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Vol. XLIX. No. 48.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

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Irish League has taken on the minds of the people of the County of Cork, says the Dublin "Freeman." A meeting was called at Newmarket, five miles from Kanturk, to forward the new organization; and in the hope of preventing the spread of the new or preventing the Spread of the new movement in the South, the Executive issued a surprise proclamation on a recent Saturday, and assembled a force of a couple of hundred police under a resident magistrate and several police inspectors, with a view of suppressing it. The people showed splendid spirit in answer to the proclamation. In place of one meeting, a half dozen were held in the neighborhood, winding up with a short address from Mr. Crean, M.P., in Newmarket itself, before the police turned up to disperse the people.

When a copy of the proclamation was served on Mr. Flynn, the member for the division, in Cork, on Saturday he at once wrote to the County Inspector denying that the object of the meeting was for the purpose of either boycotting or intimidation, and protesting against his being prevented from addressing a lawfully called public meeting of his constituents. To-day he was handed the fol-

"County Inspector's Office, R.I.C., Kanturk, 28th April, 1900.

esir,-In reply to your letter of this date. I beg to inform you that I shall attend at Newmarket tomorrow with a large force of police to enforce the orders of the Government prohibiting the holding of a borhood. I wish to state very clearly that under no circumstances will a meeting be permitted. If necessary I shall use force to prevent it. - I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. GAMBLE, County Inspector, R.I.C. To J. C. Flynn, Esq., M.P."

That Mr. Flynn was right in his contention that the meeting was not to be of an intimidating character is proved by the fact that long before any unpleasantness arose about the taking of a farm the committee of the Newmarket Branch of the United Irish League had taken steps to hold a public meeting. That it was to boycott and intimidate was then an claim the meeting. A rumor, too, was pretty general during the day to say that the police were getting rusty for want of some work in the suppression of meetings, when rumor was strengthened by the knowledge of the means adopted during the previous week to procure facts upon which to base informations to suppress the meeting. Then the conduct of the police in Newmarket on Sunday during Divine service was severely commented on by leading townsmen and others. Only a laurel hedge separates the Courthouse yard, where the police were drilled, and the Catholic Church. As the men lolled about after drill, and before proceeding to the streets, they inlaughter, which was easily heard at the Church doors, and which was certainly calculated to excite in the hearts of the worshippers feelings the reverse of peaceful. Messrs. E. Crean, M.P.; J.

Flynn, M.P., and Mr. William McMahon, journeyed from Cork by the 10.45 alm. train, and on arriving at Mallow were met by a large number of Nationalists of the town.

Care and waggonettes were in waiting, and without loss of time a start was made for Kanturk. Reinforcements were picked up on the way, and Kanturk was reached at halfpast one o'clock. Here they were received by the local Nationalists.

After a short delay a move was made for Newmarket, five miles away, Meantime contingents from other districts were converging on the town, and amongst these was one headed by Mr. John Cullinane, Bansha, and another by Mr. Flavin, M.P., Kerry, who early in the day addressed a meeting at Banteer. When the other members of Parliament got within a short distance of their objective a halt was called and a division of forces was made. Mr. Flynn, M.P., and a few others were allowed to go on direct to Newmarket, into which nearly a couple of hundred policemen were drafted the previous night. These were under the command of Mr. J. A. Hardy, R.M.; County Inspector Gamble, and a number of district inspectors. All the approaches to the town were blockaded by constabulary cordons, and when Mr. Flynn arrived about 2 o'clock, he found his progress barred by District Inspector Howe, of Mallow, and about thirty constables. The hon, member directed his carman to drive on until he was stopped. The driver obeyed instructions, id when the car had got within a yard or two of the line the District-Inspector made a sign, and four constables stepped forward and grabbed the horse by the head. Mr. Flynn at once jumped off the car, and asked by what right his progress on the public highway was stopped. The District Inspector said his orders

COUNTY CORK - Dublin Castle moved closer towards the cordon as has taken the most effective means if to pass through. He was immediate the most effective means if to pass through. has taken the grip which the United of proving the grip which the minds icemen and such as the policemen and pushed back, but not roughly. He next turned to the District Inspector, at whose instance the police acted, and asked if he was the County Inspector. The officer answered somewhat curtly that he was not, whereupon Mr. Flynn observed that he did not want any of his impertinence, and that he did not wish to hold any communications with him, but with Mr. Gamble.

The County Inspector came on the scene, and Mr. Flynn at once addressing him, said he was the Parliamentary representative of the division. He had, he said, just received his letter, and was surprised at its contents, as it was no answer at all to the letter which he had addressed to him. The meeting had been proclaimed on a sworn falsehood. had not been called for the purpose of boycotting or intimidation, as alleged. It was called for a legal purpose, and the people were fully entitled to hold it, and he was within his right in addressing it as Parliamentary representative of the division. He insisted on his right to speak to his constituents.

Mr. Gamble listened to this. and then broke in with the remark that lowing reply by a head constable in the Government had proclaimed the meeting, and he was there to carry out the Government instructions, and he would not allow Mr. Flynn to hold or address any meeting at Newmarket that day.

Mr. Flynn again reiterated his claim to address his constituents on questions of the day, a right which had never been disputed. He should, however, be sorry to expose the peomeeting in Newmarket or its neigh- ple to the attacks of armed police, but at the same time he should make the strongest protest he could against the suppression of a perfectly lawful meeting on an information sworn on falsehood. Would Mr. Hardy, he askstate who made the information?

Mr. Hardy-At present I will not give you that information, but you have heard what the County Inspector says, and I can add nothing more to it. The Government has proclaimed the meeting, and I am here in connection with the Constabulary to see that the proclamation is carried out.

Mr. Flynn said he could understand the action taken by the Govafterthought of the authorities, anx- ernment if the information was basious for some tangible reason to pro- ed on truth or if there had been any substantial grounds for it, but it was an information sworn by an anthat someone in authority was heard onymous individual, and made obviously false statements, amongst others the statement that it would lead to a breach of the peace. The presence of the police was far more likely to lead to a breach of the peace. He, of course, recognized Mr. Hardy's position, but he should protest against the course which had been taken. It was a most infamous act on the part of the Government. He supposed it was a kind of Queen's legacy, now that Her Majesty had left Ireland. However, having made his protest, he would not attempt to hold the meeting.

This conversation took place in front of the cordon of police, and dulged in loud conversation and when he had finished his remarks to the Resident Magistrate, Mr. Flynn intimated that he intended going into the town to see some friends.

Mr. Gamble said he did not think he could allow him enter. He was one of the speakers announced to address the meeting.

Mr. Flynn asked if he would not take his word of honor that he would make no attempt to hold any meeting in Newmarket.

Mr. Gamble-If you give your undertaking that you will not hold any meeting I have no objection to let you, as an individual, pass through. Mr. Flynn-And, I suppose the reporter and a couple of local friends may come with me.

Mr. Gamble said he did not know about that.

Mr. Flynn-I am not going to attempt to hold a meeting in Newmarket, and I have already said so. I am simply going to visit my friends.

Mr. Gamble — Do you undertake that you or anyone now with you will not hold a meeting in Newmar- $\mathtt{ket}.$ 

Mr. Flynn-I will. I have made my protest, and I cannot do any more.

Turning to Mr. Hardy, R.M., he asked if he had seen the poster convening the meeting. It was an absolutely legal and lawful poster. Mr. Hardy answered that he had

seen it.
Mr. Flynn said that possibly the only illegality about it was that it wound up with "God Save Ireland" instead of "God Save the Queen." The County Inspector and the Resident Magistrate then consulted for a few moments, and the former addressing Mr. Flynn, asked him if he would give a clear undertaking that neither himself nor the people who were with him at the time would kilt was Ireland's by right-not the hold a meeting in Newmarket or its neighborhood that day. Mr. Flynn replied that he would give an honorable undertaking that he would not attempt to hold any meeting in Newmarket.

Mr. Gamble-Or in its neighborhood?

Mr. Flynn-I am not going to ad-

that none of the parties here with of these mysterious resources of the you will hold a meeting here?

Mr. Flynn-Absolutely so. were allowed to pass.

the purpose of the meeting, to justi- Mount Bellew. A cordon of fy the extraordinary statements set men were drawn around Father tended suppression of the meeting, ment which worked excellently. morning.

esting document. The poster appears ers in time to have the proceedings to be one of a number sent down by interrupted. Altogether the authorthe Castle to the West of Ireland to ities, in spite of the most elaborate such proclamation. There are blanks on the posters for the name of the county, and of the place, for the day, the month, and the year, and for ing," as well as for the signature and office of the person who proclaims it. This shows that the stipendiary magistrates all over the West are authorized to proclaim the meetings at a moment's notice.

The people in the Newbridge district are huddled together on miserable patches of land, their little holdings being mixed up in a convided into three patches, between tervene. The Congested Districts Board, recognizing the difficulties of life in the district, recently acquired a farm of 120 Irish acres, which will be available for distribution early next month, but it is admitted that this, while doing much good in the immediate surroundings of the farm. will be as nothing in the way of relief to the district. It was to urge the Government to extend the good work here begun that the meeting was called. Large tracts of the best land in the neighborhood are without a single soul living on them . brock on the eleven months' system.

ings. The notices were all served late on Saturday evening, but if the Castle authorities considered that their little game would succeed they reckonart of flank movements and counter proclaimed? marches, as old campaigners like Messrs. Roche and Kilbride. By one Inspector.

Land League days, these gentlemen disappeared from Ballinasloe some The police cordon were then drawn time in the small hours, turned up aside and Mr. Flynn and his friends at Newbridge and Ballygar, and having, with assistance of their friends, made the necessary arrangements, IN GALWAY .- The meeting of the carried out a series of most success-United Irish League, which was held ful meetings. Large numbers of polon Sunday at Newbridge, Co. Gal-licemen were drafted into the district way, 13 miles from Ballinasloe, was under Mr. A. C. Newell, R.M., Counproclaimed by the Government. There ty Inspector Rogers (Ballinasloe). was nothing in the programme, or and the District Inspector from policeout in the proclamation as to its O'Keefe's residence at Newbridge all objects being boycotting, and that day and until a late hour at night. its effort would be to lead to intim- but the meeting was held before they idation and a breach of the peace, arrived, and the place was turned in-The proclamation was, however, not to a very effective base of operaissued to the public until Sunday tions by the Leaguers, some of whom morning, but on Saturday night, were always in the locality keeping shortly before nine o'clock, Mr. John the authorities on the run, while the Roche, M.P., and Mr. Kilbride, M. others were holding meetings in dif-P., who arrived at Ballinasloe, were ferent places. A large crowd of peoserved with copies, as was also Mr. ple who had attended the meeting J. Manning, hon, secretary of the early in the morning remained East Galway Executive of the United around the platform all day, and this Irish League. The people of the dis-tended to keep over 60 policemen in trict had no information of the in- the locality-a fine covering moveexcept those of them who were so large number of policemen were also circumstanced as to come across one scouring the country on bicycles, but of the few copies of it on Sunday although they found meetings being held often enough, they were power-The proclamation itself is an inter- less to bring the news to headquart-

be kept handy for the purposes of arrangements, were completely foiled, and made nothing but a "laughing-stock" of themselves for the people, who sarcastically cheered them when they came up in "time to be the "object and effect of such meet- late." or departed in hot haste after had been erected by the Catholic a decoy party of the League. After Truth Society, first Mass, at Newbridge, and long before a policeman had arrived on the scene, Father O'Keefe and Mr. Kilbride, M.P., addressed a very fine meeting.

The Rev. Father O'Keefe, who on coming forward, was loudly cheered. said he advocated all the objects of the United Irish League, and was fusing way, some holdings being di-vided into three patches, between of "the land for the people," a Cathwhich portions of other holdings in- olic University, and National independence.

> IN THE COMMONS. - In the House of Commons the suppression of the meetings came up.

> Mr. J. Redmond (for Dr. Tanner)beg to ask the Chief Secretary if he will explain why a meeting at Newmarket, County Cork, was proclaimed when called together by the member for the division at his constituents' desire.

The Chief Secretary - The meeting referred to was not called by the they are used for sheep grazing thicf- member for the division at his conly, and for the fattening of cattle, stituents' desire, but was convened This land is let under Lord Clon- by placard under the auspices of the United Irish League. It was proand could easily be acquired for the claimed because the Government had much needed enlargement and re-dis- reason to believe that it was intribution of the existing small hold- tended to denounce and intimidate a particular individual who is in occupation of an evicted farm in the

immediate neighborhood. Mr. Dillon-Can the right hon. gentleman say who swore the informaed without such past masters, in the tion upon which the meeting was

The Chief Secretary-The District

#### there is unfortunately a dearth of local leaders, while in many places the old leaders have, from one cause or another, given up political work or transferred all their energy to work connected with the Church. This seems to be the case to a certain extent in a great number of places at one time famous for the success of the local branches.

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY. -The annual meeting of the Catholic Truth Society was held last week at Archbishop's House, Westminster, Cardinal Vaughan presiding. The annual report showed the work of the year to have been exceedingly satisfactory, and referred with special gratification to the establishment of the Catholie Truth Society of Ireland, between which and the English Society the most cordial relations existed, Father Goldie, S. J., mentioned the matter of the scarcity of Catholic chaplains in the navy, to which attention has recently been drawn by Cardinal Logue, and said he hoped that justice would soon be done in this important matter. Cardinal Vaughan made an interesting statement. He said that when the Catholic Truth Society held their conference, three years ago, at Canterbury, the members of the Society were very kindly shown over the Cathedral there by Dean Farrar, and it was then noticed into what a dilapidated state the tomb of Cardinal Pole had fallen. That tomb had now been renovated at a cost of £100, and Dean Farrar suggested the erection of a tablet setting forth that this excellent piece of artistic work

Mr. Holland King, hon, treasurer, read the financial statement. Which showed that the sale of books, etc., had amounted during the year to £3,213; subscriptions, £473; contributions by Associates, £8 18s; donations, £174; life membership account, £87; total receipts (including balance in hand and at the bank on January 1st), £4,622. On the payment side were £1,949 for printing and paper; £406 for binding and blocks; £254 for books and pictures purchased: £48 for magic lantern slides: £124 for copyright, etc.; £494 for salaries and wages at depot \$210 for rent, taxes, insurance, and gas: £221 for postages. A balance sheet appended showed the financial position of the society to be sound.

## THE VALUE OF A MAN'S LIFE.

The question, recently discussed in New York as to the commercial value of a man's life, brought out some very strange statements, and Hon. Mr. Mills did not think amongst them that of Judge W. S. istration would help this bill. I Gummere, of the New Jersey Su- bill became law and proved successpreme Court. Judge Gummere said :

It is hard to ascertain what loss children sustain in the premature death of a father. In the death of a laborer the loss in sorrow may be just as great as in the death of a inillionaire. But the pecuniary loss would be greater in the case of the death of a man making \$1.50 a

day. Judge Cummere attracted general public attention a year ago by holding that the value of an infant's life might be from six cents to one dol-

Chief Judge James M. Fitzsimons, of the City Court, discussed the value of a human life at considerable length when spoken to on the subject. He said :--

"It is certainly true and good law that the pecuniary loss to the family is greater when a man in good circumstances is killed than when a laborer is killed. The measure of the loss depends upon the man's carning capacity in his lifetime."

"Do you believe that the pecuniary value of a human life is ever as low as six cents?" he was asked.

"It seems to me unquestionable that the value of a life must always exceed six cents," returned the Judge. "though the standard is that of earning capacity. Of course the amount of compensation may depend upon circumstances in the case, and may, for instance, be aggravated by malice or extreme gross negligence, and a verdict may be intended not only to compensate for injury, but to deter wrongdoing which has repeatedly occurred. If a man lost a tiny portion of his finger through negli-gence, a judge would be justified in setting aside a six cent verdict regardless of the effect on earning capacity. If that be so in the loss of a limb or part of a limb, why not for the loss of a life? In the death of \$100. a minor the future pecuniary possibilities could be considered."

We might go on quoting for a couple of columns similar opinions, or rather expressions upon the same subject from a like standpoint; but for our purpose the foregoing will suffice. That a commercial value should be thus placed upon a human life is, in a sense, very natural; that a man's value to the world may be gauged by his earning capacity is something that we cannot gainsay; but what forcibly strikes us, is the materialistic spirit that governs so universally in the world to.day. We have here an example. The value of a human being is calculated as you would calculate that of a horse or an ox. While this may satisfy the general industrial or commercial world, it falls far short-of pleasing others-those who see beyond the physical limits of existence and who can estimate a person by the higher

## SENATORS THE USURY BILL.

Ottawa, May 16 .-- The Senate on Monday, discussed the Usury Bill. Hon. Mr. Power suggested that the title should be "The Money Lender's Bill," and the promoter, Hon. Raoul Dandurand, accepted the suggestion. On clause two Hon. Mr. McMillan moved that to amend "who makes a practice of lending money at a high-er rate than ten per cent," by making the rate eight per cent.

Hon, Mr. Dandurand thought this would prevent his reaching the class he wanted to reach.

Hon. Mr. Scott asked why the principle of registration was abandoned. Would the court take two or three cases as establishing the practice of lending money?

Hon. Mr. Dandurand wanted to reach a certain people. He did not want to disturb the public at large or those who occasionally made

loans. Sir Mackenzie Bowell instanced a case in Montreal where a man borrowed \$100 for fifteen days. He gave the lender \$1, and on a renewal had given another dollar. This came high in the course of the year, but it was better the man should get his money in this way than by going to a

regular money lender. Hon. Mr. Power thought money lenders should be registered just as pawabrokers were. He read the registration provisions of the English Act, which inflicts a fine of one hundred pounds for a first conviction, and imprisonment for the second. In the case of corporations the penalty for a second conviction was five hundred pounds. It might be difficult to prove the practice of money lending without registration.

Hon. Mr. Dandurand objected that if one wanted to get at a money lender for not registering they would have to prove that he lent money at more than ten per cent. That was all they had to mind in this hill. He would establish a second offence in this way. Ninety-five per cent, of the men he wanted to reach would not register.

Hon. Mr. Power did not think Mr. Dandurand had strengthened his case. Registration would be a proof of

Sir Mackenzie Bowell thought the registration would destroy the bill. There were men who would lend money legitimately. Those men whom they wanted to reach did not. They would not register, but would lend money surreptitiously. That was the case under the old usury laws.

istration would help this bill. If this ful, it might be necessary to provide for registration and inspection. Clause two stood unamended.

On clause three, providing that the rate of interest on sums not exceeding \$300 shall not exceed 20 per cent, and 10 per cent after judgment. Hon. Mr. McMillan moved in amendment that the rate be "12 per cent, per annum, nor shall such loan be made for any longer period than 30 days." He moved the rate of interest after judgment be 6 per cent. and not 10 per cent.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald seconded this amendment. Without every borrower could get judgment in order to avoid the 20 per cent, why was \$300 the limit?

Hon. Mr. Dandurand was willing to accept the amendment as regards the rate per cent, after judgment.

Hon. Mr. McMillan withdrew his amendment as far as the reduction of 20 per cent, was concerned.

Hon. Mr. Power thought the limitation of time would prove confus-

Sir Mackenzie Bowell advocated the 12 per cent, rate.

On a vote the rate was reduced from 20 per cent, to 12 per cent, by twelve yeas to eleven nays.

Hon. Mr. Dandurand urged reconsi-

deration, and asked a withdrawai of the 90 days clause. This was done, and the reduction of judgment interest was reduced to 6 per cent. The clause as amended was reported.

On clause five a discussion arose as to what is a bona fide holder. Mr. Dandurand pointing out that this was intended for cases where usury was disguised in the discount. Sir Mackenzie Bowell understood that if a man made a note for \$100 and received but \$50, could the lenda er seil the note and the purchaser recover as a bona fide holder the full

Hon. Mr. Mills--Yes. Sir Mackenzie Bowell- Then can the maker recover from the money

lender? Hon. Mr. Dandurand- Yes. The clause was put in to protect the bona fide holder.

Hon. Mr. Bernier thought all notes would be made in this way. This clause and clause six were re-

ported. Clause seven, Mr. Dandurand explained, covered all transactions maturing aiter the sanction of this act, and brought them under its opera-

Hon. Mr. Bernier thought the clause should cover negotiable instruments executed before the passing of the act and maturing after the date of

passing. Hon. Mr. Dandurand agreed. The clause was amended, and reported. The bill as amended was reported as "An act respecting money lenders," and the amendments were con-

curred in.

## HAPPENINGS IN ENGLAND. **@&&&&&&&&**

ANCIENT IRISH DRESS. - At St. fact that it has been forced on the George's Hall, Southwark, recently, Irish people against their wills; and says a correspondent of the Liver- would welcome the adoption by the pool Catholic "Times," a lecture on people of Erin of the costume of the the "Ancient Irish Dress" was delivered by the Hon. Wm. Gibson (son lowed, in which Mr. Gibson's pro-of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland), in posal was supported by the Rev. Fathe presence of a large audience. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. Shee- O'Carroll, and others, and eventualhan, B.A., who formally introduced Mr. Gibson, attired in the ancient majority. Irish kilts (saffron) and dark green coat. Mr. Gibson, who was received with loud applause, said that he was raised in that interview relative clined to raise himself; but the matthat his chief interest was not in connection with anything of the kind, but with the large question of the Gaelic revival in Ireland, a question which interested them all, and about which there was very little difference of opinion. Some people in Scotland seemed to imagine that this was an idea to rob them of the pri-Gibson) had no such intention. He of Catholics. simply suggested what he considered to be the legitimate outcome of the Gaelic revival in Ireland - namely, that the Irish should return to their ancient and prized costume. Mr. Gibson then went on to trace the ancient Irish costume, quoting authority after authority to show that the plaided kilt worn by Highlanders, but safron, with a dark green coat, language and Irish literature were to ask that some thought ought to

ther Williams, O.S.S.F.; Mr. P. ly the motion was carried by a large

A RECTOR DEAD .- The Right Rev. Mgr. Denis, one of the most popular owed a slight word of explanation priests of the Catholic Church in the as to his published interview in the diocese of Southwark, died on Tues"Daily Chronicle." The point which day morning, after a very brief illness, at Westgrinstead, in Sussex. to the new Regiment of Irish Guards | The deceased prelate occupied the was not the point that he was in- nnique position of Rector of the only Catholic parish in England which, ter was put before him by people from the time of Queen Elizabeth who had other interests to his, and did not secede from the Catholic he supplied the interviewer with faith to the religion of the Estab-facts, and also with an opinion. He lished Church. Mgr. Denis, during wished those present to understand his rectorate of Westgrinstead, which extended over 36 years, took a prominent part in philanthropic efforts, notably that of the rescue and education of destitute children. The deceased prelate had resided for many years in a house which is honeycombed with secret chambers, which fugitive priests were in the habit of hiding from Government vilege of wearing the kilt. He (Mr. spies in the days of the persecution

> tol correspondent of the Dublin "Freeman," in his last weekly letter writes :-

LACK OF LEADERS. -The Bris-

Political activity has become almost a thing of the past in several Welsh towns that formerly were amongst the best supporters of Irish Nationality, and from a very long experience and from a recent visit colors used to denote nobility. Irish I have come to the conclusion that the cause of it is not a great wanbeing revived, and was it too much ing in the patriotism of our people but rather lethargy on the part of be given to the question of our Na- those who should take the lead. As tional dress? In conclusion, Mr. Gib- a rule the Irish population in the were not to let him pass, and he dress any meeting in Newmarket tocould not pass. Mr. Flynn claimed day or its neighborhood.

his right to walk into the town, and Mr. Gamble—Do you undertake tire in this country, and also the willing enough to join the League with the material. present tubular system of male at works, etc., and though they are measure that combines the spiritual 

## The Martyr of Bourget.

AN INCIDENT OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

NOTE .- During the war of 1870, the Brothers of the Christian schools served in the Ambulance Corps of the French Army as litter-near?rs, and converted many of their houses into hospitals for the care of the wounded soldiers. As soon as peace was restored, in recognition of the self-sacrifice and bravery of the Brothers, the Government of France conferred the Cross of the Legion of Honor upon their Superior-General, Rev. Brother Phillip. On the 24th of the present month, the holy founder of the Christian Brothers, Blessed J. B. de la Salle, will be canonized at Rome.—

From morning's dawn had hercely raged, the battle of Bourget, On front and flank, the smoke and dim declared where foes were met, The flow'r of all the army in the brave defence of France, Were falling 'neath the bullets of the Prussians' proud advance, And there amid the battle's roar, La Salle's true sons had dared, The dangers and the trials of the soldier's lot they shared, Like Mercy's black-robed angels, that around their lustre shed, By day they raised the wounded, and by night entombed the dead.

Yet of all this band of heroes, there are none to us appeal, Like Frere Nethelm who died that day, a martyr to his zeal, When the battle thundered loudest, and the strife was thick and fast, Twas then you'd find his litter, returning to the last, He now assists the fallen, and conveys them to the rear, Or bent above the dying, whispers loving words of cheer, And giving p'rhaps a promise, as their fading mem'ries roam, Of a precious, blood-stained token to their dear ones at home.

Thus in the rear, on left and right, he hovers to and fro, Performing deeds of mercy in the sight of all the foe, Until at length, a flag of truce is waved along the line; And the trumpets sound "Cease Firing." before the Geneva's sign, The conflict's hushed a moment, and the smoke is cleared away, Revealing o'er the battle, ground, the victims of the fray. Unfurling wide their flag of peace,-their banner and their shield,--The bearers led by Frere Nethelm, prepare to clear the field.

But as they near the Prussian ranks, a scene that's marked with blood, A cowardly volley echoes forth, from out a sheltered wood, A sudden gleam, a stifled sigh, a groun at once suppressed, And Frere Nethem falls backward with a bullet in his breast His commades raise him gently, and with saddened hearts retire, Their precious burden bearing far beyond the range of fire, The strife is once again renewed, the day is won and lost; And vain is Frankish valor now, before the Prussian host.

But as the carnage still went on, in centre, flank, or front, And while his brave companions yet endured the battle's brunt, Poor Frere Nethern was dying there beneath the starry sky; His life-blood ebbing fast away, while death bedimmed his eye. And when the trumpets called "Retire." all Heaven with accord, Beheld a martyr's soul obtain its laurels and reward, He died obeying Duty's call, pursuing Mercy's plan; And a greater deed no man can do, than give his life for man.

Montreal, P.Q., May, 1900.

--THOMAS WHELAN.

### THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS

BY REV JOSEPH GORDIAN DALEY.

Brothers. Certainly the sons of the St. Maurice. His testimony therethe measure of their work in educa- speaks : tion, the spirit of sacrifice, of patri- "I shall all my life retain the memotism, of brotherly charity, shown ory of the evening of the first day of by them during that period of disas- Champigny. They had just thrown ter which culminated in Sedan, en- open an establishment in the Rue titles them to be held in the deepest Ondinot for hospital purposes; and respect. On the breaking out of hos- | right off Dr. Fournier and T were tilities, Brother Philippe, the Supe- obliged to attend 88 wounded men rior of the Order, dispatched word whom the Brothers had picked up on at once to the government and stat- the skirmish ground. The gas suped that every house and school in ply had been cut off that day so that the charge of the Christian Brothers, the long halls or dormitories where from St. Omer and Thionville in the the wounded were set were almost north, to Marseilles and Toulouse in without light. Those young men of the south, and including the mother- the Brothers, clad in their long black house in the Rue Oudinot. Paris, robes, kept themselves busily occuwere at the service of the army for pied, helping us to their very best; ambulance and hospital needs. The and we, of course, had plenty to do. Brothers themselves, although just with our hands actually bathing in then winding up the fatiguing la- the blood so bravely but uselessly bors of the school year, volunteered shed. And not a complaint or a murwithout delay for the hardships of mur from the poor wounded fellows. the ambulance corps. Their splendid although we could see that they were efficiency in this department was suffering most terrible anguish. And phenomenal. Brother Philippe was on the part of the Brothers -- siknown universally as a man of high lence, absence of all the bustle and mind; every government since that of stir so usual to such a place and octhe July Monarchy had offered him casion. the decoration of the Legion of Honor, but only to meet with persistent to these young men was the simplirefusal. After the ambulance work of city and the good humor with which the Brothers on the fields of Grave- they rendered their service in a work lotte and Champigny, the govern- so painful and distressing. It was ment sent the red ribbon once more the same simplicity that we observed with the following statement which in them that very morning when left him no scope for resistance :- they ranged themselves in squads and a member of the Legion of Honor, pick up the fallen. France wishes to do honor to the

The "Opinion Nationale." a passionate and implacable adversary of religious congregations, thus speaks did in a religious way was entirely with reference to their intrepid heroism '-- "We have indeed often in this journal combated to our best powers against religious corporations, especially when we saw the government showering favors upon them. It is a duty for us to render to-day our homage to the zeal shown by the religious toward our sick, and particularly to commend the courageous devotion with which the Freres des Ecoles Chretiennes are seen to venture out and pick up the wounded right under the very shells and bullets, rivalling thus by their stoicism, the admirable personnel of the army physicians."

Christian Brothers by this expres-

sion of the nation's appreciation."

Another Parisian journal (Le Soir) which had usually in those days or since those days very little to say in favor of the Church, thus comments:

'One of the main subjects of conversation among the soldiers is the behavior of the Christian Brothers. These dark-robed men, who calm and unconcerted amid the falling bullets move along carrying the wounded, fill the soldiers with admiration. It must be admitted that these Brothers have given the example of genuine courage. Ten times over our generals have been obliged to tell them to wait until the fusilade is thers transformed into stretcherover before going out to pick up bearers hurrying over the battlefield those who have fallen.

peruse the reports of many of the lads who had been hit; and this, doctors connected with the medical mind you, without any ostentation bureau. Therein indeed we find rich or bravado, just as it was, too, encomiums which were hardly to be without any semblance of fear. They looked for when one considered the all seemed to think it a favor to be

It is perhaps characteristic of re-|brotherhoods by the free-thinking publics to be ungrateful. Such is the members of the medical profession of thought which occurs to us when we France, Dr. Behier, professor of the read in these latter days of the atti- Faculte of Medicine, was at that tude of France toward the Christian time chief of the ambulance corps of saintly de la Salle have served their fore is worth quoting on this subcountry with credit. Laying aside ject. In a letter to a friend he thus

"What touched me most in regard 'In decorating Brother Philippe as marched out across the battlefield to

"Not once did I remark an indiscreet religious zeal on their part. I would not have tolerated anything of the kind. I need say but one thing on this point; whatever they proper and accompanied with discretion." And in this satisfied tone the letter proceeds.

Another eminent physician associated with the army of France in those days bears similar testimony to the extraordinary attention manifested by the Brothers of the ambulance service. This is no less than Dr. Horteloup, pere, who was formerly chief physician of the hospitals. In the course of his recollections on the war he thus speaks in part :--

"My work with the soldiers kept

me at the Mother-house of the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine. For seven months I was in contact with a personnel which often changed; but no matter who the Brothers were that came to look after my sick, I can only bestow praise on all alike. It is impossible to display more care, more devotion, more self-sacrifice :--why, even the young novice brothers who I do not suppose had ever been near a sick couch, contended for the very dangerous honor of remaining day and night in our

"One should have seen those Browhile shells were bursting; should It has been our pleasure, too, to have seen them picking up the poor

age or their activity."

One more witness from the medical fraternity may be quoted in regard to the good work of the Brothers during that struggle. It is Dr. Demarquay, who in a public address to the dignitaries of the Hospital Department, said :-

"The devotion evinced by the 'hristian Brothers during the war ought to linger in the memory of the generations present and future. Yes. gentlemen, I dare repeat it, for I was associated with them, I saw what they did as simple but brave stretcher-bearers, exciting the admiration of the army. Their courage, their discipline, their prompt action on the field of carnage, have been glorious. Thanks to them, more than 5,000 wounded have been attended, and had their wounds dressed in my department alone. Thanks to them, during the war 1,000 poor sick soldiers, whom the army arrangements could with difficulty have provided for, were gathered in, protected from the cold of those wintry days, and treated with the kindest hospitality."

All through the battles which reddened the fields of Champigny, the Brothers remained devotedly with the decimated battalions of France, performing prodiges of charity. They not only attended the wounded, but at Champigny and Buzenval in the bitterly cold days of that hard December and January, the Brothers went out and buried the dead. On several occasions many of their own number were hit by Prussian bullets; and at Le Bourget on the 21st of December, Frere Nethelme, one of the favorite professors of the school of St. Nicholas at Paris, was among the mortally wounded of the Army of the Loire. When his funeral took place in the church of St. Sulpice, the Provisional Government sent its official representatives, the loss of Brother Nethelme being looked upon as an event of national siggnificance. Jules Ferry took care also to have the world notice how little regard the Prussian generals were inclined to show for the rules of international law .- Donahoe's Maga-

# SPIRITUAL INTERESTS

Catholic Sailors' Club; some weeks before we had occasion to draw attention to a worthy movement in New York city, for the protection of Irish emigrant girls. All these societies are in accord with the spirit and the requirements of the times. "Utica Cattolica" speaks of The measures being taken in Italy for the protection of the spiritual interests of Italian emigrants to the United States. In the course of its remarks upon the numbers of Catholic children that had, in the past, drifted away from the Church, on reaching America, it tells a very interesting story of President McKinley's family. It says :-- "Two months ago Captain Arthur

S. McKinley, a first cousin of the received into the Catholic Church at across the Atlantic pleasantly withthe Cathedral, Denver, Colorado, and out paying well for it. in the course of a conversation which took place afterwards at St. Mary's Academy, in that city, one of the residence at the homestead in Canthe Captain were reared. When the his sons to send for a priest. the nearest Catholic Church was a minister, however, did not arrive be fore his death. His wife, who died subsequently, was more fortunate. for she received the last Sacraments on her death-bed. But the sons, living in a non-Catholic atmosphere, were lost to the Church. Cases such as theirs were not uncommon at the time.'

In dealing with examples of Icish emigrants that had fallen away from the faith through lack of being carefully looked after in the new world, the article says :-

"Many of the Irish poor who were then cast upon the shores of America drifted away from Catholic surroundings and into such a state of indifference that their children easily fell under the influence of Protestant proselytisers, with the result that borne by Catholics. So far as the Irish Catholics are concerned, this leakage is a thing of the past, and of the undoubted progress which the Church is making in the United States is due to the fidelity and energy of the children of St. Patrick."

An English Catholic paper comments upon the Italiao movement for the better caring for the spiritual interests of the children of the sunny South who drift across the Atlantic, and expresses an opinion concerning the attachment to the Church which, at home, characterizes these people. In view of the fact that we are often led to believe that nearly all Italy -Government included - is infidel and anti-papal, the closing . paragraph of this article presents Italy in a light-in regard to religion which cannot be allowed to pass

unnoticed. It reads thus:---"That every step which will tend to the improvement of Italian emigrants morally and socially will also usual antipathy shown to religious sent to that part of the work, and to dwell upon the part which reli- be told.

even the death and the wounding of gion plays in the lives of Italians at several of their own number did not home. It enters into nearly every seem to paralyze either their cour- act they perform. The soil upon which they stand and the air which they breathe may be said to be consecrated by Catholic traditions. Their public buildings' - churches, art galleries, museums, and the likespeak to them of religion, and they are not called upon to make serious sacrifices for it. If they are only properly prepared for what lies before them they will, we are sure, be ready to show in strange lands that they are animated by that devotion to the Church which inspired their forefathers in making it such a fer-tile source of blessings for Italy."

Under the caption "A New Idea," the Providence "Visitors" says :--One year ago last February, cer-

tain Catholic ladies of Cincinnati started, with the sanction of Archbishop Elder, an organization called "The Catholic Visitation Society." Its aims and work are so admirable that we carnestly invite the attention of the good Catholic ladies of Providence to the following facts which we have gleaned from the first annual report of the association. The society consists of 248 members, all of whom are actively interested. Its object is to provide for the comfort and relief of the sick poor, especially by supplying trained nurses-and only Catholic nurses are employedwho are charged to teach them how to live cleanly, how to cook nourishing food and how to prepare their souls for reception of the Sacraments. It makes and distributes clothing, bed linen and all that sort of thing. The funds of the association are derived from the annual dues of the members, from donations, legacies and entertainments, and are expended in paying the salaries of the nurses. A committee of "Friendly Visitors" for each parish is appointed to serve for one year. This committee's business is to investigate all cases referred to it by the clergy or local physicians. A great deal of good has been already accomplished by the association. "Many stray sheep have been brought back to the fold," and more than one conversion ers and kindly offices of nurses and visitors. Surely the idea is one that It was only last week that we ought to commend itself to a goodly made special reference to the splen- number of pious Catholic maids and did work being done here by our matrons hereabouts who would like to do something for God and God's suffering ones.

## MILLIONS IN TIPS.

Mr. Vance Thompson, in his letters from Paris, has warned Americans against any ambition of visiting the Exposition at small expense. Paris have been increased from twenmiss the idea that they can get this field.

It has been calculated that the American travellers this year will field in the Transvaal. Improvements spend over five million dollars in are being constantly made, and its tips alone. Most of them will do it future cannot yet be predicted. One McKinley's conversion was not a re- grudgingly, because of all the petty of the latest applications is to balturn to the faith of his forefathers. blackmail of our advanced civilizations, but the difficulty of carrying The Captain's answer was in the affirmative. His father and the Presi- and most provoking. At the same dent's, tiho were brothers, were the time, if one is travelling and wishes in leaving the latter on a table on sons of staunch Belfast Catholics, but to get along comfortably he must they went to America when very deal out the tidbits on every hand. young, and being out of touch with If you should want to know the Catholic associations lapsed from the depth of human misery simply de- basket to send the waves received Church. Later they set up their cline to give any fee at all while by the apparatus on through space. residence at the homestead in Canton, Ohio, where the President and Ocean. Then you may envy Jonah on the send messages from a balloon in in his solitude within the whale's in- Schoneberg to a church steeple in eld Belfast man was dying he asked terior. On the other side, of course, Friedenau, Switzerland. In Austria if you do not pay the tips, you will an anchored balloon, 160 yards high. request was compled with, though simply be asked for them just as you would for your street-car fare or hundred miles distant: the sacred railroad ticket. It is pretty hard, but there is no escape from it, and this year the people who get tips are exacting in their demands.

### LINCOLN AND THE HAIR RESTORER.

Here is a story of President Lincoln from the late Judge Carter, who was a member of congress from

Cleveland during the war, and one of Mr. Lincoln's most intimate friends. It relates to a Quaker philanthropist from Philadelphia who did not have a hair on his head, but took a great interest in public affairs and was constantly calling at the White House in behalf of somebody or other who happened to be McCarthys and Murphys and O'Learys in trouble and took up a great deal are now to be found at Methodist of Mr. Lincoln's time. The President meeting-houses, whilst in Ireland treated him with the greatest court-the names are almost invariably esy, although his patience was freesy, although his patience was frequently tried. One day when the philanthropist was particularly verbose and persistent and refused to it is well known that a large share depart, although he knew that important delegations were waiting.Mr. Lincoln suddenly rose, walked over to a wardrobe in the corner of the cabinet chamber and took a bottle from a shelf. Handing it to his visitor, he remarked:

"Did you ever use this stuff on your head?"

"No, sir, I never did."
"Well," remarked Mr. Lincoln. advise you to try it, and then if at first you don't succeed, kept it up. They say it's a good thing to make the hair grow. Take this bottle with you and come back in six months and tell me how it works."

The astonished philanthropist covered his polished pate with his broad brimmed hat and left the room, while Judge Carter, coming in with the next delegation, found the president over in the corner doubled up with laughter at the success of his be of benefit to the Church may be strategy, and before he could protaken for granted. It is unnecessary ceed with business the story had to

In modern war the importance of accurate and reliable reconnoissance has increased an hundredfold, owing to the fact that the forces engaged in the decisive battles have become far. greater in number, and the distances to be covered, both in concentrating the troops for battle and in disposing them on the battlefield Matabeleland, for example, for giving itself, greatly exceed those of the warning of the approach of the enpast. This increase in numbers to be moved and in distances to be covered has naturally increased the difficulties of efficient reconnoissance and den, Norway and Italy are now timely report, and at the same time has raised the importance of the lat-ter. All this has led to the efforts of all nations to find new aids to reconnoissance and the transmission of reports and orders in the field.

Specially Trained Scouts and Orderlies—Gen. Sheridan was the first an hour, and by ascending some 1. on the Northern side in the Civil War, to object to having his cavalry frittered away and worn out in outpost duty, and Gen. Grant had the good sense to uphold him. To free the cavalry of the smaller elements of its reconnoissance work, and economize its fighting power as much as possible, most of the great nations are now training a kind of mounted infantry in this work. In Germany each army corps has a squadron of "mounted orderlies" of this kind, and they have proved invaluable; in Russia a number of the best men in each company are mounted and trained in patrol and reconnoissance duty, instructed in riding horses and bicycles, and exercised by affording them opportunities to engage in bear and tiger hunts; in England each brig-ade of the cavalry division sent to South Africa received a battalion of mounted infantry with a Maxim gun: in Austria mounted scouts assist the cavalry in their reconnoitring. As an incentive to training for this work the various nations have instituted distance rides and walks. The latter have developed some remarkable results. In Switzerland a number of officers taking part in these exercises walked (on an average) at has been wrought through the pray- a rate of 5.3 miles an hour for three consecutive hours; but this record was beaten by a First Sergeant from Berne, who walked from Berne to Thum (17 miles) in 2 hours and 20 minutes, or an average of nearly 7 miles an hour. The native messengers in the Transvaal have also accomplished wonders in this direction. In Germany longer distances have been covered by marching patrols in remarkably short times, as from Trier to Metz (64 miles) in 20 hours and 25 minutes, including

Field and Wireless Telegraph.-The improvements in field telegraph apparatus have permitted the use of this valuable accessory in the very front of the outposts, and the intro-Prices of living for strangers in duction of the buzzer has so far increased its efficiency that with even ty-five to forty per cent., and that the poorest insulation it works well is a condition which all visitors enough for all practical purposes. must uncomplainingly face. But be- Our Signal Corps in the Philippines fore they arrive they must also dis- has surpassed all previous records in

Wireless telegraphy is still in the experimental stage, although it is now being tested practically in the has led to a modification, consisting the ground below, the balloon merely carrying up a copper wire, which hung down several yards below the signalled successfully to a free balloon at a height of 1,800 yards and a distance of 25 miles. Optical Telegraphy. - The helio-

graph has been specially developed in sunny climates; by the British in Afghanistan and in Africa, by the French in Tomkin, by the Americans in the United States, and by the Greeks in Crete. It has been used successfully over single stretches of over 65 miles. In France the acetylene lamp has greatly increased the use of the apparatus by making it independent of sunlight, and signals have been read as far as 37 miles by day and 56 miles by night. Italy the acetylene lamp flash has been read at a distance of 72 miles. The navy searchlights landed in Cape Colony have been used for flash signaling and have greatly extended the range. At coast forts and in the navy the Ardois signal light (a combination of red and white electric lamps hung in the rigging or on a mast) are extensively used for short distances, either between ships, or between forts and ships.

Searchlights .- The use of searchlights by ships and by coast and other forts is well known, but recently they have also been applied on battlefields for hunting up the wounded. Acetylene gas is used where electricity is not available.

Carrier Pigeons. - The use of carrier pigeons from fixed stations like cities and forts has long been known, but lately they have been used successfully in the French field manoeuvres, their houses being carried along by the troops. In Russia in 1898 cavalry patrols carried along the carrier pigeons of the forts, and it was found that in returning to their homes they travelled at the rate of five-eighths of a mile a minute. A number of pigeons have been sent from the besieged city of Ladysmith with despatches to Durban, a distance of 200 miles. -The great advantage of carrier pigeons to the navy lies in the fact that the scouting vessels of a fleet can send back without themselves returning.

War Dogs. - Pigeons merely re-

turn to their homes or to their feeding places, but dogs act much more intelligently, and are therefore useful in a greater variety of ways. In the first place, they have been used in reconnoissance duty, in carrying messages, and in connecting outposts and sentinels. In the second place, they have proved invaluable in hunting up the wounded after the battle. The collie has been found best for all purposes. The English used dogs to great advantage, in emy's scouts in the dark, and in advance of the head of column to scent the enemy. Germany, Austria, Swetraining dogs for use in war.

Balloons. - Most of the great nations have balloon parks field, and they are so light that they are easily carried even in the train of the advance guard. The old spher-The following is a brief summary ical balloon is so unsteady, even in of the principal means which have a wind of 20 feet a second, that it been made use of recently for facil- is impossible to observe from it, but itating this important militarywork, says a writer in the New York can be used in wind of twice this velocity. A new use of the ballocal locity. A new use of the balloon is on torpedo boats going at 18 knots 700 yards it was possible in this way to see from Kiel (Germany) to beyond Rugen and Copenhagen, thus connecting the North Sca and the Baltic. The first British Army Corps that was sent to South Africa carried with it two balloon sections, which have been actively in use since their arrival.

> What is pronounced the largest steam-dredger in the world has recently been completed and tested at Antwerp and St. Petersburg. This boat has been built for the Russian Government at a cost of over half a million of dollars, and is to be used on the Volga River. The designs for the dredger were made by L. W. Bates, of Chicago. A number of such veesels have been operating successfully on the Mississippi River, and in the trials at Antwerp an average capacity of 7,000 cubic yards an hour, with a maximum of 10,350, was attained. So successful has the new boat been that the authorities of Queensland and Calcutta are contemplating building similar dredges for their harbors.



rider is the man who rides the river with a twisting, squirming log for a saddle, on which lie stands, balancing himself to its every motion. If his coolness fails or his nerve gives way, disaster and death reach out for him. It's the giving

The real rough

way of the "nerve" which proves fatal to so many a man. Perhaps he is simply crossing the street, as he has done ten

thousand times. He hears a shout, stops, hesitates, gets "rattled" and is run over. When a man finds that his memory plays him false often, when he starts off to get something and forgets what he went for, when he knows he has locked the front door and yet an irritating uncertainty compels him to get up and verify his knowledge, then that man is in danger at any minute when confronted by a trifling danger. He is unnerved.

This condition can be perfectly cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It strengthens the stomach, nourishes the nerves, and purifies the blood. It contains no alcohol, whisky or other intoxicant.

whisky or other infoxicant.

"The reason I delayed writing was because I wanted to wait one vear after I had taken the medicine before giving my statement, and now I can send a good, conscientious testimonial, writes Chas. H. Sergeant, Esq., of Plain City, Madison Co., Ohio. "During the summer and fall of 1896 I became all "in down," nerves were out of order and stomach out of order. I wrote to Dr. Pierce for advice. He said I had general debility, and advised Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and, thanks to you for your advice, I used six bottles; and since I stoped taking it, about one year ago, I have not taken any medicine of any kind, and have been able to work every day. My appetite is good, I can eat three square meals a day, I do not feel that miserable burning in the stomach after eating, and my blood and nerves are in good shape."

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Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness.

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## RELIGION AND POLITICS.

We have frequently remarked that if a Catholic priest were to take an active part in politics a "hue and ery" would prevent him from going very far. Yet we daily have evidence of the combination of religion and politics by ministers of different Protestant persuasions—still they are lauded to the skies for their zeal. In England they have an association a P.P.A. affair—called the Pleasant Sunday Afternoon movement. In America a similar movement is social in character; in England it is pronouncedly political. It was started in 1888, and has gone on flourishing ever since. In a lengthy account of this peculiar institution, we find the

"Although originally started among church members, the P. S. A. membership is not confined to the regular church-goers. In many churches, in fact, the majority of the members of the P. S. A. belong to that class which rarely attends a church for ordinary religious worship. At first the subjects for discussion were limited to questions of immediate local interest, but now any and every sociological problem can be, and is discussed at these gatherings. At one time the meetings were viewed with suspicion by the ultra-radical element, who regarded them as a device of the clergy to help sustain the churches' influence; but the absolute freedom of discussion which is allowed, combined with the liberal choice of speakers invited to address these gatherings, has convinced all unprejudiced observers that they are the outcome of an honest desire to aid in the work of social improve-

Passing over all minor details in this connection, we find that :—
"The importance of these gather-

ings may be appreciated from the

fact that candidates for public office invariably seek to get the endorsement of their candidature by the local P. S. A. before consenting to place their names on the nomination lists. This success is all the more remarkable because it has been gained at a time when the agitation for church disestablishment has been growing more and more acute. No better example of the broadness the spirit of the movement could be needed than that in several instances the support of these bodies has been given to candidates who have declared themselves in favor of disestablishment. It will thus be seen that the original intention of the founders of the movement-to make the church in actual fact an institute of the people, and to charge it with the mission of inspiring their politics with a strong sense of sound

morality-is being accomplished." We simply repeat that if a Catholic priest were to undertake a similar work he would be denounced from end to end of the country, and we would be so many stones under the heel of the church's despotism. Still our priest is not divested of his citizenship by becoming a priest, whether he sees fit to exercise his duty or not is another matter -he has the right, and, what is more, he never abuses it.

## DOINGS OF SCIENTISTS.

An interesting calculation has recently been made by an English statistician, in which he shows that when the electric light has entirely displaced gas, oil lamps, and candles in the United Kingdom, there will be 40,000 less deaths annually, these illuminants being so much more unhealthful than electricity.

As there is an absence of coal in Switzerland, it is not possible for the people of that country to produce the iron used in many of their manufactures, and it must be imported from Germany. Instead of being dependent on coal for smelling the iron ores which are to be found Within the boundaries of Switzerland, it has recently been determined to make use of the electric furnace for this purpose, and such a proposition is now being developed by Herr Muller Landsmann in the Bernese Oberland, near Meiringen. A

60,000 horse-power will be derived from the Aar, and used to drive the machinery and supply the current for the electric furnaces. Switzerland is particularly rich in water-power as well as deficient in coal, and the results of this enterprise will be awaited with much interest.

There has been found recently at the Mohawk mine in Michigan a new mineral that is of great interest both on account of its novelty and the singular conditions under which it occurs. It has been carefully examined and analyzed by Prof. Keonig of the State School of Mines of Michigan and by Prof. Kemp of the Columbia School of Mines, both of whom unite in pronouncing it a new species. Prof. Keonig has assigned to it the name of Mohawkite, after the mine in which it was found. Its themical composition if cupreous, with about 7 per cent. of the copper replaced by nickel, and the mineral fills a small vein in the Mohawk mine. Other copper arsenides are known, of which the nearest are Whitneyite and Algodonite, but nothing like this has ever been encountered. All the copper found in the Lake Superior district occurs in a native state, while elsewhere in the world, except in the upper parts of veins, copper invariably occurs in combination with sulphur, or arsenic, or both. It is for this reason the new mineral is of such scientific interest, particularly as the supply, so far as now known, is to be measured in ounces as compared with the tons of native or pure copper that are daily mined in the Lake Superior region.

Careful experiments made at Cornell University are said to show that: "First, cut nails are superior to wire nails in all positions; second, the main advantage of the wire nail is due to its possessing a sharp point; third, if cut nails were pointed they would be 30 per cent. more efficient in direct tension; fourth, wire nails without points have but one-half their ordinary holding powfifth, the surface of the nail should be slightly rough, but not barbed—barbing decreases the efficiency of cut nails about 32 per cent." The pointed end enables the nail to enter wood without breaking its fibre excessively, thus preserving its grip. A serious defect of wire nails is their readiness to rust. They are made generally of a sort of soft steel, and steel rusts more readily than some other forms of iron. In some parts of the country, it is said, shingles put on with wire nails drop off after six or eight years. - Balti-

#### SPAIN AND THE LOSS OF COLONIES.

A correspondent from Madrid writing to the New York "Post," says: Twenty months have elapsed since hostilities were suspended in the Philippines and in the West Indies with a view to paving the way for the negotiations in Paris that led to the peace treaty of December, 1898. Enough time has passed to enable us to form an idea of the way in which Spaniards have faced the realities of the situation created by the loss of the last remnant of their once vast colonial empire in the New World and of their archipelagoes in the Far East. It would be ish-American republics or the Anabsurd to suppose that a proud and tilles. The concentration of all the sensitive race does not feel deeply expansive and progressive forces of and resent such a departure from the the country at home is the watchtraditions and habits of several centuries of imperialism, conquest and cians, monarchical, republican, and so-called colonization. Nevertheless, there is a healthy symptom in the quiet dignity, in the almost Oriental fatalism with which all, high and low, have bowed to the inevitable, with little recrimination or display of vindictive spirit against either the United States or the natives of Cuba and of the Philippines.

Indeed, most Spaniards, when they mention the creoles of Cuba and Porto Rico, seem sincere in their rather contemptuous assertion "that they are convinced that their quondam colonists will suffer the deserved retribution for their disloyalty and ingratitude in their already difficult relations with the great Anglo-Saxon republic"; and when they speak of the Filipinos it is generally to express admiration for their prolonged and determined resistance against the imperial policy of Mr. McKinley.

It would be useless to conceal the fact that most of the subjects of his Majesty have by no means yet forgiven the United States for having helped to give the final blow to the crumbling colonial empire of Spain, but somehow the Anglo-Boer war has created a diversion in the minds of Spaniards. They have centred all the attention they can spare from their own domestic affairs upon the struggle in South Africa. They have followed with the keenest interest the march of events in the Dark Continent without dissimulating the strong pro-Boer sentiment that animates 95 per cent. of the inhabitants of the peninsula. In that respect their press of every shade only echoes the general delight with which one and all have witnessed the reverses and difficulties of England. Spain, they say, thus shows how bitterly she resents the conduct of England belore and during the war with the United States in 1898, as nothing will convince Spaniards, from their rulers downwards, that if England had sided with the continental Powers, Europe might not have successfully vetoed the interference of President McKinley in the West Indies and in the Philippines.

It is also a healthy symptom to notice that there are many Spaniards courageous enough, so soon after the close of their colonial and foreign waes, to publicly state that if Europe had interfered, or if the United States had refrained from sweeping away all their colonies, the

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they had kept the Philippines or Porto Rico, the lessons of adversity would have been fruitless, and their colonial system would have been persevered in and been a source of weakness and corruption for the mother country. "As it had to come sooner or later, we are better without the colonies, without that constant drag upon our treasury and upon our population," is the common saying among sensible middleclass Spaniards, and is even more common among the masses, weary of seeing their painfully hoarded savings vanish to pay blood money, to save their sons from going to the colonial or foreign wars. They found it harder still when they had to mourn over the departure of the 225,000 lads, of whom 56,000 never returned and 60,000 came back invalided, weird tell-tales of the effects of the colonial climates more deadly than the creole or Philippine bullets. In the popular depths of Spanish society, the weaker sex has graphically summed up the intense feeling of relief in their quaint exclamation, 'Alas, yes, the colonies have gone, but now the chicos will not have to go to the Manigua." The swamps and forests of the Antilles are meant by this expression.

Heavy as is the burden with which

Spain has been saddled in the shape of an enormous increase in her consolidated and treasury debts, and in the shape of additional taxation through the loss of her colonies and the expenditure incurred in colonial and foreign wars, there is a singular and happy conviction growing in the hearts and minds of her people. That conviction is the persuasion that Spain will in the long run with proper management be anything but the loser, as all her energies can now be concentrated in the development of the considerable resources of her soil and of her mines, which can afford a field for the more enterprising spirits who formerly looked abroad or to the colonies for quicker and more remunerative employment. They would fain retain in the peninsula the thousands of able-bodied emigrants who leave its shores every year, some to increase the already numerous Castillian colony in the French Algerian province of Oran. others to labor in the sister kingdom of Portugal, or to settle in the Spanword of not only professional politisocialist, but of the classes that have bestirred themselves so much since the close of the war, the classes that contend that they represent, "better than politicians can and do," the material interests of capital and la-

"It is the little rift within the lute which ever widening, makes the mu-sic mute." It is just a little rift in the health of a woman often, which gradually takes the spring from her step, the light from the eyes, the rose from her cheek and the music from her voice. Perhaps the bugbear which has frightened the woman from the timely help needed at the beginning has been the dreaded questions, the obnoxious examination, the local treatments, of the home physician. There is no need for these. Nor is there need for continued suffering. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription can be relied on by every woman, suffering from what are called "female troubles," to renew the health and cure the disease. Women are astonished at the results of the use of this medicine. It not only makes weak women "robust and rosy cheeked," but it gives them back the vigor and-vitality of youth.

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STOPPED GROWING. - Kansas can boast perhaps of the smallest woman now alive. Her name is Helen Powers, and her home is with her parents at Wetmore, in Brown county. She is now 24 years old, but she has never grown a bit since the age of 3. The "Brown County World" prints her picture as she appears playing with a pair of rabbits, and really they are nearly as big as the baby-like figure beside them. "She was taken with a severe illness at the age of 3," says the "World," "and she has never grown any larger. She has the intelligence of a bright child of 3." Kansas City Journal.

One of the best repartees on reccession has been obtained from the Government to work an outcrop of hematite which occurs along the would have saddled Spain with burner of having a thickness of seven feet, and being visible for about two by aerial ropeway to Innertkirchen, below, and power to the extent of the state of th ord is that of Foote, the actor.

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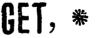
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Mr. Foote," was a gentlemen." | EVERY CATHOLIC "Then, my lord, it's a pity he did not make you one!"

He was dressed like a farmer and he looked inquiringly at the clerk behind the counter of the chief postoffice, and pointed pantominucally at a bundle of letters the latter was sorting. "What name?" asked the clerk. "Louder," said the farmer. The clerk repeated his query in a tone calculated to startle even a deaf man. But the man only smiled an unmeaning smile, and said: "Louder." The clerk took a long breath, and the yell that came out was loud enough to wake the dead. "No offence, sir, I hope? Yes, that's my name-Louder, sir." "Oh, ah!" said the clerk, quite softly. "I never

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A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2.—Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, Michael Lynch; Recording Secre-Secretary, Thomas Donohue, 812 Hibernian street .-- to whom all communications should be addressed; Peter Doyle, Financial Secretary; E. J. Colfer, Treasurer. Delegates to St. Patrick's League :---J. J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy and J. Cavanagh.

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ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every month, at 8 n.m. Rev. S. C. Hallissey. Rev. President: James J. Costican, 1st Vice-President: W. P. Doyle, Secretary, 254 St. Martin street.

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† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY......MAY 19. 1900.

#### SALISBURY AND IRELAND.

As is natural to expect, Lord Salisbury's remarks at the recent annual meeting of the Primrose League in Albeet Hall, have created considerable comment. It is always so when a British Premier gives expression to significant political or national opinions. Much importance is associated with his words, not always on account of the wisdom they convey, but rather because they may be taken as the general expression of the Government's policy, or intention in connection with the questions treated. For this reason do we attach weight to the Premier's assertion that "Home Rule is Dead," and that the Irish people need never hope for what he styles a virtually independent government. This language may be characteristic of Lord Salisbury, or it may not, but it decidedly is both illogical and unstatesmanlike.

· Before entering into the considera-

tion of the British Premier's declaration, we may incidentally remark that his words are but a repetition -with some difference of terms of declarations made by fully half a dozen Prime Ministers before his time; and his expression will have just as little effect upon the Home. Rule cause as those of his predecessors had upon the Irish movements of their times. It did not require any such bald and harsh utterances to convince the world that Lord Salisbury has ever been, and still is a deadly enemy of Home Rule. We knew long since that he would never consent to even a limited degree of political autonomy for Ireland. But the most that can be made of this amcalled for declaration is that the present Government is opposed to the according of any species of legislative independence to Ireland. Now this is no secret; it is a fact patented years ago; so we learn nothing new from the statement-except to be forearmed in the forewarning. There remains the bright consolation that in spite of the Premier's hostility, the Home Rule movement -under a re-united Irish party -will continue on, without interruption, until such time as the grand rites and morals of contemporaneobject is attained. The assertions of ous Protestantism. The conclusion to any individual, from the first minister down the whole scale, carry no figures taken from official sourcespositive weight, because they merely illustrate the spirit of the leader and century, instead of being, as thouof many of his followers: otherwise they have no significance of a practical nature—Home Rule will be attained by Ireland despite the adverse attitude of England's Premier.

Turning now to the logic, or rather absence of logic, in the whole beginning of the century, there were speech-as far as England is concerned—we cannot bring ourselves to consider it as a serious effort. Lord rection of three archbishops, eighteen Salisbury says something to this ef- bishops, and 2,785 priests. fect: The Transvaal had a Government that was disloyal to the Empire; under the very eye of their regulating force, they armed themselves, often at wonderful risk; if Ireland Catholics augmented in the followhad a local government, it would be ing manner:a disloyal one and a menace to the Empire; wherefore nothing can be done in that direction.

In the first place there is no parallel whatsoever between the case of Peninsula, from 470,000 to 640,-

far as Great Britain is concerned. and under a Republicaa form of government practically independent of any other power; the latter is at the very door of England, within a twelve hours' sail; is inhabited by a race distinct from the Saxon, but one which has for centuries contributed-either through compulsion or from good will-to the building up of the British Empire, and, while Great Britain's most insignificant colonies have enjoyed local legislation, or Home Rule, Ireland - the most important section of that Empire outside of England, has been coerced and crushed by laws at variance with the country's interests, and has been kept in a state of virtual servitude by a power which owes her most of its ubiquity and strength. Consequently, it is illogical and politically dishonest - if not entirely false-for Lord Salisbury to give as a reason for his opposition to Home Rule, the suddenly discovered genius of the Boers for gathering arms and amassing ammunition.

There is, however, another phase to his address, which certainly tends to place the Premier in a still less enviable light before the world. He takes the trouble to praise the bravery and feats of arms of the Irish soldiers in South Africa; he eulogizes, in eloquent terms, the sterling qualities of these sons of the Emerald Isle; in the same breath he informs those brave warriors that as a reward for their heroic efforts in the field, the Shamrock may be worn by Irish soldiers in future, but that the land of their birth and of their affections need expect no consideration at the hands of his government, and that their relatives, their friends, their fellow-countrymen in general may look forward to a peepetuation of the state of servile dependence to which the Act of the Union had reduced them.

#### CATHOLICITY IN THIS CENTURY.

The Rev. Dom. Baltus, a monk in the Belgian monastery of Maredsons, has published a highly interesting work on the constitution, doctrine, be drawn from the work—based on is to the effect that the nineteenth sands proclaim, an age of falling off for Catholicity, has been one of enormous progress on the part of the Church. Let us take a few statistics from the volume:

In England and Scotland, at the only 120,000; to-day there are over two millions under the spiritual di-

In 1800 the fifth of the population of Holland was Catholic; the twofifths are Catholics to-day.

During the century the number of

In Germany, from 6 millions to 13 millions; in Switzerland, from 542,-000 to 1,170,000; in Scandinavia, from 2,000 to 8,000; in the Balkan the Transvaal and that of Ireland | 000; in Turkey in Asia, from 800,- | line of march, extending over four The former is a country situated 000 to 658,000; in Persia, from 3,- miles, the local company was contihalf round the globe from England. 000 to 40,000; in North Africa, from nually giving exhibitions of fancy delegates from this Division will, at been a priest since 1877. He was one being apt to be swallowed by children to be

lions of Latin Catholics replace as many adherents of the Russian Church. In all Africa, central, oriental, occidental, and southern. there was not one Catholic in 1800; to-day they number two millions; in Asia and the extreme East the number of Catholics has gone up from 1 to 6 millions. In the Spanish, Dutch, and English colonies, there were no Catholics in 1800; to-day they number one million and a half. In the United States and Canada, the increase has been on a larger scale.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC OHRONICAL

These figures above quoted refer only to the most Protestant nations. In other European countries the Catholic Church has kept abreast of the general progress of the age.

#### LAY BISHOPS.

We find it difficult to understand how the Methodist Church can be ruled by bishops, or of what use a so-called bichop, under such a system, can possibly be. Yet they not only have episcopal dignitaries, but they even propose to make bishops of laymen. The American press is responsible for the following:-

"Chicago, Ill., Saturday. - At today's session of the Methodist Episcopal General Conference Dr. George Elliatt, of Philadelphia, met defeat in an attempt to secure still further recognition for laymen. He worked in a resolution to make laymen and local ministers eligible as bishops, a privilege at present confined to travelling preachers or elders. A motion to table Dr. Elliott's resolution was passed amid applause, which showed the general opinion that ministers alone should be made bishops."

If there were ever anything to prove the falseness of a religious organization, it is surely this absurd contradiction. In fact, from a Catholic standpoint, there seems to be no ground for argument; the whole thing is so ridiculous that one feels only like turning it all into a series of humorous remarks. Just imagine a layman becoming a bishop, and dictating the law of God to several scores of ministers! How solid and logical the Catholic Church appears in contrast.

#### REV. FATHER STRUBBE VINDI-CATED.

At a recent meeting of the Catholic School Commissioners, the Rev. Father Strubbe put forth the claims of i St. Ann's School, for the sum of \$15,000 to be devoted to repairs, long needed, as was evident from a nion report prepared by the Principal of the school. After a lively discussion it was agreed to advance the sum of \$8,000. During the course of the able warmth. He was reported as ing. ther Strubbe was unwilling to lie under such a a charge, and, immediately addressed a letter to Mr. Commissioner Demers, demanding a retraction, or calling upon him to communication of the Rev. Father, Mr. Demers wrote "expressing his regret at what had appeared in the "Journal" and in "La Patrie." The statement he repudiated in toto. mitted to the competitors were most Thus the pastor of St. Ann's has difficult. been fully vindicated. The "Journal" remarks, however, that it is strange that Mr. Demers waited until he was driven to the wall, before repudiating the statement of its reporter. The question our contemporary states is one of veracity, between Mr. Demers and its reporter. At all events what was a most unjustifiable accusation has been demolished, and the repudiation of the charge leaves nothing to be desired on the part of Rev. Father Strubbe and his parishioners.

We have noticed an appeal to the Catholics of the Province of Quebec, signed "Le Manitoba," on behalf of the Catholic citizens of Winnipeg. The double load of school taxes, which they are obliged to carry, in order to maintain their own schools dent J. B. Lane in the chair. Two and secure for their children the certainty of Catholic instruction, has awakened the sympathies of those who appeal for the organization of a system whereby funds may be raised to lighten the burden that so heavily weighs upon Winnipeg Catholics. Decidedly we wish every suc- recuperate. cess possible to those who undertake such a worthy work.

During the great parade of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in Boston, on the ninth of this month, in which fifty military companies participated, the Hibernian Knights of this city were awarded first prize. ton. From the start to the finish in a occupied by a race entirely alien, as 15,000 to 500,000. In Russia 10 mil- drill, which elicited rounds of ap- next meeting of the County Board, of the vicars of Notre Dame.

plause from the thousands who real boys were not only a credit to Canada, but an honor to their race. After the parade they were complimented highly by the National officers, directors and visiting delegates on their thorough efficiency and military appearance. On Friday evening they were presented with the much coveted flag, which they brought to Montreal on Sunday morning. Captain Keane is very proud of his men, and the men idolize the Captain. Bravo Irish Canadians.

The Pittsburg "Dispatch" says Allegheny school authorities have discovered the cigarette habit prevalent among pupils of tender years, and propose to enforce the law prohibiting sale to persons under sixteen years of age.

We would like to remind our subscribers in arrears of the thyme thers. The members of the battalion about the little drops of water, lit- met at the Drill Hall, Craig street, tle grains of sand, etc. Your dollar, and your dollar, and your dellar would make the life of our treasurer a little more pleasant.

### FIRST COMMUNION DAY.

AT ST. PATRICK'S. - The attendance at the First Communion Day at St. Patrick's Church on Sunday last, surpassed that of any previous year during the past decade. Rev. Martin Callaghan, acting pastor, in the absence of Rev. Father Quinlivan, celebrated Mass, and 190 boys and girls approached the Holy Table for the first time. During the Mass the young pupils of St. Patrick's School, under the direction of Notre Dame, occupied the choir gallery, and rendered a number of hymns in a finished manner. In the evening. His Grace, Archbishop Bruchesi, attended, and confirmed the children, and also 40 converts, who had recently abjured different forms of Protestantism. Before administering confirmation, His Grace delivered a most touching instruction on the importance of the sacrament.

After the ceremony, Father Martin Callaghan, who had preached to the children during the three days of preparatory retreat for their First Communion, delivered a short instruction, exhorting the young communicants to always remember with pride the happy events of the day. Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament followed, at which the pupils of all the Christian Brothers' schools, French and English, assisted and with orchestral accompaniment sang hymns in a manner that was most inspiring. Rev. Father Hallissey had the direction of the preparatory classes for the First Commu-

At both services there was a large attendance of non-Catholics, doubt due to the recent mission.

AT ST. ANN'S CHURCH .- The childebate, Mr. P. Demers, one of the dren of St. Ann's parish made their Commissioners, spoke with consider- First Communion on Thursday morn-Rev. Father Lemieux. Provinhaving stated that the Director of cial of the Redemptorist Order, officiated. The altar and can many St. Ann's School had pocketed the were beautifully decorated. There monies, that should have been de- were 97 boys and 84 girls who made voted to the institution. Rev. Fa- their First Communion. The church was crowded to the doors with the parents and friends of the young communicants and the pupils of the parish schools.

In the afternoon, a distribution of prizes to the successful competitors in the catechism competition took justify his remarks. In reply to the place. The two first prizes for guls — handsome gold medals — were awarded to Misses May Shanahan and Elizabeth Welsh, while the gold medal for boys was won by Master Edward McCrory. The questions sub-

> In the evening, Rev. Father Strubbe preached an eloquent sermon, during the course of which he dwelt upon the duties of gravitude which the children owed to their Redeemer; and the duties of parents in the endeavor to keep alive in the hearts of their children the lessons associated with their First Commu-

### AROUND TOWN.

Mr. T. F. Sullivan, a prominent member of St. Ann's Young Men's Society, and a young Irish Canadian who enjoys the confidence of a large circle of friends in this city, was united in marriage to Miss Sarah McGuire last week, at St. Anthony's Church. The ceremony was perform ed by Rev. J. E. Donnelly, P.P.

Division No. 6, held a very good meeting on Thursday evening. Presinew candidates were initiated. Mr. P. O'Neill, jr., the indefatigable recording secretary, tendered his resignation, and Bro. Michael Johnson was elected in his place. Brother O'Neill's many friends will be sorry to learn that he has been seriously ill for the past month, and ordered by his physicians to St. Agathe to

The opening of the new hall of Division No. 1, A.O.H., on Tuesday evening, was a grand success, and created a great impression in favor of the pioneers.

President McMorrow presided, and in a few appropriate remarks, opened the proceedings. He paid a glowing tribute to the Hibernian Knights on the success of their visit to Bos-

Division No. 5, held another rousing meeting on Wednesday evening,

bring before that body the advisabilthronged the sidewalks. The Mont- ity of holding a field day of Irish National games, under the auspices of the united Divisions on the Shamrock Lacrosse grounds.

> Division No. 8, held their first meeting in their new quarters, on Wednesday evening, a large attendance of members being present. President Lavelle presided.

Branch No. 2, C.M.B.A., held their regular meeting in St. Ann's Hall on Tuesday evening. President Gallery presiding. The regular routine was transacted, and one member initi-

The many friends of Bro. J. J. Tivnan, of Division N. 9, will be glad to learn he has left the hospital, and is now at the residence of hie uncle, ex-Alderman Connaughton.

Sunday last the parish of Ste. Cunegonde was en fete and celebrated a double event, the first was the annual church parade of the French-Canadian regiment, the 65th Battalion, the second, the solemnity of the feast of Blessen John Baptiste de la Salle, founder of the Caristian Broand headed by their fine band, paraded through the principal streets, under command of Colonel Labelle. Mass was celebrated by Rev. Canon Martin, chaplain of the battalion. The choir was augmented by a speciai class of singers from the Brothers' School, their youthful voices blending harmoniously in the rendi-tion of the beautiful Mass composed by Brother Albert of the Angels, and sung for the first time in Montreal. The soloists were: Soprano, Oscar Daigneault and Azarie Bourbonnais altos, Louis Lafond, Alfred Bougie and Samuel Rivet ; tenor Alf. Gervais; basses, Leon Cnarbonneau and Chief of Police Tremblay. At the Offertory, Messrs. Alf. Gervais and O. Daigneault rendered the "Justus," by Lambillotte. The Brothers and others are to be congratulated on the success of the celebration of the the Nuns of the Congregation de feast of their new founder, and Ste. Cunegonde parishioners will long remember the grand solemnity of Sunday last.

### RECENT DEATHS.

MRS. JOHN LUNNY. -Since our last issue several members of the older generation of Irish Catholics have passed away. Shortly after going to press last week the death of Mrs. John Lunny was announced. Mrs. Lunny was widely known in the circles of Catholics in the eastern portion of this city, and was for many years a regular attendant at St. Patrick's Church Deceased was the mother of three sons - John, Richard J. and William P .- wellknown in commercial and social circles, and one daughter, Mrs. Frank Cotter, also well known in connection with many works of charity in St. Patrick's parish. Mrs. Lunny was a devoted mother and a most fervent member of the Church. After a useful and well spent life, in the full possession of her faculties, with the consolation of the Church to support her, and with her children surrounding her, she peacefully passed away.

The funeral took place to St. Patrick's Church, on Tuesday where a solemn Requiem Mass was chanted.—R.I.P.

MRS, JAMES DOHENY .-- Another death which caused a great surprise was that of Mrs. James Doheny, of Point St. Charles. Deceased passed away after a few days' illness. She was well known in St. Ann's parish. where she had worshipped for more than two decades. Mrs. Doheny had made many friends during her long residence in Montreal, and many were the expressions of profound regret heard on the announcement of her death. The funeral took place to St. Ann's Church, on Thursday morning, where a most imposing Requiem Service was held .- R.I.P.

MR. T. F. MOORE .- Just as we go to press we read in "La Patrie" the startling announcement of the claim of the advocates of gum on death of Mr. T. F. Moore, the well known coal merchant, and one of the most active and energetic Irish the flow of saliva. Says the journal Catholic workers in public affairs of just named: this city. "La Patrie" states that deceased had visited its offices the dangers attending the sale of "che" evening of the day prior to his death. Mr. Moore was a man of more than average ability, and was rapidly building up a large business in his particular line. He was associated with many Irish national, religious and social organizations, and was highly esteemed in the circles of all classes and nationalities. To Mrs. Moore and family the "True Witness" offers its deep sympathy in the great loss they have sustained. -R.

### "A CENTURY OF CATHOLICISM."

Rev. Dr. Shahan, professor of Ecclesiastical History and Irish Literature in the Catholic University of Washington, is coming to deliver a lecture on June 11, in the Windsor Hall. His theme will be "A Century of Catholicism." Dr. Shahan comes to Montreal at the carnest wish of the United Irish National socicties of this city, as expressed on the occasion of the convention called to make arrangements for St. Patrick's Day. He is one of the foremost pulpit and platform crators of the United States. The proceeds of the lecture are intended for the Catholic High School. Dr. Shahan should have a crowded house to greet him on his second appearance in Montreal.

#### DEATH OF A SULPICIAN.

Rev. J. Ste. Brasseur, of the Sulpician Order, died on Thursday, in the Seminary, on Notre Dame street, is provocative of ill-health. Union where he had been confined since tunately, when 'chewing-gum' is sol January last. He was a native of in the form of a sweetment, it may Vaudreuil, and 51 years of age, and cause still more serious consequence

## SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

To break the monotony of the reports from the seat of war, we have this week the story of the taking of Kroonstad. The most reliable account of that move on the board of Boer history-making tells us - under date of the seventh-that :-

"Kroonstad taken, and without op. position!" The news came almost like a thunderclap. Some of the military experts had been saying that Kroonstad Would be taken with out stiff fighting, but the public were very sceptical. Not only from a study of the map, but also from other sources it was known that numerous kopjes in the neighborhood of Kroonstad afforded the Boers the best opportunity for offering strong opposition.

On the other hand, these military critics pointed out that the country behind Kroonstad was so open that a protracted resistance at that point involved serious risk of the Boer retreat being cut off by British caval. ry, which could be sent around in large force.

Although few details have reached London beyond the fact that Kroon stad was occupied soon after noon, and the British flag hoisted, it is evident that the Boers were even as long as two days ago, when the Free State capital was reported to have been moved to Heilbron, that the Boer commanders were fully alive to the danger to their supposed strong-

Nevertheless the public never imagined that the taking of Kroonstad would prove such a simple matter.

Lord Roberts' despatch arrived alter London had begun the night's amusement-after the first acts in the theatres, when people had crowded into the lobbies and into clubs, where people were enjoying afterdinner smokes.

In view of the capture of this sec. ond capital of the Free State, showing that the Boers are fully acquainted with the odds against them in the huge British force, many mile tary men think the first really stre nuous opposition to Roberts' progress will be prepared in the neighborhood of Johannesburg."

THE END OF THE WAR. - Hen is a London prediction which places the close of the war on an early date in June; it adds :---

"The Boers seem to be on the eve of playing their last card. According to many keen observers in England it will be played, not in South Africa, but in the United States. through the Boer delegates who have arrived in New York. But the bulk of British opinion does not dream for a moment that Mr. Fischer and his companions will have any success, and serious thought is chiefly devoted to forecasting the date when the war in the Transvaal will be ended.

"Most estimates concur in agreeing that hostilities will have ceased by June, when President Kruger learning that the last country appealed tothe United States—will give him no assistance, and that he has no alternative, in the face of the overwheiming force swooping into his territory, but to sue for peace. What Great Britain's answer to that request will be was plainly defined by Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, at Birmingham, when he declared that the Boer republics must become a Crown colony, whose initial stage of organization will be controlled by a military administra-

## THE DANGER OF CHEWING GUY,

The custom of gum-chewing, which is quite common in this country, as the legions of slot-machines for selling chewing-gum testify, seems to have but recently gained ground in England, says "The Literary Digest," judging from comments in English The following note from journals. "The Hospital" is especially interesting as controverting the principal this side of the water, namely, that its use aids digestion by stimulating "Attention has been called to the

ing-gum' by an inquest which has been recently held in Lincoln on a child aged between seven and eight years old, who died after eating this substance, which it not unnaturally imagined was a sweetmeat. We would point out, however, that, beside such risks as this, the habit of masticating this filthy compound of flavored india-rubber is undoubtedly & cause of much dyspepsia. The constant titillation of the salivary of gans kept up by chewing this stuff not only causes a steady drain of saliva, which is most wasteful, but, what is more serious still, in consequence of the frequently repeated stimulation to which these organs are thus exposed, they fail to respond to the normal excitation which ought to rouse them to action when food is taken. A constant dribble of salivary secretion is substituted for the healthy flow which should occur only at meal-times. The glands fail to respond to any stimulant less potent than the peppermint, anisced, 0 other constituents found in chewing gum; and the more insipid foods such as bread and other starchy compounds, pass into the stomach unchanged. This is disturbing to digestion at its very commencement and it is extremely probable that the indigestion of starchy substances which is so commonly met with a the present day, is largely due to the waste of saliva caused by smoking and by the constant chewing of v ous substances, which we see ge on all around. The chowing of gum is thus not only a nasty habit, but

dren."

## CONNAUGHT-RANGER AT THE A.O.H. CONVENTION.

ings ever held by the Order. Our own representation, arrived on ance to all Americans of Irish birth and extraction Tuesday evening, and the boys were Wolfe Tone Guards and the Thomas Francis Meagher Band of South Boston. They were escorted to the Clanna-Gael hall on 6th and D. streets, where Captain Daley, of the Guards, welcomed them in a few appropriate remarks. Mr. E. B. Devlin, B.C.L., responded for the Knights, and short addresses were also made by County President Rawley, Captain Keane, ex-Council-man Walsh, Council-man Linehan, and Council-man Curley. A rest of an hour was made, during which light refreshments were served; the boys afterwards took the street cars, and arrived at the Quincy House, the National headquarters, about 12 o'clock, where they were warmly welcomed by the delegates.

The warm hospitality of the Bostonians was appreciated by all the visiting delegates and their friends. Amongst those who were most assiduous in attending to the visiting delegates were: Hon. E. J. Slattery, John W. Glinn, Council-man Curley, Council-man Lenihan, John A. Ryan, John J. Curley, George H. Sheehan, Martin J. Roche, Mr. Jas. F. O'Sullivan, Mr. John O'Callaghan, Mr. M. J. O'Brien and J. B. A. Higgins. The delegates were given a drive around the Bay on Thursday afternoon, and though the day was somewhat chilly, it was thoroughly enjoyed. On Friday afternoon, a trolley drive through the "subway" was given; the delegates also visited the Navy yard, and had a good look at the Olympia, Dewey's famous ship, afterwards they proceeded to Bunker Hill monument, and with uncoveted heads stood for some moments under the celebrated obelisk of American liberty. The delegates, with their wives and friends, then entered the cars, and the cry was "to Brookline." Here in one of the most beautiful squares in Boston, stands a monument to one of Ireland's most gifted sons-John Boyle O'Reilly.

The bi-annual reports of the National officers read at the session on Wednesday, from which I have taken the following extracts, serve to show the magnitude of the financial operations of the organization. They are really surprising.

The number of Divisions in the Orcompanies. The total increase in membership during the past two years is 36,400, which brings the membership in good standing up to 110,000. The total receipts from fines, dues and assessments were \$804,502.19, and from interest and of \$1,754,222.20. The disbursements were: For sick and funeral other purposes, \$507,249.08; making a total of expenditures of \$1,063,-980.79; leaving a balance on hand of \$749,954.38.

The constitution was thoroughly gone into, and many clauses inserted; probably one that interest the membership of the Order more than locality, is taken sick and in good standing, can draw his sick benefit from the nearest Division. This is something on the lines of the constitution adopted at New Orleans, ten years ago. Another important and interesting matter to members, is the change in the Ritual, and the inserting of degree work. The degree work is now in the hands of a committee, and will be ready by the middle of June. The date of holding the National Conventions was also changed from May till July, and Denver. Colorado, was selected as the next place for the National gather-

There were little or no contests for National offices, Hon. John T. Keating, of Chicago, was re-elected National President unanimously; James E. Dolan, of Syracuse, New York, re-National Vice-President; James P. Bree, of New Haven, Conn., and Matt Dennison, of Detroit, Michigan, were candidates for National Secretary. The little Connecticut man secured a big majority. He will undoubtedly make a firstclass officer, P. T. Moran, of Washington. was re-elected National Treasurer. The vote for National Directors was exciting. No less than eight candidates were proposed. Canada got no Director, but it was a foregone conclusion that, had Hugh McCaffrey, of Toronto, not withdrawn his name, he would undoubtedly have been elected to the Nationa good word to say for the Toronto man. The Directors elected are as follows: Rev. M. J. Ryrne. Indiana: Patrick O'Neill, Philadelphia; P. J. O'Connor, Georgia; Wn. J. Cronin, Boston.

Some of the resolutions were as follows :---

The annual convention of the A.O. Hibernians in America, we, appreciating with thembers because the state of The annual convenience week, was ating with thankful hearts the free-dom assured us by the Convenience of th H., held in successful gather-one of the most successful gather-one of the most successful gather-one of the Order. Our clara to our party and laws of the United States, deings ever more representative, accompanied by our position on matters of importance to all American

To our national chaplain, Tuesday overland, Station by the Right Rev. Bishop Foley, of Detroit, met at the Union Station by the Right Rev. Bishop Foley, of Detroit, advice and encouragement on every occasion, we heartily tender our sincere thanks.

> To His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Massachusetts, His Honor Mayor Hart of Boston, to the reverend clergy press and people of this world renowned city for their untiring zeal and generous hospitality, we extend our heartfelt thanks. Long will we gratefully remember the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and especially Boston, and her cultured and hospitable people.

CHURCH AND POPE. - We, in convention assembled from all parts of the continent, pledge again our glad submission to Holy Mother Church and our unswerving faith in her divine teachings. May we guided by her wise precepts be impelled to even greater fidelity to our government, love for our homes and sense of moral duty, and strive to attain to the loftiest type of American citizenship. Our hearts go out in love, and reverence to His Holiness Leo XIII. Far-seeing, wise and holy, may he be long spared to humanity and the Holy Church.

LADIES' AUXILIARY. -- To the Ladies' Auxiliary we send greetings and assurance of high esteem, and we bespeak for that organization the loyal support and earnest co-operation of all members of the Order.

COMMUNION DAY. - We recommend that in each year local parochial conditions permitting the Sunday within the octave of St. Patrick's Day be selected as the A.O.II. Communion Sunday, and that our beloved dead be upon that day especially remembered.

SCHOOL HISTORIES. - We note with pleasure that in certain sections, and since our last convention, our esteemed clergy have taken up in their parochial schools the study of Irish history. We hope and trust that the good work may go on, thus prepetuating in coming generations our love for the Island of Saints and Sages and interest in her destiny. In this manner may to some extent be corrected the errors engendered in the youth by many so-called histories still used in some of our public schools.

MUSIC AND LITERATURE. - We again urge the study and cultivation of Irish music and literature in the homes of our people. The supply is der is 1,568, with 55 military inexhaustible, the quality pure and elevated, the contact of the Irish American with the enchanting music, charming verse and captivating historical fiction, contributed to world by Irish music will develop the mind with lasting and warm affection of the descendant of Erin to the motherland.

Long depressed by iniquitous laws of other sources, \$212,241.44, adding a government alien in language and balance on hand two years ago was song, the opportunity, the hour has 8681.381.17, making a grand total now arrived, when the orphans of the Irish heart can sing a greeting of hope, long deferred, soon to be realized to the immortal shade of benefits, \$509,222.87; charitable and Erin's bard, that "The harp that once through Tara's Hall the soul of music shed, hangs (not) as mute on Tara's wall as if the soul had fled."

PRESS.—We earnestly recommend that the Irish National and Catholic newspapers and publications receive the loyal support and encouragement all others, is a new clause, whereby of our people, we believe and glory any member working away from his in the power of the press. in the power of the press.

Let us by our financial assistance and moral support build up and use this potent force in spreading before our people pure and healthy food for the Catholic mind and in dispelling falsehood and correcting error.

UNION OF SOCIETIES. -We recommend the formation of a league of the various Catholic organizations, irrespective of National descent or other affiliations, to promote the best interest of the common faith, never forgetting that duty to God and country requires of

us undivided allegiance. THE GAELIC LEAGUE .-- We earnestly commend the good work of K. Rooney, Mrs. Robt. Curry, Mrs. the Gaelic League and recommend H. Smith, Mrs. T. P. Tansey, Mrs. that body to your kindly considera- T. A. Lynch, Mrs. Ryderverg. Mrs. tion. It is time that the old Irish tongue be restored and treasures of Irish history, literature and art, which are hid beneath its mysteries. which are hid beneath its mysteries, ley, jr., Mrs. P. Gahan, Mrs. Gorman, discovered and preserved. Moral in-Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. W. J. Brennan. fluence and kind words will not suf Mrs. F J. Sears, Mrs. J. H. Neilson, fice. We urge the appointment of a Mrs. S. Malcolm, Mrs. P. J. Darcey, committee to confer with the Gaelic Mrs. J. Cherry, Mrs. M. Warren, Mrs. League, to the end that some prac- Haight, Mrs. McCann, Mrs. Jer Coftical plan be adopted whereby the fey. Mrs. J. Graham, Mrs. McIlhone, Gaelic chair and its work may aid Mrs. Jas. Murphy. Mrs. Jacobvitz. in bringing about the desired results. Mrs. Jas. MacDonald, Mrs. F. Duffy, The rich storehouse of Gaelic liter- Mrs. D. Fiset, Mrs. P. McDermott, ature contains so much that would Miss Alice Reynolds, Miss M. Revprove elevating and enobling to our | nolds, Miss M. Connolly, Miss Lencommon humanity that we feel its al Board. Everyone seemed to have increased dissemination would do Miss K. Eagan. Miss G. Dwyer, Miss a good word to contain the common humanity that we feel the first of the contained dissemination would do Miss K. Eagan. Miss G. Dwyer, Miss R. Eagan. Miss G. Dwyer, Miss G. Dwyer, Miss R. Eagan. Miss G. Dwyer, Miss G. Dwyer, Miss R. Eagan. Miss R. Eagan. Miss G. Dwyer, Miss R. Eagan. Miss R. Eagan. Miss G. Dwyer, Miss R. Eagan. Miss R. much as an antidote to the pernicious F. Dwyer, Miss C. Guy, Miss Sears, influence of the modern literature or- Miss A. Flynn, Miss Reeves, Miss iginating in foreign lands,-but now spread broadcast in America to the Miss M. Delaney, Miss S. Delaney, great danger of the American home. Miss K. Delaney, Miss L. Maloney, complete extinction of Irish carricature on the American stage, and trust its disappearance shall prove permanent; we deplore the great dan- Miss Collins, Miss Sweet, Miss A. At this, the forty-second National ger to the virtue of American youth O'Brien, Miss Neilson, Miss M. Convention of the Ancient Order of from the degenerate drama that has O'Brien, Miss McGillivray, Miss Rod-

## GAELIC LEAGUE CONVENTION.

The third National Convention of on the 8th inst. Miss Mary Keohane, of Chicago, presided, and a large amount of important work in connection with the expansion of the Gaelic League was transacted. Delegates were present from San Francisco, St. Louis, Dallas, Kansas City, St. Paul Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, Montreal, Washington, Cleveland, Boston, Holyoke, Spring-field, New York, Philadelphia, Jersey City, and other important cities of the United States. The reports read from the different schools showed a great increase in membership, and many of them were made in the Celtic language. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Honorary President, Rev. Richard Henerbry, Washington, D.C. President, Stephen Richardson, New York: VicelPresidents, Michael J. Jordan, Boston; P. F. Holdon, Chicago; John Lavelle, Montreal; Stephen V. O'Gorman, Buffalo; John Casey, New York; M. J. Cronin, Yonkers; J. Ashe, Holyoke; F. P. Galligan, Brooklyn; James Drinan, Boston: John J. Lyons, Philadeiphia: D. J. Scully, Baltimore; and P. Casey, St. Louis. Treasurer, P. J. Kiely, Worcester, Mass.; Corresponding Secretary, John G. Lee, New York; Financial Secretary, M. A. Harley, Boston; Recording Secretary, Patrick F. Haggerty, Springfield.

TWO DELEGATES HAPPY. convention.

Among the delegates who came to the convention were two from Chi-cago, Mr. P. F. Holden and Miss don, Thos. Christy, Jas. McDonald, May Kechane. Both are well known among the active workers in behalf of the Irish language movement in the windy city. Mr. Holden has written some very pretty poetry, under the nom de plume of "Carrickshock." One of his most recent poems had for a heroine Miss Keo-

The romance in which the two young persons have been the central ligures has existed for some time. Both found themselves delegates to the convention in Boston, and Mr. Holden availed of the opportunity to press his suit with ardor in the old Gaelic tongue.

So successful was he that on reaching Boston he had secured the consent of Miss Keohane to become his bride. It was the wish of both the young people that the services Rev. Father Hennebry, professor Gaelic in the Catholic university, a Washington, be secured to tie the nuptial knot in the Gaelic tongue. Father Hennebry was unable to

come to Boston, however. So yesterday morning the young couple were married at St. Cecilia's Church. Back Bay, by Rev. John J. Downey. The best man was Mr. Martin J. Henchan, and the bridesmaid Miss Helen A. O'Neil, both of Providence,

Mr. and Mrs. Holden will spend the honeymoon in Boston and other east-

### C. M. B. A. OF CANADA.

BRANCH 26.

Branch 26, of the C.M.B.A., of Canada, is noted for the success which generally attends its undertakings and its latest effort in the social line was in keeping, and, in fact, ahead of any like event held by the Branch for sometime. The function was in the form of a progressive euchre party and social, and was held at the Drummond Hall, Drummond street, on last Tuesday evening. The attendance of members and friends was very large. The guests of the Branch were received by the following brothers, who formed the Reception Committee: President, J. J. Costigan; Grand Deputy, G. A. Carpenter; Grand Chancellor, T. J. Finn; Chancellors, Patrick Reynolds, John H. Feeley, Martin Eagan, Alex. D. McGillis, D. J. McGillis, M. Shar-key, Alex. McCulloch; and Brothers B. Tansey, P. J. McDonagh, F. J. Sears, J. J. Gahan, Thos. L. Delaney, Thos. T. Butler, and P. J. Darcey. Amongst those present were the following ladies: Mrs. J. J. Costigan, Mrs. G. A. Carpenter, Mrs. P. Reynolds, Mrs. A. D. McGillis, Mrs. D. J. McGillis, Mrs. B. Tansey, Mrs. Owen Tansey, Mrs. P. F. McCaffrey, Mrs. John Scanlan, Mrs. F. A. Mac-Donald, Mrs. Martin Eagan, Mrs. T. R. Cowan, Mrs. L. Kavanagh, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. W. Farrell, Mrs. J. Phelan, Mrs. T. M. Ireland, Mrs. O. A. Willie, Mrs. McEntee, Mrs. J. H. Fee. nan, Miss McCarrey, Miss K. Ward, Tournay, Miss Carey, Miss Malhiot, Miss K. Delaney, Miss L. Maloney, We are pleased to note the almost Miss C. Palmer, Miss McIlhone, Miss Baker, Miss Merryman, Miss Robinson, Miss M. E. Moriarity, Miss Crowley, Miss Cutler, Miss A. Genry,

cannot look with complaisance upon the fact that the American people are dependent upon unchristian, if not an avowedly anti-Christian source for their pleasures and amusements of the drama.

gers, Miss Bilot, Miss Maiden, Miss Iy after 9 o'clock, by the President, Miss Iy after 9 o'clock, by the President, Miss Iy after 9 o'clock, by the President, Mist Iy after 9 o'clock, by the President, Mistage IV after 9 o'clock, by the Presid Gillies, Miss H. A. McCullough, Miss S. Doyle, Miss K. Crowley, Miss Perrigo, Miss Hamilton, Miss M. Christy. Miss N. Christy, Miss Johnston, prizes, which were displayed on the Miss Brophy, Miss K. Quinn, Miss stage. Grand Deputy Carpenter and Liston. Miss F. Tyo, Miss Fitzpatrick. Miss M. Walsh, Miss H. Flani-Sears, and J. J. Gahan, acted as gau, Miss Rooney, Miss M. Curran, scorers. Playing ceased at 11.30, Miss J. McDonald, Miss McKinnon, when refreshments of a most sumpthe Gaelic League of America was Miss J. McDonald, Miss McKinnon, held in the old Franklin School Miss A. Taillon, Miss M. Liston, building, Washington street, Boston, Miss C. Casey, Miss Tessie Hart, the Misses Phelan. Gentlemen - Hon. F. R. Latch-

ford, Messrs, Alex, D. McGillis, P. F. McCaffrey, Felix Casey, T. J. Finn, G. A. Carpenter, C. S. Hamilton. O. A. Willie, J. A. Rowan, E. M. Rowan, J. Graham, W. P. Kennedy, James Murphy, T. A. Lynch, T. M. Ireland, P. Doyle, W. P. Doyle, Thos. R. Cowan, F. J. Curran, B.C.L., T. E. Fitzpatrick, B. Tansey, Wm. E. Doran, C. J. Mahon, H. S. Graham, J. Farrell, G. A. Bilot, J. Shortall, J. M. Ward, Walter F. Costigan, F. F. Callahan, W. A. Hodgson, P. Reynolds, B. E. Haynes, Fred Haynes, H. Audrien, M. J. Mahar, M. H. Sheehan, C. O'Brien, E. Buckley, M. Sharkey, Thos. F. Butler, W. J. Brennan, W. P. Crites, P. Jacobvitz, M. Hagerty, W. Farrell, J. J. Legallee, J. Cherry, F. D. Henderson, P. McDermott, P. Conway, L. Blanchard, T. J. Burns, J. Gorman, J. E. Moriarity, P. Gahan, J. J. Gahan, J. C. Reynolds, Rogers, T. Ciby, J. H. Neilson, Delaney, R. J. M. Dolan, W. J. Proud, G. C. Delaney, D. Hough, W. F. Mullen, W. Perrigo, M. J. Curtin. John Rogers, Percy Quinn, Emmett Quinn, Alex. McCulloch, P. Gahan, Thos. L. Delaney, H. Lemieux, W. J. Hart, T. H. Ryan, C. J. McRae, T. H. McGillivray, J. J. Waish, G. F. Neville, J. H. Maiden, J. C. Haynes, A. McDonald, W. F. Cherry, F. Audrien, R. Labelle, T. M. Cullen, J. Quite a pretty romance attended the Mullin, James McCarrey, P. J. Darcey. C. F. Remberg. O. Tansey, John Walsh, J. Blanchfield, J. Porteous. Jer Coffey, J. Prevost, Thos. Rogers. Felix Casey, M. Eagan, J. Hamilton, T. P. Tansey, P. J. McDonagh, F Cahill, J. Cutler, J. H. Feeley, jr., A Malcolm, J. H. Ryan, Thos. Tansey. John Scanlan, X. Jacobvitz, W. J. Crowley, W. S. Dunlop, W. D. Haight. J. H. Cleary, L.D.S., E. H. Walsh. Tement McMahon, Geo. Prevost.

The proceedings were opened short-

"The Thorn Comes Forth With Point Forward."

The thorn point of disease is an ache or pain. But the blood is the feeder of the whole body. Purify it with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Kidneys, liver and stomach will at once respond? No thorn in this point. Severe Pains—"I had severe pains in my stomach, a form of neuralgia. My mother urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and it made me well and strong. I have also given it to my baby with satisfactory results. I am glad to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to others." Mrs. John La Page, 240 Church St., Toronto, Ont. Complete Exhaustion-" After treatment in hospital, I was weak, hardly able to walk. My blood was thin. I took Hood's

Sarsaparilla until well and gained 20 lbs. It also benefited my wife." ARTHUR MILLS. Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

W

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

capture one of the six beautiful tuous character were served by the well known caterer, Bro. W. J. Shea. of St. Catherine street West. Needless to say full justice was done to the good things provided. This pleasant feature was followed by the presentation of the prizes to the MANAGING TALL BUILDINGS. — lucky winners. President Costigan The amount of work put into runagain made a few remarks in course of which he expressed the pleasure of the Branch at having so many friends present, and the extreme pleasure the Branch felt in having with them that evening one of the grand officers of the Association in the person of their Grand Solicitor. Hon. F. R. Latchford, to whom he tendered a most hearty and sincere welcome. Hon. Mr. Latchford, amidst great applause, was conducted to the platform, and presented the prizes to the winners as follows:

Ladies-1st, Miss S. Delaney, case of dinner knives and forks; 2nd, Miss Maggie Reynolds, silver mounted fruit dish; 3rd, Mrs. C. O'Brien, case of silver tea spoons.

Gentlemen - 1st, Mr. J. H. Ryan. satchel: 2nd, Mr. R. J. M. Dolan,

Easy to Get

THE BEST

Pay us \$5 per month and

we agree to deliver in your

home latest and choicest

Nordheimer or Heintzman

Pianos. Any time within

one year you can increase

your payments to \$8.00

monthly, have credit for

all rent paid, and eventu-

ally own the piano. Think

the matter over.

Warerooms:

Lindsay-

PIANOS.

ed, and all went to work with a dancing, which was started off with will intent upon doing their best to a good old time cotillion. The older portion of the gathering joining in prizes, which were displayed on the enthusiastically with their younger stage. Grand Deputy Carpenter and friends. The gathering broke up at an early hour.

The committee who had charge of the event are to be congratulated on the grand success which attended their efforts to entertain their friends and sustain the reputation for hospitality and good fellowship which has been enjoyed for years by the C.M.B.As

before making the announcements, ning a New York sky-scraper is as surprising as the height of the building, but the public knows less about it, and the average tenant has very vague ideas concerning the nunber of persons ministering to his comfort. Each of the huge new buildings hae a corps of employees; For example, the care of one Broadway office building requires fortynine men, and twenty women, whose payroll amounts to \$30,000 a year,

> Readers will help the "True Witness" by patronizing those who advertize in its columns. The Catholic population of Montreal is now numbered by the tens of thousands.

## Are You Fixing the House for the 8ummer?

If so, we bespeak your attention to our Window Shade and Curtain De-Partments where you will emphatis cally find "the best" at popular prices! Our ever-increasing business in these sections is a sure testimony that our aim to render our customers Perfect Satisfaction is fully accomplished. Give us a trial.

BEST OPAQUE WINDOW SHADES.

All kinds and sizes of Window Shades, made to order, new fringes and lace in all colors. We use only the Best Opaque Cloth. All orders are filled promptly, and the best workmanship is employed. Measures taken free of charge.

NEW LACE CURTAINS.

500 Pairs to select from Nottingham Lace Curtains from 65c per pair. Irish Point Lace Curtains, from \$3,25 per pair. Swiss Applique Net Curtains, \$3.50

New Frilled Net Curtains, \$3.75 per LATEST NOVELTIES IN DRESS

New Khaki Suitings in all prices. New Pastel Tints in Mohair, Cheviots, Poplins, Voil de Paris, Ladies' Cloths and all new fabrics. New Fancy Checked Dress Goods,

from 25c per yard. New Black and White Checked Dress loods, 25c per yard. New All-Wool Homespuns, extra-

quality, all shrunk, \$1.00 per yard. We are the Montreal agents for the elebrated "Jenness Miller" Shoes.

## JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Metcalfe Street.  $T \notin \mathcal{T}M \subseteq \mathcal{T}M \notin \mathcal{T}, \quad T^{(i)} \mapsto c_{i+1} \in \mathcal{T} \in \Omega_{\bullet}.$ 

## BERNIER & WEST.

Nordheimer Co.

Cor. St. Catherine and University Streets.

### Muslins, Cinghams, Piques, Etc.

Every lady wants a cool Dress for Queen's Birthday. Now is the time to choose one. Don't wait for others. White Grenadine Muslin, in Stripes, Checks and Patterns. Our

A special line of Ginghams, Muslins, Zephyrs, at 20c.

### FLACS.

The headquarters for Flags of all Nations. Flags from 1c up.

## CLOVES.

Alexandre Undressed Kid Gloves, all shades, cheap at \$1.35, while Special Line of Ladies' Kid Gloves, in new shades while they last,

All our Kid Gloves over \$1.00 pair are guaranteed.

### COSTUMES.

200 Washing Suits, to clear, in White Pique, Duck and Crash, worth from \$5.00 to \$7.50; will clear at \$3.00.

Ask to see our \$6.50 Suit, Nicest in Montreal. Remember, while they

## SILKS.

Special Line of Blue and White Foulard Silks, worth 75c; to clear,

Extra Special Line of Blue and White Foulard, Silks, cheap at \$1.25; to clear at 45c. Foulard Silks, in all shades, from 50c to \$1.75.

For Sale 8 Midget Arc Lamps, as sold by John Forman, Craig street, only in use about six months. Will be sold cheap for cash.

## BERNIER & WEST.

Cor. St. Catherine and University Streets.

## Our Boys and Girls.

THE TWO HANDLES.

There isn't anything in life But has two handles to it; And if one fails to lift the weight, The other's sure to do it, Suppose you quarrel with your friend;

One handle is "He's wrong!" But try "He is my friend!" instead, And faithful love is strong.

One handle to our daily lives Is "I, and what I need," How can we hope to lift our load With such a selfish creed? But say "My brothers," lend a hand To every fellow-man, And lo! the strength of all is ours,

And what we ought, we can. One handle to our griefs is "loss," We cannot bear them so; The other is "God's plan for us, More wide than we can know,"

And when we lift, beneath His smile, The burden He has given, We learn its meaning here on earth, Its full reward in heaven.

-Christian Work.

METHODS.—There are some boys who are precise in all things. These boys will grow up to be men of method, and will be very apt to succeed in life for the simple reason that, before doing a thing, they stop to think how it shall be done. Thinking how to do it will naturally lead to what will be the result of the doing, and so as they advance in years, these young men are not simply living in a careless to-day, but are preparing for a careful, prosperous to-morrow. So, dear young reader, do not get into slouchiness, which is the father of poverty. Recollect that as you live now each day, so will you continue. And above all, learn to have a method in doing

SHARP WORDS. - You sometimes hear boys and girls say words at play with a quick, sharp tone, as if it were the snap of a whip. If any of them gets vexed, you will hear a voice as if it were made up of a snarl, a whine and a bark. Such a voice betrays an ill-temper, and shows more ill will in tone than in words. It often speaks far worse than the heart feels. Such as these get a sharp voice for home use, and keep their best voice for those they meet elsewhere. We would say to all girls and boys, "Use your best voice at home." Watch it by day as a pearl of great price, for it will be worth more to you in the days to come than the best pearl hid in the sen. A kind voice is a lark's song to heart and home.

LOYAL TO MOTHER. - There are a large number of children who don't appear to take any heed to the fine tools at the service of his friends advice or warnings of their best and neighbors, in performing for friend—mother. If the good parent them some of the simpler operations should allow a short recreation in the eveneings, and they are ordered to be tation for skill in doctoring their in the house at a certain hour they hurts. must always add a few minutes on to the allotted time, and when they arrive late they have the "manufac- had been carelessly left, ran it deeptured lie" ready at hand to defend ly into her hand, a part remaining

"Nine o'clock. Oh, dear, quick it does come!" and Clara she hastily sat down her wet and White looked at the long hands of the clock, with just a little shadow coming over her bright face.

- That is not very late," her Cou-sin Effle said, who turned the leaves of the book that she held in her its resting-place. hands, as if to begin another chap-

"But it is my bed-time, and I others at that time, it was a plate must retire at once," and Clara rose engraved metal, complete in itself.

o'clock?" Effie asked, while she still remained in her chair.

at 9 o'clock," was the quick answer.

ways allows me to remain up as long the possibility of indefinite reproducas I please when my friends are spending the evening with me, and

her brains to offer dishes at once

delicate, nutritious and appetizing.

This is the time for light soups, and the following will be found excel-

from fat, and clam broth : season

serve in cups with a spoonful of

Tomato Bisque.—One quart can of

tomatoes. 1 cupful of water, 1 tea-

spoonful of salt, the same of sugar,

and a little pepper. Put these over

and serve with toasted bread.

the fire, and when they boil, add

Cream of Barley Soup .- Wash three

whipped cream in each.

reproved her. 'It would be wrong to disregard of us to-day.

<sup>▗</sup>╃<del>╒┩╒┩╒┩╒┩╒┩╒┩╒┩╒┩╒┩╒┩╒┩╒┩</del>╾┩<del>╒┩╒┩</del>╒╃╸╅╍╂╾╁╍╂╍╂╍╂╍╂╍╂╍╂╍╂╍╂╍╂╍╂╍╂╍╉╍╅╍╂╍╂╍╂╌ mamma's wishes in her absence While she might not insist on my retiring at exactly 9 o'clock, I know honest little girl looked straight in-

to her cousin's face.
"Well, I will go if you say so, but to harden. this story is so nice. I think that the clock is too fast, anyway," and Effic closed the book somewhat reluctantly.

"The clock is always right," was the quick reply of the little girl that would not be tempted to disregard her mamma's wishes.

In a few moments both little girls were fast asleep in their nice warm bed. Mrs. White came home from her visit to a neighbor's house at 9.30 o'clock. She stepped into Clara's room before retiring to kiss the sweet-faced little sleeper.

"Fast asleep. I knew that I should find her thus. She is so loyal to my

A LITTLE NOTE OF THANKS.— Just a word girls, about the gentle that you write a cordial note of appreciation, but if some act of courtesy is done, or some small favor ren-

is too often neglected. It's an art, this art of writing a brief word of thanks, says an exchange, but it is one which every the things needed for comfort and gentlewoman should cultivate, and it use in simple, easily cared for dewill, in the long run, be of far more signs; for pure decoration, only a service to her than even the mysteries of china painting or mandolin playing.

You go out of town, perhaps, and stay overnight, with a friend, and if you wish as pleasant a memory of your visit to linger with your hostess as with yourself you should write a line repeating to her your spoken thanks. Oh, that's a "board and lodging letter," you say. Very true, but it's always appreciated by the woman whose hospitality you have accepted, and, presumably, enjoyed.

KINDNESS OF A GREAT MAN. -Little deeds of kindness are the necessary adjuncts which help to make life happy and cheerful.

It isn't only in story-books that kindness to others is rewarded. An exchange tells a charming anecdote of Finiguerra, the master of early engravings.

The artist, in mastering the new and difficult art of engraving upon metal, had acquired a singularly seen eye and delicate touch.

Being a kindly man he sometimes placed both his sure hand and his of surgery, until he acquired a repu-

One day a poor laundress, in wringing out a garment in which a needle their indulgence. The following story embedded in the flesh. She was in much pain and stopped at the house how of the artist. Entering his studio, heavy bundle, begging his assistance. Finiguerra, after long and delicate manipulation, extracted the broken needle. The woman thanked him and turned to go, lifting her bundle from

Then he saw that she had set it upon one of his engravings. Like all o go.
"Do you have to go precisely at 9 and regarded as a single and sufficient picture, exactly as if it had

been a painting. But as the damp bundle was raised, Finiguerra saw that it had receiven an impression from the en-"But your mamma is away, and graved picture beneath, and his quick you have company. My mamma al- mind seized at once the suggestion of tions from a single original.

So that from the kindness of Ellie stopped before she com- great artist to a poor washerwoman pleted the sentence, for there was a sprang the discovery which has place look of surprise on Clara's face that ed the beautiful products of the engraver's art within the reach of all

Tomatocs.—The acid of tomatoes

is especially acceptable at this sea-

son, and they are among the very

best of canned vegetables, whether

put up at home or in factories. They

quantity of bread-crumbs and a lib-

ing, or if large and solid, served raw

as a salad, with shredded cabbage

Sunshine Cake.-White of 11 eggs

yelks of 4 eggs, 11/2 tumblerfuls of

sugar, 1 tumblerful of flour, sifted five times; 1 teaspoonful of lemon

an ungreased pan about 40 minutes.

Sardines. -- Still another pretty

and a simple French dressing.

Random Notes For Busy Households.

+++++++++++++++++

SPRING DISHES .- The first warm | add a pint of milk, with salt and

days are apt to find us with jaded pepper to taste. Beat the yelks of

appetites, very tired of the substan- two eggs and stir in carefully; cook

tial cold-weather fare, says a corres- for three minutes without boiling

pondent to an agricultural journal, and serve immediately. Rice may be Town markets supply anything and used instead of barley, and the soup

everything of all times of year, but is made richer by the addition of a

Chicken and Clam Bouillon. - Mix may be stewed and served on butter-

equal parts of chicken stock. free ed toast, scalloped with an equal

with salt and cavenne pepper, and eral allowance of butter and season-

two tablespoonfuls of flour and one juice, 1/2 teaspoonful of salt. Beat

of butter, rubbed together, and boil the yelks and sugar together, and

15 minutes. Strain through a sieve proceed as with angel cake. Bake in

tablespoonfuls of barley, and cook new idea is to serve sardines molded

for three hours in a quart of boiling in very sour lemon jelly. They should water. Press through a sieve, and be thoroughly drained from oil, and

the country house-keeper must cudgel little veal or other white stock.

each one laid on a little bed of chopped paraley. Many country housewives have parsley at this season, either in their windows or in the cold frames.

Mint Jelly.—Is another novelty, suitable to accompany cold lamb or yeal. Wash a handful of mint and steep in a cupful of boiling water. Soak a tablespoonful of granulated gelatine in half a cupful of water for ten minutes; add the juice of a that she does not wish me to remain lemon and two tablespoonfuls of su-up later than this time," and the gar. Strain over this the water from gar. Strain over this the water from the mint, stir until dissolved, pour into a mold and set in a cool place

> Baked Rhubarb.—Those who have never tried baked rhubarb do not know it at its best. The early stalks should be cut in short lengths without stripping; put them in an earthen dish, with a pint of sugar, a cupful of water, and a scant teaspoonful of ginger to each quart, cover tightly and bake for an hour. It should be eaten very cold; if for dessert, serve with whipped cream and some variety of sponge-cake. Here is one that can be recommended:

ABOUT DUST. - The modern housewife has learned that feather wishes in everything that I think dusters and other flirting brooms and she is the dearest little girl in the brushes merely scatter the dust and whole world," and as the fond mo- germs in her house, instead of rether said this softly to herself, she moving them. She is now being told kissed the happy little dreamer again. by scientists that to shake her rugs and carpets, beat her draperies, etc., in the tiny yards of her city home is undesirable. The dust flies in near-by windows, her own perhaps, art of writing a graceful note of and is again disseminated. The idea thanks. Do not be chary of such of housekeeping to-day is to destroy notes. Does somebody send you a dust. Carpet-sweepers, covered dust-pretty gift, it goes without saying pans, and cloths are the implements to be made use of, and the dust thus gathered should be burned, or, in the case of cloths, washed out, Back dered, the written word of thanks of this care, however, should come a wise choice of household belongings. Simplicity should be the fundamental law of their selection. Have the things needed for comfort and few very satisfying things. Gewgaws as a rule are useless, and may be dispensed with.

> PAINTED FLOORS. - In selecting a color for floors it is essential to take into consideration the shade of the wall paper or paint and also the coloring of the inside woodwork, such as the window and door facings and the baseboard. Some complementary color should be se-

> lected. After the floors are painted and dried the subject of how to keep them clean and shining is important. All sorts of expensive brushes for the purpose are to be had, but for the woman who does not wish to afford the luxury a piece of flannel sewed over an old broom will do quite as

DYSPEPSIA. — In grapes Italy has found a remedy for dyspepsia again by a foot lever, so that the stalk bleached to its very top. Potaand dysentery. A story is told in that land of a regiment that being decimated by dysentery was sent into a vineyard to camp. The disease vanished, and the remnant that disease had spared soon recovered. Chronic crystitis is benefitted by the dispensed with for moving this maalkaline (arbonates developed by the vegetable acids of grapes, but care ed. It may be if electricity is em- hills; there are rakes for shallow cul-is taken that the grapes are not ployed that the farmer will be able tivation, fining, levelling and pulversour. Cardiac affections are relieved by the laxative and diuretic action, with a switchboard before him and teeth for deep stirring of the soil, while almost all retients are about the same and diuretic action, with a switchboard before him and teeth for deep stirring of the soil, while almost all patients are benefited by the fresh air, exercise and early rising which the rules of the cure involve. Grapes grown on volcanic soil are said to have a more markedly stimulant and diuretic action than others. Patients eat as many grapes as they possibly can. The cure requires one to three months.

As if by magic, after a few applications, every gray hair iny head was changed to its natural color by using LUBY'S Parisian Hair Re tion. There is a pulverizing harrow, newer. I now use clod crusher and leveller combined it when I require to oil my hair. Try in one machine. This crushes, cuts, t and see for yourself. 50c a bottle.

Give a helping hand when you may, and, if in need of assistance yourself, gratefully take it if it is freely offered, but never wait for it. Independence is always honored; therefore be independent, and by self-reliance show that you are at least deserving of success.

often develop into weak, delicate, backward children; undersized, nervous, feeble, adults. Lack of nourishment is the cause.

## Scotts Emulsion

is the remedy. A little of it three or four times a day will do wonders. The pinched, sad faces become round and rosy; the wasted limbs plump and firm. If your baby is not doing well, try this great food-medicine. soc. and \$1.00, all druggists.

## MENEELY BELL COMPANY

TROY, N.Y., and 177 BROADWAY, NEW YORK City. Manulacture Superior Church Bells.

Ohurch Bells, Ohimes and Peals of Bost Quality. Address, Old Established BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY THE E. W. VANDUZEN CO., Cincanal S.



THE WATER WITH THE STAND OF THE OFFICE OF THE WATER

Tired out, are you? Simply unable to work. You probably need a rest. Perhaps you are so situated that you can't take it. Here is something that will help you, whether you have time to rest or not. Take Abbey's Effervescent Salt daily. It will make you right in body and mind. It will make a new man of you.

Dr. Edwin R. Bedford, New York, states: "In cases of Nervous Prostration, with a torpid liver and over-acidity of the system, I have found Abbey's Salt of great benefit." asc. and foe. per bottle.
All Druggists.

## FARMING BY MACHINERY.

Laborious toil for the cultivator of the land is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. The term "horny-handed tiller of the soil," within a few years will be relegated in the United poet. Automatic labor-saving machinery is supplanting the necessity for bodily labor in all agricultural processes from the turning of the sod to the harvesting of the crop. What little manual labor is required is devoted to supervision of the working parts of the various machines enployed.

In 1800 not a single cast iron

plough was in use. The plough was

home-made--of wood covered with sheet iron. The man with the hoe was the laborious cultivator. There were no mowers, reapers or selfbinders driven by horse power. Grain was scattered by hand and harvested with the sickle or the scythe. It was threshed on the barn floor and ground into flour full of impurities. in rude grist mills, driven by great over-shot water wheels. In 1900 the plough-man uses a sulky plough upon which he has a comfortable sent from which to guide a pair of horses. The machine does the rest. The reversible sulky plough is equally adapted to stony, rough, side-hill work or level ground. In the former case it turns the sod with the slope, in the latter it leaves the land without tracks or dead furrows. For this work a right and left hand steel plough is mounted upon a steel the other, and easily revolved by unlocking a hand lever at the rear of the driver, the weight of the upper plough causing the lower to rise. Each plough has an easy adjustment to make it cut a wide or narrow ceiery. It is through the use of these furrow, and is raised out of the devices that celery is marketed in ground by a power lift and set in such perfect condition, with every operator has both hands with which | toes are cultivated and hilled up by to manage his team. An adjustable a special machine that does the work seat enables the driver to sit always of many men far more thoroughly in a level position and on the upper- and expeditiously than human hands most side in plowing side-hill land. In a few years horse labor will be chine and some auto-power substitutcontrol many ploughs. With electric motors applied to all agricultural implements a single man may be able to plough, harrow, fertilizer, sow and harvest his crops with no expenditure whatever of bodily labor or one cent of cost for the hire of

human hands. In earlier days the harrow was a crude-home-made square or triangu- man. The difficulty to be overcome lar machine, on which wooden, and is to avoid injury to mature cotton later, iron pegs were inserted. some cases a log drawn to and fro plant with those that are immature. was employed to level the furrows. No doubt some method will be found In these times farmers use sulky-harrows of every imaginable form and the Southern darky will find his serdevice according to the local condi- vices no longer so eagerly sought for lifts, turns, smooths and levels the soil all in one operation. It also prepares a perfect seed bed and covers the seed in the best manner. The operator from his seat on the machine effects all of these processes by turning a lever. Then there is a ballbearing disk harrower with dirtver, automatically, with a glass of

farm work than the spreading of sident of a farming country. The manure; so much so that in farming sulky hay-tedder will thoroughly turn on a large scale it is difficult to and spread four acres of cut grass procure labor for the purpose. This in an hour. This can be repeated so can now be dispensed with. A ma- often that in a single day the crop chine ealled the manure spreader of hay from that amount of land does all this work. It is drawn by can be cured and stored. In loading horses and operated by one man. It the crop, human hands are no longer breaks up and makes fine all kinds necessary, except to guide the team of manure and spreads it evenly upon the land in any desired quantity. It will spread very coarse manure, cornstalks or wood ashes, or guano -in fact, any manure or fertilizer, fine or coarsei Provided with a drill attachment it distributes compost direct in the drill before the seed is sown. It does everything in the manuring way except to use foul

language. When it comes to the planting of crops there is a machine for every process from the sowing of cereals, seeds and tubers, to the setting out of plants. For grain or grass there is a driving broadcast seeder, which is attached to an ordinary wagon. It also distributes all kinds of dry commercial fertilizers. It allows of the sowing of seed of any size. Then there is a grain drill driven by horse power, in which the quantity to be sown is easily regulated by a lever. It is also provided with a land measure or clock, which is adjusted before beginning the day's work. It is fitted with hoes which can be instantly changed by a lever, even while the machine is in motion, to

KEP your blood pure and your stomach and digestive organs in a healthy condition by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will be WELL.

N.B.—Physicians and Public Institution supplied with Drugs and Chemicals at wholesale prices.

Every attention given to the compounding of Physicians' Prescriptions.

run either straight or zig-zag. For grass seeding the hoes can be adjusted to distribute the seed in front of or behind them. There is also a fertilizer distributing attachment. There is still another grain seeder which weeds as well as sows. The riding corn and bean planter is a remarkable machine. It opens the soil, drops seed, covers and marks the next row at one operation. It drops corn in hills from nine to fortyeight inches apart, or for ensilage or fodder in a continuous drill. It drops alternately, if desired, a hill of corn and a hill of beans from nine to forty-eight inches apart. It also distributes fertilizer in a continuous drill at the same time the seed is dropped and both are covered by the single operation at any desired For the planting of tubers like the

potato there is primarily a machine that divides this root into halves, quarters or any number of parts, separates the eves and removes the seed ends. It does the work of ten men. When it comes to the planting there is employed an automatic machine drawn by two horses; the driver occupying a seat at its front. It plants whole or cut potatoes at any distance apart desired. It drops the seed, covers it with moist underearth, and marks for the next row all at one operation. It also sows fertilizer, placing just below the States to the vernacular of the seed, after sufficient earth has been mixed with the former. It is provided with steel runners or discs to cover the seed and these yield to all irregularities of the soil. For transplanting of plants, such as tomatoes, cauliflower, cabbages, celery, in fact all plants that do not require to be set nearer than one foot apart, the automatic plant setting machine will cover from four to six acres a day. An automatic check valve fitted to a tank attached to the machine lets water flow through a hose extending in behind the shoe or furrower, just before seting the plant. The flow can be regulated from one to six barrels an acre.

Formerly when crops were planted and had begun to grow farmers and vegetable gardeners had to ply the hoe vigorously in order to loosen or cultivate the soil, and to keep down weeds. This was hard work and moreover where growth was rapid and rank it involved hiring extra labor. The talent of inventors has reduced the fatigue of this agricultural function to a minimum. Most of these machines are light and operated by man power. There are others in which horses are used. Those who employ call them the greatest laborsavers of the age. There are some beam, one being at right angles with provided with a number of spring steel teeth which while they do not injure the plants loosen and uproot the weeds. These are more on the principle of the harrow. There is a machine for cultivating and hilling can accomplish it. There are many machines combining hoe, cultivator, rake and plough. The latest machine ploughs, furrows, covers and and flat hoes of different widths for loosening crust and cutting off weeds.

> Every growing plant except cotton is now provided with a cultivator that does away with an immense expenditure of human toil. As yet no machine has been perfected that picks cotton with the discrimination of In balls that are growing on the same that will overcome this defect. Then as they are at present.

Machines to harvest crops come in every variety to perform a special function. Everyone is familiar with the moweng machinef It has driven the scythe out of use. Formerly there were men whose trade was confined exclusively to the use of this implement. None is following it to-day. The same is true of reapers and binders of grain; a single machine proof oil chambers. This machine will do the work of twenty or more does everything but supply the drimen. The old-fashioned flail to thresh grain is now a curiosity. The rattle of the power-thresher is a fa-There is no more laborious kind of miliar sound in autumn to every rethat draws the wagon. The machine hay loader will put on a load in five minutes. It takes the hay direct

## Mazon & Hamlin THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD. Ostalog free, 146 Boylston St., Beston, Mass

## GRAY'S PECTORAL SYRUP.

A most excellent preparation for COUGHS, Bronchial irritation, and as an alterative in the early stage of lung disease. As a family Cough remedy for children, it cannot be surpassed. If taken at the commencement of a bad cough, it will immediately relieve the distressing symptoms.

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

HENRY R. GRAY. CHEMIST and DRUGGIST. 122 St. Lawrence Main st., Montreal



A Lady of Quality

knows real value and genuine merit: and will use SURPRISE Soan for this reason.

QUALITY is the essential element in the make up of SURPRISE Soap. QUALITY is the secret of the great success of SURPRISE SOAD QUALITY means pure hard soap. with remarkable and peculiar qualities for washing clothes.

from the swath, though it will rake and load from light windrows. There is a labor-saving machine for every agricultural process, most of them automatic. Farming in the future will not be synonymous with toil. What heretofore the farmer has expended in the hire of labor he will devote to the purchase of machinery. This does not consume food, neither does it sulk and throw up a job at the most inopportune moment, nor strike for higher pay. The farmer of the future will be more or less a man of leisure. The machine will do the work. The weather, however, as in the past, will suffice to make him a man with a grievance.

"There is no little enemy." Little impurities in the blood are sources of danger and should be expelled by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Professional Cards.

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be seen in our which in the year of grace they may have wrought in the derkwas that which in the year of grace they may have wrought in the derk1556, and the month of July, gave
1556, and the month of July, gave
promise of a lovely day. The charm
promise of a lovely day. The charm
of the morning was matched by the
of the scenery encircling the morning parade but become

pitched his camp. water's edge lay a belt of firm sand, against which the waters of Belfast Lough were rippling in the summer sunshine. On the other side the treeclad hills of Down rose dark above the shore, while their rounded tops were lost to view in a filmy haze were tost to the first and floated round then like a bridal veil. To the right, as keeping sentinel watch across the sparkling waters, rose the heath-covered sides of Banne Vadegan, crowned by M'Art's Fort, and on the left the round, swelling hill of Coille, while stretching inland behind lay a broken country of swelling hills, with darker stretches of forest land between, far as the eye could reach, till the rising uplands met the sky. Such was the morning and such the scene when the bugle sounded the "reveille" to rouse the soldiers of Sussex camp for the duties of the

A plague upon that bugler's windgrumbled Oliver Passelaw, a stout man-at-arms, who like many another adventurous spirit of that time, had preferred seeking his fortime in the Irish wars to adventuring for it on the Spanish Main, as many a gallant heart was then do-

ing we have had through this infernal country of woods and morasses," answered Jack Russell, who felt callgrumble, although it was addressed some one and rifled in their absence. to no one in particular.

was just dreaming of that of cattle into camp yesterday told bugle started me up."

of telling me this story of the treasare that you heard. I suppose you would have been adventuring for it you by chance. I wouldn't have kept | neighborhood.

gaged at the Castle, I e'en took a gots of gold and silver, together stroll about the town until I discov- with a small quantity of coin. ered among the native buts a place from the resort of the soldiers they can speak our language in a sort."

"Dids't thou make any inquiries from them if the report were true?" exclaimed the now interested man-

had, I put question to the dame if she had ever heard of this treasure, and she told me that in a great cave on Banne Vadegan, Mac-I-Neill Boy, as she called O'Neill, had deposited

the wealth of the Clan. From whence came the treasure? There was but little sign of such with any of the creaghts or their chiefs that we have met on our

"According to the good wife's acbeen cursed with the stranger the side. source from whence these came has either been hidden or disappeared, but as a store in time of need, and also to avoid tempting those who might be disposed to plunder them, their chief has had the treasure of

"Knowest thou if any guard is set on the treasure?"

Trust Oliver Passelaw, comrade. if necessary. I trow he does not carry his wits in the pocket of his jerkin. This dame is a widow, whose husband was called Rory Oge, of the sept of the Muc-Artanes. He had been a gallow-glass in the service of O'Neill until he got killed in a raid on the Mc-Donnells, leaving this woman to provide us best she can her family by selling usquebaugh.

"A truce to thy old wives' tales, and say if there he a guard on the treasure," said Russell.

"I was coming to that if you had let me. She said that two or three of the chief's most trusted followers. were always ranging about that part of the mountain where the cave was situated, accompanied by several of the strongest and most fierce of the wolf dogs. She also hinted that other than earthly guards watched over the treasure itself, and that if anyone were to meddle with

it, save the rightful owners of the true Irish race, they would meet an evil fate."

"And there be witchcraft in it. We'll brave their heathen sells and trust to our good swowds to beau year. trust to our good swords to keep us

gainst hound and kern." "If thou art in mood for the ed-

A fair morning, such as can only that I have no stomach for 'acing he seen in our changeable Irish clime, their witchcraft or whatever spells they may have

of the morning was matched by the fraction of the scenery encircling the beauty of the scenery encircling the morning parade, but having deemed it wise to be prepared as well as possible for meeting the unknown dangers which might be account. Looking downwards, the eye rested in their raid upon O'Neill's treas-Looking downwards, the estates on green woods stretching to the on green woods stretching to the shore, save where here and there a shore, save where here and there a company to treatene indicated a company to the stretching to the stre shore, save where the true-tops indicated a ous as themselves, named Harry Audbreak in the tree-tops indicated a law Besselves, named Harry Audbreak in the treations indicated a louis as themselves, named Harry Audnore open glade, in which the cattle ley. Proceeding along a rude trail more open grand, reaghts found pas- made through the bushes and more of the wandering creaghts found pasof the wandering crosses and the open clearings by the creaghts when to pasture, they reached the swelling ground which indicated their arrival at the foot of the hill, where, aided by the underwood and some hard climbing, they made their way up the ascent, cheering themselves with visions of the treasure to be won when the cave was reached.

Fortune smiled on the bold adventurers, for when about commencing amidst the woods sounding a call to the ascent, the two clansmen who were charged with the duty of keeping ward over the treasure of Clannaboy had deserted their post. While making their rounds the brace of trusty them had started a wolf that happened to be prowling about - off went the dogs in full pursuit, and after them followed the swiftfooted clansmen carried away by the ardor of the chase, forgetting the treasures, forgetting their chief, and forgetting the punishment short and sharp which Mac-I-Neill Boy dealt out to those whom he caught neglecting their duty. It was not until well on their way to Ligoneil, which was the direction the chase happened to take, that Owen O'Gilmore bethought himself of the consequences of leaving the cave unguarded; they ing. They might very well have given instantly halted and the other clansus an extra hour's rest, now that we man, an O'Neill, wound his horn to are lying in camp, after the march- recall the dogs, who returned after some time, panting and blown with their rapid chase, they then hurried back with all speed to the cave, oned upon to reply to his companion's by to find that it had been visited by

beholding the brushwood, with which personal pride together with the honstory," resumed the other, " which the mouth of the cave had been fillthe hordsman who brought the drove ed. pulled out and trampled, while a glance at the interior showed that Sergeant Martell, about the Chief of the chests containing the treasure Clamaboy having his treasures hid had been broken open and rifled. in one of the caves that are in the Their examination which occupied hill above us there, when that cursed | much less time than it takes to write it, being over they sailed forth to I'll warrant you for dreaming of track the robbers; O'Neill as they broad pieces, but you never thought went sounding a call upon his horn, till the rocks echoed again. to give the alarm and summon to his assistance any of the clansmen who might yourself had it not slipped out of happen to be within hearing in the

In the absence of the sentinels the "I wasn't keeping it from you." re- Englishmen had without any great plied Passelaw, hastening to mollify difficulty found the cave, and making his companion, for as thou knowest | their way in had made short work I was called upon to accompany Sir of the iron banded treasure chests Heary Sidney to Knockfergus, while by smashing them in with a large thou wert lying in the sun, or div- stone which they found lying conveertising thyself at the dice, but if I nient, they then proceeded to load had a weary march of it, the time themselves with the spoil which conwas not in sooth altogether wasted, sisted principally of gold and silver for while our good knight was en- ornaments of an antique make, in-

The adventurers had never beheld where they sold usquebaugh, and such riches before, and were highly elated over their good fortune, as well as the immunity which had for so far attended their exploit, but nevertheless like the experienced campaigners that they were, made all possible haste to get away from so "That I did, after washing down dangerous a neighborhood, to a may throat with the liquor, which as thou knowest is somewhat smoky, but comes not amiss in this damp however but a short way down the chinate where good ale is not to be hillside, when they were startled by O'Neill's horn summoning assistance. and no very long time clapsed till they were spied by the keen eyed clansmen who urged on their wolfdogs in pursuit, and hurried after them as speedily as possible.

Seeing this the Englishmen resolved to make the best defence of which the circumstances would admit; taking their stand upon a small shelf or ledge, having a descent in front so steep as to be unapproachable, while count, long before the Saxons entered the hill rose equally precipitous beed the country, to rob and spoil the hind them, thus their position was people of Erin, gold and silver was secured in front and rear, and they abundant, but since the land has could only be attacked on either

The wolfhounds at the word of command, sprang down the hill and fiercely attacked the invaders. with bristling hair and bared fangs giving Russell and Passelaw for some time enough to do to keep the ani-Clannaboy placed in one of the mals from their throats, Audley standing behind as a reserve, ready to render assistance to his com-rades, or take either of their places

The ledge on which they had taken up their position was so narrow as not to admit of more than two being abreast, without the outer man in the excitement of the fray, being in danger of going over the edge.

Matters remained in this state during the few minutes necessary for the clansmen to arrive on the spot where the wolfdogs were gallantly waging an unequal war, when one of them making an unusually fierce spring at the throat of Russell fixed his fangs in the arm which the man had half involuntarily thrown up to protect himself, while he drove his sword into the body of the animal.

To withdraw the weapon and plunge it again more deeply into his assailant, was the work of an instant, the hound gallant to the last made another effort to seize his adversary's throat, then exhausted from the loss of blood partly slid off the sword blade as it was being withdrawn, and with a few convulsive movements on the earth covered with his blood, went rolling down the steep incline.

The Irishmen on coming up at this

venture we shall set out when free, after morning duty, and climb the hill in daylight, for we can then see what the daysers are can then see

and the second of the second of the second

juncture, were doubly enraged by the slaughter of the hound, in addition to the loss of the treasure and O'Gilmore shouting his war cry, with battleaxe uplifted, made a desperate onset upon Russell who was about to turn to the help of his comrade against the remaining animal, but the flerce charge made by this new adversary obliged him to devote all his energies to self-defence. A tremendous blow of the heavy axe, aimed at his head by the furious clansman, he avoided by springing back barely in time, while the swing of the weapon missing its mark caused O'Gilmore to lose his footing on the ground, rendered slipnery by the blood of the dog, and he also rolled off the narrow ledge with a half strangled cry, which was cat short by the rapidity of his descent down the declivity. Russell by good luck victorious twice, lost no time in turning to his comrade's assistance, upon which O'Neill seeing no prospect of continuing the attack with any hope of success, called off the remaining wolfdog and proceeded rapidly towards the bottom of the hill.

The adventurers wasted no time in gathering up their plunder and making for the camp, their progress being accelerated by hearing a horn guide those who might be hastening to the assistance of the guardians of the treasure.

The descent was safely accomplishwith the exception of a few wolfhounds accompanying bruises caused by falls and blows from branches, which their haste did not permit them taking time to avoid in their anxiety to get away from such a dangerous neighborhood. Upon arriving at the foot of the Hill of Caves, they paused for a moment to regain their breath and reconnoitre if any of the natives were in sight. All appearing quiet they resumed their journey, laden with spoil wherewith to dazzle their less adventurous comrades upon their re-

Meanwhile Hugh MacPhelim (O'Neill) had not been idle while the plundering Sassenaghs were bearing away the treasures of the clau. The fall of his comrade having rendered immediate success out of the question, he hastened for succour with a speed to which the dread of Mac-1-Neill Boy's wrath lent wings, and which would of a surety be poured out on his unfucky head. Mingled Great was their consternation on with this was his feeling of wounded or of his clan to be retrieved, and the horn which the Englishman had heard was his signal. Two gallow glasses, with their attendants, who had heard the first call while hunting in the woods below, and hastened to respond, now came up.

Welcome to you. Phelim Duff! and you Shane Oge, your help was never more needed, for the Sassenagh sons of thieves have stolen the treasure from Ban Lamba, and are now carrying off that which has came down to our chiefs for a thousand years." Evil be their death, and a short life to them, may the spears in bat tle draw the red blood from them. and the wolves feast upon their corpses." exclaimed he whom O'Neill

had addressed Phelim Duff. "May the blessed saints never intercede for us if we make not a unal for the carrion crows of the robber bodaghs." said Shane Oge.

A third gallowglass now arrived on who was at once tiespatched for further assistance to bush the adventurous Sassenaghs who had robbed them.

Being unencumbered and thoroughly knowing the ground enabled them soon to get ahead unperceived and place themselves in an advantageous position. The spot chosen was admirably suited to their purpose, being a bit of rising ground not too thickly studded with oak trees, having an undergrowth of bushes and fern which afforded a favorable cover; it was this way that the track ran by which they had come, and along the same path they were now returning. The arrangements for the ambush had scarce been completed when the enemy was heard approaching. The hunters were armed with their spears and bows and arrows. while O'Neill had his battleaxe, one of the most formidable of native Irish weapons.

The soldiers advanced in single file along the narrow way with as much speed and as little noise as possible. any converse carried on being in guarded tones hardly above a whisper, when suddenly without warning they were saluted by the twang of a bowstring on either side of the path. The buffcoat worn by Passelaw afforded him sufficient protection against the shaft sent by a weak native bow, but the archer on the other side was more successful, and gave Audley a slight wound on the muscular part of the arm, while O'Neill with his hot Celtic blood burning for revenge, hurled a spear, which he had borrowed from one of the hunters, with such force as drove it clean through Russell who was leading, he threw up his arms, and falling for-ward the butt of the weapon struck the ground, causing him to fall over on his side with the spear point pro-

jecting behind. Audley and Passelaw not knowing the strength of the attacking force. and unable to advance or retreat, placed themselves back to back resolved to die lighting. O'Neill shout-ing his war-cry sprang forward and attacked Passelaw with the utmost fury, but paying more attention to his adversary than to his footing. stumbled over the spear shaft proje(ting from the body of Russell and fell. This fall would assuredly have been his last, had it not been that as the soldier was stepping forward to despatch him, his brave hound sprang at the enemy in his master's defence. This momentary diversion enabled the athletic clansman to spring to his feet, and while the other was hampered by the onset of the dog he clove him to the chin.

The events narrated happened so rapidly that Audley was unable to help his comrade; the other gallow-What the dangers are, and I confess best medicine for nervous PEOPLE. aside the bows, and snatching spears glasses in the meantime had thrown Provide for the Morrow.

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unlucky remaining adventurer.

victors commenced to collect their cidentally dug up about fifty years spoil, when the messenger sent for reinforcements arrived followed by a number of herdsmen armed with for the battle were in time to assist in forgetting their weapons. This being accomplished, the warriors loaded by the Chief for their carelessness in herdsmen, and proceeded back with rewarded O'Neill for the bravery and it to the place from whence it had been taken.

On the way up one of the hearers who from his disposition was known as Phelim managed to conceal a number of valuables in the folds of the shaggy brown garment which served him as clothing. This theft passed unnoticed, so excited were they with their recent contest and victory, and they continued their ascent until coming near the ledge where their first skirmish had taken place, when they saw a man who to their great surprise turned out to be none other than O'Gilmore, who had been left for dead on the mountain side, while the pursuit of the robbers was being followed up.

"I must have lain as dead for some time," said he, in answer to their questions, "but life again stirred my hear). I opened my eyes and looked around to find that all had gone. and then I lay for some time to gather strength before trying to make my way down, when I saw you coming up--have you killed the sons of thieves?"

After making the injured man as comfortable as the circumstances admitted, they proceeded to the cave where O'Neill saw as he thought, the mass of ancient ornaments consisting of torques, brooches, frontlets, arm rings, gold and silver ingots, restored to their former receptacles which he made fast as well as the could, then proceeded to close the mouth of the cave and obliterate any traces of footsteps about it as well as possible.

While he was doing this the herd:some creaghts whose cattle were pasturing near by, While the others hur- safest hiding place. The fort being ried on to get in advance and am- a haunt of the fairies, whose wellknown jealousy of mortals trespassing upon the particular spots which for a whole year of health. they frequented, ensured its security. and freedom from interference by any of the natives.

The stolen valuables remained de posited in this spot for a considerable time, when on proceeding to remove them a curious thing happened, and to anyone acquainted with the Sidh (fairy) race what might be expected; whether the gentle folk were desirous of retaining the treaure, or incensed at the desecration of their elfin ring cannot be told; it was enough for Phelim that he had no sooner commenced to remove the treasure, than he heard such awful sounds as caused him to quake; he hurriedly attempted to gather it up, when there came past him a blast of wind, and an unseen hand dealt him a blow on the side of the head that almost knocked him over. With a yell he fled down the mountain side. never looking behind him until he reached his hut. What became of the plunder which he held fast through all his terror is not known; perhaps the fairies had it turned into a handful of withered leaves, when he went to look at it again, as they have been known to do, or it may have met the fate usually ascribed to illgotten gains, but a portion of the treasure in the form of an ingot of silver and part of a richly-carved

from their followers transfixed the silver bracelet, which his sudden alarm had caused him to leave be-The fight was hardly over and the hind, remained on the spot until ac-

Having departed from the main trend of the narrative to relate the staff and middoge, who if too late adventure of the herdsman, who was so unlucky as to provoke the fairy stripping the soldiers of such of their power, we leave to the imagination apparel as was worth taking, not of the reader to decide whether O'Neill and O'Gilmore were punished the treasure on the shoulders of the deserting their post, or whether he generalship displayed by him in recovering the treasures of Clannaboy after they had been stolen from the Hill of Caves .- Irish Weekly.

> THE LYRIC SAINT. By Brother Justin.

As age on age its course doth take Adown the ceaseless flow of time, Thy name and fame are kept awake, O minstrel maid, in ev'ry clime.

pon thine arm doth rest the lyre, Whence gushed the silv'ry liquid paean

that led thy soul, with ardent fire. On wings of love to God's own fane.

With Christ's pure love, thy soul did throb. That waked the chords to mellow

No terrene love might from them rob The faintest breathing of refrain.

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-Donohoe's Magazine

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No. 112.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Wilhelmine Anne Marie Jean Charles, of the City and District of Montreal, wife dotale et commune en biens quant aux acquets, of Marie Clement Pierre Celestin Mathieu Raymond Beullac, 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.

gallant of men who have had extended dealings with the weaker

sex. It is the very fact that they

are the weaker vessels that makes

them more liable to transgress. Van-

ity has played the leading part in nearly every considerable act of de-

predation whether by men or women.

With the latter it is the desire to

have costlier attire than others; with

men it is the wish to ape our mil-

lionaires which lead to large thefts

accounts, a careful tabulation and

recording of every business transac-

tion, a periodical examination by ex-

pert accountants, the insistence up-

on a clean and regular mode of life

on the part of those most responsi-

these are the chief and vital princi-

ples antagonizing and suppressing dishonesty. Where such methods are

in vogue there is but scant opportu-

nity for employees, to whatever ex-

tent they are trusted, to filch from

Great and pressing necessity has

not often driven men to dishonesty.

Extravagance is the most common

motive behind the story of every ab-

sconding bank official; the feverish

ing debt. One of the noblest men l

He fell from grace not because he

desired an extravagant and luxurious

life which his income would not per-

money in his keeping to aid and

support those who were dependent

upon him for the necessities of life.

the education of younger relatives

my privilege to assist this man when

the inevitable crash came. He is a

man whom I shall always respect.

though the motive behind his act in

no way nullified the enormity of his

sin. But such cases as this are rare

Let a young man model his career

upon a basis of absolute, undeviat-

ing honesty and he will not have to

seek long for a place of trust. Let

him always be in a position to shake

hands with himself, for self-respect is

as good as the respect of others. The

men who to-day control great busi-

ness enterprises are looking for

itless confidence. The world stands

ready to wait hand and foot upon

those who have proved themselves

beyond the seduction of any tempter.

Diogenes looking for an honest man

has not yet ceased his searching.

for though there are many men who

are honest in matters of money,

there are many more who lack hon-

esty in matters affecting the perfect

performance of duty. There is a dis-

honesty which does not stoop to

steal, but which pretends to a faith-

ful service while actually shirking work waiting to be done. That is

the commoner transgression of com-

exceptions.

the funds they handle.

A strict and accurate auditing of

## ECHOES FROM ERIN.

"Freeman" says :--

The Irish Party on Monday fixed the date of the Great National Convention in Dublin for the 19th of June. The arrangements for the Convention are to be made by a Joint Committee of the Party and of the Unit-ed Irish League. We have little doubt that the result will be a gathering in every way worthy of the occasion, and with representative authority to speak on behalf of the Irish people and furnish the Irish Parliamentary Party with a strong mandate. A Convention was necessary for many reasons; but, above all, for the reason that though the Party is united, it must remain weak until the country falls in solidly behind it, and that cannot happen until a representative body of the whole nation has satisfied itself in National council that it is dealing, not with a mere paper union, but with a real consolidation of forces, having for its sole object the service of Ireland. Without presuming to dictate in any way to the Representative Committee that now exists, we would say this, that a great deal of the success of the Convention will depend upon its thoroughly representative character.

PRIVATE LEGISLATION. - At a recent session of the British House of Commons, Mr. Dillon, in speaking to a motion for the rejection of the Bill, moved by Mr. Field, said that on the broad ground of principle he had always given his vote and always would do so against any Bill proposing to set up a new private company monopoly in the lighting or water supply of any city or town. The Bill involved a great principle. It involved the principle of starting a private company with power to rip up the streets of the City of Dublin, for he found that in the list contained in the Bill were the names of nearly all the chief streets of the city. It therefore involved a speat principle to which he had always been opposed. It might be said, and it had been said with force, that the electric light supply by the Corporation had been unsadisfactory. He fully admitted that, but he thought the reasons were those which had been given by the hon, member who moved the rejection of the Bill. One of the chief reasons was, as was the case with most other towns, that the lighting of the city had been in the hands of a private gas company, whose interterest it was to block the progress of electric lighting. Now, because the city of Dublin had suffered from the gas company's monopoly, the House of Commons was to set up a anonopoly of electric lighting. Another reason why he opposed the Bill was because ac did not believe it was a bona-fide Bill at all. He did not believe that the gentlemen whose names were on the Bill had any intention whatever of offering electric lighting to the city. He believed the object was to obtain the concession, and then to pass it on to another company.

On a division, the motion for the second reading was carried by 103 al Convention-June 12th

landowners' convention, held at Dub- and that, as you know, neither on lin recently, just as the Queen's that date nor on the eve of the Irish visit was drawing to its con- feast, June 13th, can priests be abclusion, gives another proof of the sent from their parishes. Conse-feebleness of landlord "loyalty" quently, the final fixing of the date when the interests, or rather the mentioned for the convention, exprejudices, of the Irish landowning pected as it is to be more than one classes are at stake, says a correspondent to an English journal. The mount to the exclusion of the cler-Duke of Abercorn, who presided, gymen from its deliberations, a remade an indictment of past and prospective legislation with regard to those responsible for the selection of Treland. The noble Lord said that, the date mentioned did not revert. though Ireland was stated to be There would not be, I believe, any prosperous, many landowners were similar objection to the selection of impoverished because of the manner June 19 and following days for the in which the Land Acts had pressed convention .- Yours faithfully. upon them. He was also anxious for reform in the methods of the Land Commission. The Duke waxed satiric conceening the "alleged benefits" of the Agricultural Act and the Local Government Act, asserting that "everybody recognized that the new county boards would treble taxation and make the condition of resident landlords worse than ever." 'Everybody" is a large order, but perhaps His Grace of Abercorn considers that all Irishmen other than landlords are nobodies, which is, no doubt, a view that has always been tacitly held by these autocratic gentlemen. The convention as a whole was an organized censure on Conservative administration, and a direct slight to the head of the Constitution made more emphatic by the presence of Her Majesty in Dublin at the time. Certainly a curious attitude to be taken by a body who includes orations in Irish, competihave always been more loyalist than I tions in oratory, singing, reciting, royalty — in profession, at least — dancing, and the writing of Gaelic and more Conservative than even the Liberal Unionists. The crowning audacities of this remarkable convention, however, were its imperative band of Irish harpists will render than thouse in public, will be sung, and a band of Irish harpists will render demand for a new royal commission Celtic masterpieces, including the to inquire into "injury" (sic) famous "Return from Fingall," Irish landlords had sustained by leg-which has been described as the fin islation since 1881, its plea for Government the world.

THE CONVENTION. - The Dublin ernment compensation for all such losses, and its request that every effort should be made to secure that the Tithe Rent Charge Bill should be come law this session. It is always a mistake to ask too much, even where there is sufficient strength to extort, concessions, but, considering how ineffective the party for which the Duke of Abercorn was the main spokesman is as a political agency, it is not at all probable, or even possible, that the present Administration, which has treated it so far with such a sublime disregard, will devote its closing twelve months or so of office to such a drastic course of privileged legislation as the convention has so arrogantly indicated.

> MEETING OF THE BISHOPS. A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland was held recently, at University College, Stephen's Green, Dublin. Cardinal Logue presided. The following resolution was unanimously adopted: "The Standing Committee of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland have had under consideration a scheme which they have reason to believe is in contemplation for utilizing the Queen's Colleges in giving effect to the provisions of the Technical and Agricultural Industries Act. They protest against any attempt-- whether made under color of carrying out a system of technical and agricultural education or otherwise-to give new life and extended endowments to institutions which have been too long maintained in opposition to the persistent remonstrance of the Catholics of Ircland.'

The Irish "Weekly," in referring to

the matter, says :-reason to believe is under the consideration of the authorities for utilnical and Agricultural Industries while continuing to ignore the claims to their consciences, they should, un- in most other affairs of life. der the specious pretext of advaneing technical instruction, thrust ad- venting fraud on any scale is to ditional endowments upon institu- know, day by day, just what the tions from which the great body of man behind the ledger and the cash- youths in whom they may place lim-Irish Catholics derive no benefit. It box knows; to keep in such close appears almost hopeless to expect touch with each of his many transthat justice will be done in this mat-ter of university education. The de-penny, the entry of one false figure cisive tone of their Lordships' pro-nouncement on this new develop-day. Of course, this is impossible in ment cannot leave the Government in an establishment where hundreds of doubt as to the light in which it is clerks are employed and necessarily regarded, and it may be taken for trusted. In such cases the frequent granted that the proposal will be strenuously opposed.

ABOUT THE CONVENTION. -The following correspondence has

taken place: Dear Mr. Redmond,-With reference to the date proposed for the assembling of the forthcoming Nationpermit me to remind you that the Feast of Corpus Christi, a holiday of obliga-LANDLORDS AGAIN. - The Irish tion, falls this year on June 14th, day in session, would be tantasult to which I am sure you and June 19 and following days for the

> T. C. CONNOLLY, C.C., Hon. Sec. People's Rights Associa-

tion. Dromahair, April 24, 1900.

> V, Belvidere Place, Dublin, April 27th, 1900.

Dear Father Connolly, - Many thanks for your letter. Of course, we must change the date-probably to the 19th of June. You will see an announcement in a day or two. Thanking you for pointing out our oversight.—Very truly yours,
J. E. REDMOND.

THE OIREACHTAS, the great Irish festival which is to be held in Dublin next month, promises to evoke a great outburst of enthusiasm. Delegates are to be present from all parts of the kingdom, where Irishmen foregather, and the programme

### CHATS TO YOUNG BUSINESS MEN.

Robert C. Ogden, who, as John Wannamaker's chief aid for many long, successful years, is one of the best-known, best-liked and best-equipped men in the metropolitan business world, speaks declaively upon which he so carnestly descants of helping them to continue their positions of trust, Mr. Ogden's world was and lower that of rectitude are, however, the soft employees to direct, here is a man of the location of the location

of perfect integrity is not necessarily quickly acquired riches has never lost to all sense of honor, of the been gratified, who are most apt to common decency of conduct, of what become defaulters. Women are not common decency of conduct, of what is best in the making of a sterling beyond the pale of dishonesty; it is character. Such men, be they young an admission forced upon the most or old, are the unconscious dupes of their own weak wills, silly caprices of unhealthy ambitions.

In a large measure employers are responsible for the culpability of their employees. In too many instances the opportunity to steal is thrust under the noses of young men; a futile system, or no definite system at all, of oversight upon the accounts of a trusted employee gives him the suggestion that he may hide his dishonesty under false entries. Remove temptation and you erase the whole black catalogue of sin. Of course, in this connection I am speaking only of men who become dishonest after a career of integrity and right living. The hardened cri- ble in a business organization minal, the deliberate, scheming embezzler is not taken into consideration as a part of the present discussion. The fact is apparent, to every close observer of men in the business world, that the supreme folly of stealing is invariably committed because the opportunity for the guilty act presented itself in a form more or less enticing and seemingly safe. No employee dips into the coffers of his employer except with the conviction that his crime will not be detected. Your gentleman of thieving proclivities, whether he is a common desire to live at the rate of \$10,000 pickpocket or an influential bank a year on an income one-fifth that cashier, is sure that he can outwit amount makes nearly every defalcathe world; he is convinced of his tion the twin brother of overwheimown abounding cleverness. The pilferer of every degree is a magnificent ever knew was an embezzler. egotist.

The attempt to forestall the misappropriation of money on the part mit, but because he appropriated of an employee by resorting to ingenious and complicated systems of checks is like trying to measure the pace of Niagara with a stop-watch The best way to prevent peculation The Irish Hierarchy have delivered is to first find men recommended for a prompt, clear, and emphatic pro- honesty, men who have been weighed test against the carrying out of a in the balance and not found wantscheme which their Lordships have ing: after that there is time to introduce your mechanisms for compulsory integrity. The more involved izing the Queen's Colleges in giving the plan of surveillance in a large effect to the provisions of the Tech- business office the greater the chance for contemplative dishonesty. Clever Act. It would be entirely in accord rascals are only piqued by elaborate with the consistent policy of the plans laid for their ensnarement; the British Goveenment in Ireland that pursued thief likes nothing better than a tangling maze behind which of the majority of the people to to hide his guilty person. Simple higher education on lines agreeable methods are the best, in business as

> The one effective means for preand rigid auditing of the books of the concern is the best preventive.

> Human nature, in the main, is worthy of confidence; men as they go are not prone to fraud and dishonesty. The young man starting out on a business career is too mind-

AS TOLD BY ONE WHO HAS UNDER.

May be Obtained

CONE ITS HARDSHIPS.

for weeks. As the attacks, after each interval, grew more and more severe, I became alarmed, and consulted a doctor who said the trouble was lumbago. His treatment would give temporary relief, but nothing more, and ultimately I was almost a cripple. To walk, or even to move about in a chair, or turn in Hard Work and Exposure to All Kinds bed caused intense agony, and in goof Weather Plays Havoc with the ing about I had to depend upon a Strangest Constitutors, How Health cane. If I attempted to stoop or pick anything up the pain would be While life as a farmer is one of almost unbearable. This condition considerable independence, it is very of affairs had its effect upon my far from being one of ease. The very nature of the calling is one that exwhole system and for a man in the prime of life, my condition was deplorable. I think I had tried at least poses its followers to ail sorts of weather, and it is perhaps not surhalf a dozen remedies before I found prising that so many farmers suffer relief and a cure, and this came to from chronic ailments. Mr. Thos. Mc- me through the use of Dr. Williams' Adam, of Donagh, P.E.I., is a fair example of this class. Mr. McAdam to try. I felt some relief before the himself says:—"I was always looked upon as one having a rugged con- time I had taken five boxes, I was stitution; but the hard work, couplas well and smart as ever, and alled with the exposure incident to life though months have now passed I on a farm, ultimately proved too have not had any return of the troumuch for me. About eighteen months ble. My cure is entirely due to the ago I was attacked with pains in the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and small of the back and thighs. At first the only regret I have is that I did they were of an intermittent nature, not try them at the outset. Had I

### SOME STRANGE NOTES.

and while they were extremely pain- done so I would not only have been ful, would pass away after a day or saved much suffering, but considera-

two, and might not bother me again | ble money as well."

THE PIE EATERS .-- A few weeks ago a Boston newspaper came out with the assertion that the people of that city consumed more pies a day than the residents of any other city in the country, says the New loads of pie each day. In addition York "Sun." This statement might there are the hundreds of small bakhave gone unchallenged, but for the fact that the growth of the pie in dustry in New York in the last year has been so great that the men who make them by the thousands every day in the year in New York, happened to see it. Now the New York pie men are proud of the fact that | The transfer to the transfer to the fact that | The transfer to the trans

it is explained that sometimes the demand runs up to 120,000 pies a day, while the average for the year around is at least 100,000 a day. The biggest pie factory in the city turns out an average of 20,000 a day, and there are numberless other smaller factories that turn out truckery in the city, each one of which turns out from twenty to a hundred pies á day.

The most popular pie all the year

## BICYCLE BOOTS.

Just received, a very fine line of Ladies' and Men's Bicycle Boots, that we are selling at very low prices. It will pay you to see them before buying.

LADIES' Fine Kid Bicycle Boots, with MEN'S Tan and Black Bicycle Boots, very handsome Uppers, in something cheap and

Chocolate color, **\$2.00.** 

**2**00d, \$1.50.

We are the leaders in Ladies' and Men's \$3.00 Tan, Chocolate and Black, Culf or Vici Kid, Laced or Button, Goodyear Welted. These lines are worth \$3.50, but we are making a specialty of giving the best \$3.00 Boots in Canada. BOT CALL AND SEE OUR WINDOW.

E. MANSFIELD:

[Tel Main 849.] 124 St Lawrence Street, cor. Lagauchetiere St.

# PIANO BARCAINS.

Stock-taking, and Closing Books June 1st.

From now until 1st June we intend to sell the remainder of our stock at New and Second-hand Pianos at reduced prices, so that we will have to carry as few pianos as possible over into our new year.

We have some genuine bargains in Upright Planos. It will pay ven to see them before deciding to purchase elsewhere.

Fine stock of new CHICKERING and KARN Pianos on hand.

The D. W. KARN CO., Ltd., Karn Hall Building, - - St. Catherine Street.

round is apple pie. A man can get now see passing to their successors. that at any time in the year, and No longer sojourners in this peasthe pie fiends get so fond of it that ant world, they are lingering fondly they will not eat any other kind. Next to apple the standard pies are Most of the stolen money went to lemons and custards. A man can also get these all the year round. In and the maintenance of those whom the fall we have a great demand for he could not have supported with his pumpkin pie, and during the winter comparatively meagre salary. It was they all want mince. Peach pie is popular, too, but not nearly so much so as the others. The other makes are not made in very large quantities, because there is only a

small demand for them.

ABOUT THE HOD. - One who should see a hod-hoisting machine in use in a building under construction helpless years to aid with gentle in New York, says a correspondent to an American daily journal, might think that the old-fushioned hod had quite gone out of use, but as a matter of fact, the hod is still far from obsolete. Of all the bricks and mortar put into buildings in the United States probably 50 per cent. is still carried to the mason in hods borne rhoea, dysentery, and all bowel comon the shoulders of men. In very large cities, in New York, for instance, 75 per cent, of the bricks and mortar is now hoisted by elevators in small cities and in the country 75 per cent. of such material is still carried to where it is to be used in hods. So that, while the elevator is still steadily encroaching upon the hod, the hod is still largely carried.

Mrs. Elizabeth Amelia Buckley did not leave her funeral arrangements to her friends. She directed how the out on a business career is too mind-ful of the future to yield readily to mercial ethics, and one to be avoid-her will, which was filed for probtemptation; it is the older men who ed by the man who seeks to mould ate yesterday. It was executed on have attained comparatively exalted himself for higher things as he would positions, but whose ambition for avoid the touch of a leper."

Feb. 10. Mrs. Buckley, who lived at No. 110 East Ninety-seventh astreet, New York, died on May 5. Dr. M. J. Jackson, Mrs. Buckley's

physician, is appointed excedtor. Mrs. Buckley said in her will that she desired to be buried in the family plot in Evergreen Cemetery. She wished the minister who conducted the funeral ceremonies to take as his

text Job, xiv., 14:
"If a man die shall he live again? All the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my change come." At the funeral service she directed that the song "He is the Lily of the Valley, the Bright Morning Star, the Fairest of Ten Thousand to My Soul," be sung.

At the head of the coffin at the funeral she wanted her son and her friends to sit. She also directed that they ride in the first carriages. This is the only recognition which

her husband receives in the will: "To my husband, Thomas T. Buckley, with whom I have not lived for some time, I leave the sum of \$1." The estate, it is said, will not exceed \$2,000.

### TENDERNESS TO THE OLD.

Nothing is more beautiful or Christlike in the character of the young than a kind and gentle regard for the old. They whose failing steps are slowly descending the sunless slope of age have but one consolation as the years speed by them, and that is the tenderness and consideration of those on whose lives the beauties of morning and breaking.

Age is a season of physical infirmity, of mental retrospection, of shattered dreams and earthly disappointments. No more for the old is there a glamor in the rolling stars, no more a freshness in the spring, no more a triumph in the years. For them as in a dream the verdure blooms, the river flows, the birds rewhose heritage they once enjoyed and Cor. St. Catherine and Mountain sis

a moment over the memories of the past. The thousand melodies of the present sound far off in their aged ears and its charms are blurred in the dimmed eyes whose tears fall on the graves of old affections.

Treat them gently, youth and maiden, for by their travail and their sacrifice are ye the possessors not only of existence in the world in whose splendors ye exult, but also for the prosperity and happiness ye thoughtlessly enjoy. Never mind if she and he be old and feeble and of humble garb,-they look to you in their courtesy their tottering steps. C.d's blessing will reward you, if you do. -Catholic Union and Times.

SUCCESSS FOR SIXTY YEARS. This is the success of Perry-Davis' Pain-Killer. A sure cure for diarplaints. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry-Davis'. 25c and 50c.

Prayer raises our minds and hearts to God and shows us from the elevated point of view the vanity of the goods and pleasures of this world; it fills us with light, strength. and consolation, and gives us a foretaste of the peace and joy of our heavenly country.

## JAMES A. Ubilyi & Jund.

# DR. DEIMELS'S Underwear.

Recommended by the leading doctors of the world. Besides the Underwear we also have the Linen Mesh Fabric by the yard.

## Ladies' Sailor Hats

White Rough Straw Sailor Hats, Black Bands, only 25c each.

Black Rough Straw Sailor Hats, Black Bands, only 25c each.

Children's Sailor Hats, 35c up.

## **FLACS**

Of the Empire, with Hardwood Poles, only two for 15c; also 2oc and 25c each pole included.

OGILVYS'

- The same of the