "XXX" Self Raising Flour who preserve the empty bags and return them to us will receive the following premiums:

Business Cards. TEL. MAIN 3090. T. F. TRIHEY, REAL ESTATE. Money to Lend on City Property and Improved Farms.

M. SHARKEY, Real Estate and Fire Insurance Agent. Valuations made of Real Estate. Personal supervision given to all business 1340 and 1723 Notre Dame street. Telephone Main 771.

WM. P. STANTON AND CO. 7, 9, 11, St. John Street, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers, Church Pews and School Desks a Specialty.

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Society Directory.

LADIES' AUXILIARY to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1.—Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on the first Sunday, at 4 p.m., and third Thursday, at 8 p.m., of each month.

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.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 3.—Meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 9.—President, H. J. Hummel, 28 Visitation street; Rec.-Secretary, W. J. Clarke, 25 Lymburner ave., St. Ceneconde, (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 8 p.m.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.—(Organized, 13th November, 1883.)—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m.

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. ASSOCIATION, organized, April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875.—Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 19 Dupre street, first Wednesday of every month, at 8 o'clock, p.m.

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.

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.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, immediately after Vespers.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1863.—Rev. Director, Rev. Father Flynn, President, John Killfeather; Secretary, James Brady, No. 97 Rosel Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3.30 p.m.

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The editor of the Danville (N. Y. "Breeze" was a shoemaker before he went into the newspaper business. He takes up a column space in his paper to inform the community that he is proud of the fact.

PAIN-KILLER is the best, safest and surest remedy for cramps, colic and diarrhoea. As a liniment for wounds and sprains it is unequalled. Avoid substitutes, there's but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

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.

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 had instincts in human nature is the instinct for retaliation.

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

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 from a cool \$1,000,000, to form a colony in Cuba, to a modest \$15 to buy a set of teeth! Four bustling financiers asked for money, \$2,000 in all, to buy wedding trousseaus, and

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, according 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 distastes is allowed to make an appearance. We hope that the "Tablet'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 correct.

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 Cheney 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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Here are a few specials for this week:—

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Special.....\$2 50	Special.....\$3 50
Ladies' fine Kid Strap or Lace Shoes. Your choice, twenty new shapes.	Men's Calf Boots in black and tans and chocolate colors; Goodyear welted.
Special.....\$1 50	Special.....\$3 00

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Men's Dark Tan American Calf three shapes—Goodyear welted—this is exceptionally good value, so if want a pair come at once; delay may mean disappointment.
Regular Price \$3 50, for \$2 65.

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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 average 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 average yearly income of physicians in the cities is about \$3,000.

DENTIST.
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-five begin his professional education in a dental college. A diploma from a dental college is necessary 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 tuition 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 of the profession. The practical work may be supplemented with technical 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 machinery, 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 studies 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 engineers earn from \$4,000 to \$5,000 and even larger salaries are paid to experts.—Cleveland Universe.

Worrying is one of the greatest drawbacks to happiness. Most of it can be avoided if we only determine 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.

DIED.

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

SCALCHI!

The world-famous Contralto who comes to Her Majesty's on Thursday night will use the Heintzman & Co. Piano in preference to any other. In the choice of a piano, Madame Scalchi but follows Madame Albani, Paul Plancon, Watkin Mills, and many other celebrated artists who have visited Canada. There is only ONE great Heintzman Piano, and we are sole agents for it. We offer latest and choicest Heintzman Pianos as low as \$350; payable \$8 monthly if you wish.

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- | | |
|---|--|
| First Communion Hose. | First Communion Gloves. |
| White Cotton Hose, well shaped good quality. | White Cotton Gloves, pair, 10c. |
| Size. Price. | White Lisle Gloves, pair, 15c. |
| 716c | White Silk Gloves, pair, 25c. |
| 7½18c | |
| 819c | |
| 8½21½c | Hats for First Communion. |
| White Spun Silk Hose, fine quality, well finished. | Boys' Black Felt Hats, in neat soft round shape, finished with Black Satin Band and Edge, white satin lined. The up-to-date First Communion Hat. Special price, 55c. |
| Size. Price. | Boys' Black Felt Hats, in Derby shape, in two different style, corded ribbon band and edge. Special price, \$1.00. |
| 768c | |
| 7½73c | |
| 877c | |
| | Suits for First Communion. |
| Neckties and Collars. | Boys' 2 piece Black Venetian Cloth Serge Suit for First Communion, finished with neat box pleats, lined farmer's satin. Special price from \$3.10. |
| White Bows, straight or pointed ends from 9c. | Boys' three piece Black Venetian Serge Suits, Saque Style, farmer's satin lined, bound edges, neatly finished and cut on the latest style. Special, from \$4.10. |
| White Silk Bows, from 13c. | |
| White Strings, from 1c. | |
| Etou Collars, 2 in. deep, 20c. | |
| Etou Collars, 3 in. deep, 20c. | |
| Stand-Up Collars, 8c. | |
| Handkerchief, hemstitched, 6c. | |
| |  |
| Veils for First Communion. | |
| Brussels Net Veils, 2 yards square, 2½ in. Hemstitch, with silk floral design in corners, \$1.25. | |
| Brussels Net Veils, 2 yards square, silk stitched hem, silk embossed designs in colors, \$1.45. | |
| Fine Brussels Net Veil, 2 yds. square, 2½ in. hem, with 4 row silk stitching, \$1.85. | |

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New All-wool SUMMER CHEVIOTS, in all 1900 colors; prices from 30c per yard.

NEW CHECK SUITINGS, in Black and White, and assorted colors; prices from 25c per yard.

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District of Montreal.

No. 112.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Wilhelmine Anne Marie Jean Charles, of the City and District of Montreal, wife doctale et commune est biens quant aux acquets, of Marie Clement Pierre Celestin Mathieu Raymond Beaulac, manager, of the same place, duly authorized to ester en justice, has, this day, instituted an action in separation as to property against her said husband.

(Signed)

A. McNAUGHTON STEWART,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Montreal, April 17th, 1900.

41-5

A. BROUSSEAU

DENTIST,

7 ST. LAWRENCE STREET

Telephone 2001.

When a man begins to take long views of himself and of his fellow men instead of comforting himself with the feeling that he is becoming emancipated from the weakness of lesser men, let him consult a wise physician, diet himself, and take more time for exercise. Such a man needs the open air and the sunlight.

Human happiness has no perfect security but freedom, freedom none but virtue, and virtue none but knowledge; and neither freedom nor virtue nor knowledge has any vigor or immortal hope except in the principles of the Christian Faith and the sanction of the Christian religion.