

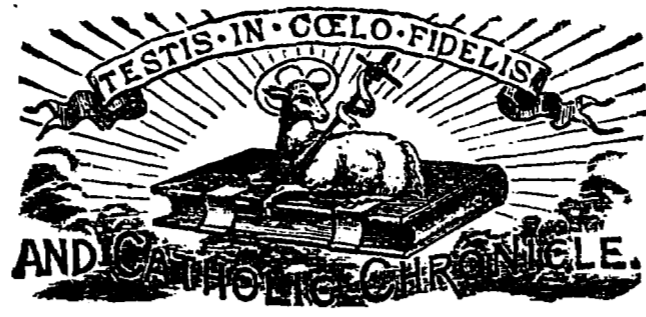
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## PROCLAIMED MEETINGS IN IRELAND.

CO. CORK. — Dublin Castle has taken the most effective means of proving the grip which the United Irish League has taken on the minds of the people of the County of Cork, of 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 movement in the South, the Executive issued a surprise proclamation on a recent Saturday, and assembled a force of a couple of hundred police and a resident magistrate and several peace inspectors, with a view of suppressing it. The people showed splendid spirit in answer to the proclamation. In place of one meeting, eleven were held in the neighborhood, winding up with a short oration by Mr. Crean, M.P., in 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 following reply by a head constable in Kanturk:

County Inspector's Office, R.I.C., Kanturk, 25th April, 1900.

"Sir,—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 meeting in Newmarket or its neighborhood. 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 afterthought of the authorities, anxious for some tangible reason to proclaim the meeting. A rumor, too, was pretty general during the day that someone in authority was heard 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 information 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 jollied about after drill, and before proceeding to the streets, they indulged in loud conversation and laughter, 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. B. Crean, M.P.; J. C. Flynn, M.P., and Mr. William McMahon, journeyed from Cork by the 10.45 a.m. train, and on arriving at Mallow were met by a large number of Nationalists of the town.

Cars and waggons 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 half-past 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 were headed by Mr. John Cullinane, Banskah, 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.I.C., 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 car to drive on until he was stopped. The driver obeyed instructions, and 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 out of the car, and asked by what right his progress on the public highway was stopped. The District Inspector said his orders were not to let him pass, and he could not pass. Mr. Flynn claimed his right to walk into the town, and

that none of the parties here with you will hold a meeting here? Mr. Flynn—Absolutely so. The police cordons were then drawn aside and Mr. Flynn and his friends were allowed to pass.

IN GALWAY.—The meeting of the United Irish League, which was held on Sunday at Newbridge, Co. Galway, 13 miles from Ballinasloe, was proclaimed by the Government. There was nothing in the programme, or the purpose of the meeting, to justify the extraordinary statements set out in the proclamation as to its objects being boycotting, and that its effort would be to lead to intimidation and a breach of the peace. The proclamation was, however, not issued to the public until Sunday morning, but on Saturday night, shortly before nine o'clock, Mr. John Roche, M.P., and Mr. Kilbride, M.P., who arrived at Ballinasloe, were served with copies, as was also Mr. J. Manning, hon. secretary of the East Galway Executive of the United Irish League. The people of the district had no information of the intended suppression of the meeting, except those of them who were so circumstanced as to come across one of the few copies of it on Sunday morning.

The proclamation itself is an interesting document. The poster appears to be one of a number sent down by the Castle to the West of Ireland to be kept handy for the purposes of 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 the "object and effect of such meeting," 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 confusing way, some holdings being divided into three patches, between which portions of other holdings intervene. 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; they are used for sheep grazing chiefly, and for the fattening of cattle. This land is let under Lord Clonbrock on the eleven months' system, and could easily be acquired for the much needed enlargement and redistribution of the existing small holdings.

The notices were all served late on Saturday evening, but if the Castle authorities considered that their little game would succeed they reckoned without such past masters, in the art of flank movements and counter-marches, as old campaigners like Messrs. Roche and Kilbride. By one

## HAPPENINGS IN ENGLAND.

ANCIENT IRISH DRESS.—At St. George's Hall, Southwark, recently, says a correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic "Times," a lecture on the "Ancient Irish Dress" was delivered by the Hon. Wm. Gibson (son of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland), in the presence of a large audience. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. Sheehy, B.A., who formally introduced Mr. Gibson, attired in the ancient Irish kilt (saffron), and dark green coat. Mr. Gibson, who was received with loud applause, said that he owed a slight word of explanation as to his published interview in the "Daily Chronicle." The point which was raised in that interview relative to the new Regiment of Irish Guards was not the point that he was inclined to raise himself; but the matter was put before him by people who had other interests to his, and he supplied the interviewer with facts, and also with an opinion. He wished those present to understand that 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 privilege of wearing the kilt. He (Mr. Gibson) had no such intention. He 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 kilt was Ireland's by right—not the plaided kilt worn by Highlanders, but saffron, with a dark green coat, colors used to denote nobility. Irish language and Irish literature were being revived, and was it too much to ask that some thought ought to be given to the question of our National dress? In conclusion, Mr. Gibson moved: "That this society deplores the hideous monotony of the present tubular system of male attire in this country, and also the

of these mysterious resources of the Land League days, these gentlemen disappeared from Ballinasloe some time in the small hours, turned up at Newbridge and Ballygar, and having, with assistance of their friends, made the necessary arrangements, carried out a series of most successful meetings. Large numbers of policemen were drafted into the district under Mr. A. C. Newell, R.M., County Inspector Rogers (Ballinasloe), and the District Inspector from Mount Bellow. A cordon of policemen were drawn around Father O'Keefe's residence at Newbridge all day and until a late hour at night, but the meeting was held before they arrived, and the place was turned into a very effective base of operations by the League, some of whom were always in the locality keeping the authorities on the run, while others were holding meetings in different places. A large crowd of people who had attended the meeting early in the morning remained around the platform all day, and this tended to keep over 60 policemen in the locality—a fine covering movement which worked excellently. A large number of policemen were also scouring the country on bicycles, but although they found meetings being held often enough, they were powerless to bring the news to headquarters in time to have the proceedings interrupted. Altogether the authorities, in spite of the most elaborate 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 late," or departed in hot haste after a decoy party of the League. After 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 there to raise his voice in support of "the land for the people," a Catholic 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)—I 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 member for the division at his constituents' desire, but was convened by placard under the auspices of the United Irish League. It was proclaimed because the Government had reason to believe that it was intended 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 information upon which the meeting was proclaimed?

The Chief Secretary.—The District Inspector.

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 Catholic 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 had been erected by the Catholic Truth Society.

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, £171; life membership account, £87; total receipts (including balance in hand and at the bank on January 1st), £4,622. On the payment side were £1,919 for printing and paper, £400 for binding and blocks; £254 for books and pictures purchased; £18 for magic lantern slides; £121 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 amongst them that of Judge W. S. Gummere, of the New Jersey Supreme 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 millionaire. But the pecuniary loss would be greater in the case of the death of a man making \$1.50 a day."

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

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 earning 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 negligence, 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 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 measure that combines the spiritual with the material.

## SENATORS DISCUSS 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 higher 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 pawnbrokers 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 bill. 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 practice.

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.

Hon. Mr. Mills did not think registration would help this bill. If this bill became law and proved successful, 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 an 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 confusing.

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 reconsideration, and asked a withdrawal 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 lender sell the note and the purchaser recover as a bona fide holder the full \$100.

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 reported.

Clause seven, Mr. Dandurand explained, covered all transactions maturing after the sanction of this act, and brought them under its operations.

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 concurred in.

# 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-bearers, 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 Philippe. 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.—T. W.

From morning's dawn had fiercely raged, the battle of Bourget, On front and flank, the smoke and din 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 man's room, 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, Entangling 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 groan at once suppressed, And Frere Nethelm falls backward with a bullet in his breast, His comrades 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 Nethelm 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.

It is perhaps characteristic of republics to be ungrateful. Such is the thought which occurs to us when we read in these latter days of the attitude of France toward the Christian Brothers. Certainly the sons of the saintly de la Salle have served their country with credit. Laying aside the measure of their work in education, the spirit of sacrifice, of patriotism, of brotherly charity, shown by them during that period of disaster which culminated in Sedan, entitles them to be held in the deepest respect. On the breaking out of hostilities, Brother Philippe, the Superior of the Order, dispatched word at once to the government and stated that every house and school, in the charge of the Christian Brothers, from St. Omer and Thionville in the north, to Marseilles and Toulouse in the south, and including the mother-house in the Rue Oudinot, Paris, were at the service of the army for ambulance and hospital needs. The Brothers themselves, although just then wending up the fatiguing labors of the school year, volunteered without delay for the hardships of the ambulance corps. Their splendid efficiency in this department was phenomenal. Brother Philippe was known universally as a man of high mind; every government since that of the July Monarchy had offered him the decoration of the Legion of Honor, but only to meet with persistent refusal. After the ambulance work of the Brothers on the fields of Gravelotte and Champigny, the government sent the red ribbon once more with the following statement which left him no scope for resistance:—"In decorating Brother Philippe as a member of the Legion of Honor, France wishes to do honor to the Christian Brothers by this expression of the nation's appreciation."

The "Opinion Nationale," a passionate and implacable adversary of religious congregations, thus speaks 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, rivaling thus by their stoicism, the admirable personnel of the army physicians."

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 unconcerned 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 fusillade is over before going out to pick up those who have fallen."

It has been our pleasure, too, to peruse the reports of many of the doctors connected with the medical bureau. Therein indeed we find rich encomiums, which were hardly to be looked for when one considered the usual antipathy shown to religious

brotherhoods by the free-thinking members of the medical profession of France. Dr. Botier, professor of the Faculty of Medicine, was at that time chief of the ambulance corps of St. Maurice. His testimony therefore is worth quoting on this subject. In a letter to a friend he thus speaks:—"I shall all my life retain the memory of the evening of the first day of Champigny. They had just thrown open an establishment in the Rue Oudinot for hospital purposes; and I was obliged to attend 88 wounded men whom the Brothers had picked up on the skirmish ground. The gas supply had been cut off that day so that the long halls or dormitories where the wounded were set were almost without light. Those young men of the Brothers, clad in their long black robes, kept themselves busily occupied, helping us to their very best; and we, of course, had plenty to do, with our hands actually bathing in the blood so bravely but uselessly shed. And not a complaint or a murmur from the poor wounded fellows, although we could see that they were suffering most terrible anguish. And on the part of the Brothers—no silence, absence of all the bustle and stir so usual to such a place and occasion.

"What touched me most in regard to these young men was the simplicity and the good humor with which they rendered their service in a work so painful and distressing. It was the same simplicity that we observed in them that very morning when they ranged themselves in squads and marched out across the battlefield to pick up the fallen.

"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 did in a religious way was entirely 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. Hortaloup, 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 wards.

even the death and the wounding of several of their own number did not seem to paralyze either their courage 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 Christian 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 prodigies 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 Nethelm, 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 Nethelm being looked upon as an event of national significance. Jules Ferry took care not to have the world notice how little he regarded the Prussian generals were inclined to show for the rules of international law.—Donahoe's Magazine.

# SPIRITUAL INTERESTS OF EMIGRANTS.

It was only last week that we made special reference to the splendid work being done here by our 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. The "Utica Cattolica" speaks of 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.

Two months ago Captain Arthur S. McKinley, a first cousin of the President of the United States, was received into the Catholic Church at the Cathedral, Denver, Colorado, and in the course of a conversation which took place afterwards at St. Mary's Academy in that city, one of the Sisters of Loreto inquired if Captain McKinley's conversion was not a return to the faith of his forefathers. The Captain's answer was in the affirmative. His father and the President's, who were brothers, were the sons of staunch Belfast Catholics, but they went to America when very young, and being out of touch with Catholic associations lapsed from the Church. Later they set up their residence at the homestead in Canton, Ohio, where the President and the old Belfast man were dying he asked his sons to send for a priest. The request was complied with, though the nearest Catholic Church was a hundred miles distant; the sacred minister, however, did not arrive before 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 Irish 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 McCarty's and Murphy's and O'Learys are now to be found at Methodist meeting-houses, whilst in Ireland the names are almost invariably borne by Catholics. So far as the Irish Catholics are concerned, this leakage is a thing of the past, and it is well known that a large share 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 Italian 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, 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 be of benefit to the Church may be taken for granted. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the part which reli-

gion plays in the lives of Italians at home. It enters into nearly every 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 like—speak 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 fertile source of blessings for Italy."

# CATHOLIC CHARITABLE WORK.

Under the caption "A New Idea," the Providence "Visitors" says:—"One year ago last February, certain 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 earnestly 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 employed—who 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 has been wrought through the prayers and kindly offices of nurses and visitors. Surely the idea is one that ought to commend itself to a rosy number of pious Catholic maids and 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. Prices of living for strangers in Paris have been increased from twenty-five to forty per cent., and that is a condition which all visitors must uncomplainingly face. But before they arrive they must also dismiss the idea that they can get across the Atlantic pleasantly without paying well for it.

It has been calculated that the American travellers this year will spend over five million dollars in tips alone. Most of them will do it grudgingly, because of all the petty blackmail of our advanced civilization these gratuities are the meanest and most provoking. At the same time, if one is travelling and wishes to get along comfortably he must deal out the tidbits on every hand. If you should want to know the depth of human misery simply decline to give any fee at all while taking a trip across the Atlantic Ocean. Then you may envy Jonah in his solitude within the whale's interior. On the other side, of course, if you do not pay the tips, you will simply be asked for them just as you would for your street-car fare or 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 in trouble and took up a great deal of Mr. Lincoln's time. The President treated him with the greatest courtesy, although his patience was frequently tried. One day when the philanthropist was particularly verbose and persistent and refused to 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. "I 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 strategy, and before he could proceed with business the story had to be told.

# METHODS IN MODERN WAR.

In modern war the importance of accurate and reliable reconnaissance 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 itself, greatly exceed those of the past. This increase in numbers to be moved and in distances to be covered has naturally increased the difficulties of efficient reconnaissance and timely report, and at the same time has raised the importance of the latter. All this has led to the efforts of all nations to find new aids to reconnaissance and the transmission of reports and orders in the field.

The following is a brief summary of the principal means which have been made use of recently for facilitating this important military work, says a writer in the New York "Sun."

Specially Trained Scouts and Orderlies.—Gen. Sheridan was the first 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 reconnaissance 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 reconnaissance duty, instructed in riding horses and bicycles, and exercised by affording them opportunities to engage in bear and tiger hunts; in England each brigade 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 reconnoitering. 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 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 Thun (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 rests.

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 introduction of the buzzer has so far increased its efficiency that with even the poorest insulation it works well enough for all practical purposes. Our Signal Corps in the Philippines has surpassed all previous records in this field.

Wireless telegraphy is still in the experimental stage, although it is now being tested practically in the field in the Transvaal. Improvements are being constantly made, and its future cannot yet be predicted. One of the latest applications is to balloons, but the difficulty of carrying the apparatus properly in the basket has led to a modification, consisting in leaving the latter on a table on the ground below, the balloon merely carrying up a copper wire, which hung down several yards below the basket to send the waves received by the apparatus on through space. In this way it was found possible to send messages from a balloon in Schoneberg to a church steeple in Friednau, Switzerland. In Austria an anchored balloon, 160 yards high, signalled successfully to a free balloon at a height of 1,800 yards and a distance of 25 miles.

Optical Telegraphy.—The heliograph has been specially developed in sunny climates; by the British in Afghanistan and in Africa, by the French in Tonkin, 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 87 miles by day and 56 miles by night. In 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 1808 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 dispatches 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 information from long distances 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 reconnaissance 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 Matabeland, for example, for giving warning of the approach of the enemy's scouts in the dark, and in advance of the head of column to scout the enemy. Germany, Austria, Sweden, Norway and Italy are now training dogs for use in war.

Balloons.—Most of the great nations have balloon parks for the field, and they are so light that they are easily carried even in the train of the advance guard. The old spherical balloon is so unsteady, even in a wind of 20 feet a second, that it is impossible to observe from it, but the new cylindrical (dragon) balloon can be used in wind of twice this velocity. A new use of the balloon is on torpedo boats going at 18 knots an hour, and by ascending some 1,700 yards it was possible in this way to see from Kiel (Germany) to beyond Rügen and Copenhagen, thus connecting the North Sea 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. Dates, of Chicago. A number of such vessels 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 Cebu are contemplating building similar dredges for their harbors.



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

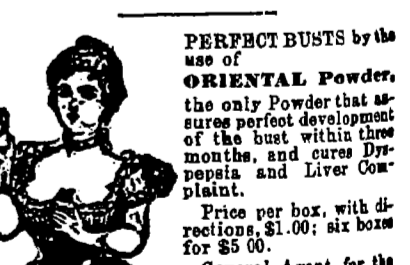
It's the giving way of the "nerve" which proves fatal to so many a man. Perhaps he is simply crossing the street, as he has done ten thousand times. He hears a shout, stops, hesitates, gets "rattled" and is run over. When a man finds that his memory plays him false often, when he starts off to get something 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 unerved.

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, whiskey or other intoxicant.

"The reason I delayed writing was because I wanted to wait one year after I had taken the medicine before giving my statement, as you can see from the enclosed testimonial," writes Chas. H. Sergeant, Esq., of Plain City, Madison Co., Ohio. "During the summer and fall of 1896 I became all 'run down.' My 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 stopped 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.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness.

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

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 Albert Hall, have created considerable comment.

Before entering into the consideration of the British Premier's declaration, we may incidentally remark that his words are but a repetition—

There is, however, another phase to his address, which certainly tends to place the Premier in a still less enviable light before the world.

Turning now to the logic, or rather absence of logic, in the whole speech—as far as England is concerned—we cannot bring ourselves to consider it as a serious effort.

In the first place there is no parallel whatsoever between the case of the Transvaal and that of Ireland.

far as Great Britain is concerned, and under a Republican 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—

There is, however, another phase to his address, which certainly tends to place the Premier in a still less enviable light before the world.

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, rites and morals of contemporaneous Protestantism.

In England and Scotland, at the beginning of the century, there were only 120,000; to-day there are over two millions under the spiritual direction of three archbishops, eighteen bishops, and 2,755 priests.

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

During the century the number of Catholics augmented in the following manner:—

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 Peninsula, from 470,000 to 640,000; in Turkey in Asia, from 300,000 to 658,000; in Persia, from 3,000 to 40,000; in North Africa, from 15,000 to 500,000. In Russia 10 mil-

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.

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 bishop, under such a system, can possibly be.

"Chicago, Ill., Saturday. — At today's session of the Methodist Episcopal General Conference Dr. George Elliott, of Philadelphia, met defeat in an attempt to secure still further recognition for laymen.

If there were over 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.

REV. FATHER STRUBBE VINDICATED.

At a recent meeting of the Catholic School Commissioners, the Rev. Father Strubbe put forth the claims of St. Ann's School for the sum of \$15,000 to be devoted to repairs, long needed, as was evident from a report prepared by the Principal of the school.

We have noticed an appeal to the Catholics of the Province of Quebec, signed "Le Manitoba," on behalf of the Catholic citizens of Winnipeg.

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.

Plause from the thousands who thronged the sidewalks. The Montreal boys were not only a credit to Canada, but an honor to their race.

The Pittsburgh "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 rhyme about the little drops of water, little grains of sand, etc.

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.

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.

AT ST. ANN'S CHURCH.—The children of St. Ann's parish made their First Communion on Thursday morning.

In the afternoon, a distribution of prizes to the successful competitors in the catechism competition took place.

In the evening, Rev. Father Strubbe preached an eloquent sermon, during the course of which he dwelt upon the duties of gratitude 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 Communion.

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.

Division No. 6, held a very good meeting on Thursday evening. President J. B. Lane in the chair. Two new candidates were initiated.

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

President McMorrogh 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 Boston.

Division No. 5, held another rousing meeting on Wednesday evening, and initiated two candidates.

bring before that body the advisability 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.

Branch No. 2, C.M.B.A., held their regular meeting in St. Ann's Hall on Tuesday evening.

The many friends of Bro. J. J. Tivnan, of Division No. 9, will be glad to learn he has left the hospital, and is now at the residence of his uncle, ex-Alderman Connaughton.

Sunday last the parish of Ste. Cuneogonde was en fele 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 Blessed John Baptiste de la Salle, founder of the Christian Brothers.

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.

RECENT DEATHS.

MRS. JOHN LUNNY. — Since our last issue several members of the older generation of Irish Catholics have passed away.

The funeral took place to St. Patrick's Church, on Tuesday morning, 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.

MR. T. F. MOORE.—Just as we go to press we read in "La Patrie" the startling announcement of the death of Mr. T. F. Moore, the well known coal merchant, and one of the most active and energetic Irish Catholic workers in public affairs of this city.

"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.

DEATH OF A SULPICIAN.

Rev. J. Ste. Brassieur, of the Sulpician Order, died on Thursday, in the Seminary, on Notre Dame street, where he had been confined since January last.

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.

"Kroonstad taken, and without opposition!" The news came almost like a thunderclap.

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 cavalry, which could be sent around a large force.

Lord Roberts' despatch arrived at 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 after-dinner smokes.

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

THE END OF THE WAR. — Here 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.

"Most estimates concur in agreeing that hostilities will have ceased by June, when President Kruger learns that the last country appealed to—the United States—will give him no assistance, and that he has no alternative, in the face of the overwhelming force swooping into his territory, but to sue for peace.

THE DANGER OF CHEWING GUM.

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 journals.

"Attention has been called to the dangers attending the sale of 'chewing-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 unreasonably imagined was a sweetmeat.

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

The annual convention of the A.O.H., held in Boston, last week, was one of the most successful gatherings ever held by the Order.

The warm hospitality of the Bostonians was appreciated by all the visiting delegates and their friends.

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.

The number of Divisions in the Order is 1,568, with 55 military companies. The total increase in membership during the past two years is 26,400, which brings the membership in good standing up to 110,000.

The constitution was thoroughly gone into, and many clauses inserted; probably one that interest the membership of the Order more than all others, is a new clause, whereby any member working away from his locality, is taken sick and in good standing, can draw his sick benefit from the nearest Division.

There were little or no contests for National offices. Hon. John T. Kenting of Chicago, was re-elected National President unanimously; James E. Dolan, of Syracuse, New York, re-elected National Vice-President; James P. Bree, of New Haven, Conn., and Matt Dennison, of Detroit, Michigan, were candidates for National Secretary.

Some of the resolutions were as follows: At this, the forty-second National Convention of the Ancient Order of

Hibernians in America, we, appreciating with thankful hearts the freedom assured us by the Constitution and laws of the United States, declare to our people and to the world our position on matters of importance to all Americans of Irish birth and extraction.

To our national chaplain, the Right Rev. Bishop Foley, of Detroit, for his kindly guidance and valued advice and encouragement on every occasion, we heartily tender our sincere thanks.

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.

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.H. 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.

MUSIC AND LITERATURE. — We again urge the study and cultivation of Irish music and literature in the homes of our people. The supply is inexhaustible, the quality pure and elevated, the contact of the Irish American with the enchanting music, charming verse and captivating historical fiction, contributed to the 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 a government alien in language and song, the opportunity, the hour has 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 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 of our people, we believe and glory in the power of the press.

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 the Gaelic League and recommend that body to your kindly consideration. It is time that the old Irish tongue be restored and treasures of Irish history, literature and art, which are hid beneath its mysteries, discovered and preserved.

come to us from foreign shores; we 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.

GAELIC LEAGUE CONVENTION.

The third National Convention of the Gaelic League of America was held in the old Franklin School building, Washington street, Boston, 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.

TWO DELEGATES HAPPY. — Quite a pretty romance attended the convention. Among the delegates who came to the convention were two from Chicago, Mr. P. F. Holden and Miss May Keohane.

The romance in which the two young persons have been the central figures 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.

Mr. and Mrs. Holden will spend the honeymoon in Boston and other eastern cities.

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.

gers, Miss Bilot, Miss Malden, Miss K. Dumphy, Miss N. Maloney, Miss Adrien, Miss Herby, Miss M. Matte, Miss K. Scullion, Miss Hurst, Miss A. Feeley, Miss A. Maloney, Miss Conway, Miss Clark, Miss Breslow, Miss Nelly Hart, Miss McGillis, Miss Gillies, Miss H. A. McCullough, Miss S. Doyle, Miss K. Crowley, Miss Perigo, Miss Hamilton, Miss M. Christy, Miss N. Christy, Miss Johnston, Miss Brophy, Miss K. Quinn, Miss Liston, Miss F. Tyo, Miss Fitzpatrick, Miss M. Walsh, Miss H. Flanagan, Miss Rooney, Miss M. Curran, Miss J. McDonald, Miss McKinnon, Miss A. Tailion, Miss M. Liston, Miss C. Casey, Miss Tessie Hart, the Misses Phelan.

Gentlemen — Hon. F. R. Latchford, 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. F. Doyle, Thos. H. Cowan, F. J. Curran, B.C.L., T. E. Fitzpatrick, B. Tansley, 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. Mulhar, M. H. Sheehan, C. O'Brien, E. Buckley, M. Sharkey, Thos. F. Butler, W. J. Brennan, W. P. Crites, P. Jacobvitz, M. Haggerty, W. Farrell, J. J. Legalle, J. Cherry, F. D. Henderson, P. Melberrmott, P. Conway, L. Blanchard, T. J. Burns, J. Gorman, J. E. Moriarity, P. Gahan, J. J. Gahan, J. C. Reynolds, J. Rogers, T. Giby, J. H. Neilson, J. Delaney, R. J. M. Dolan, W. J. Proud, G. C. Delaney, D. Hough, W. P. Mullen, W. Ferrigo, 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. Walsh, G. F. Neville, J. H. Malden, J. C. Haynes, A. McDonald, W. F. Cherry, F. Audrien, R. Labelle, T. M. Cullen, J. D. Mulhar, C. E. Remberg, O. Tansley, John Walsh, J. Blanchfield, J. Porteous, L. D. Fiset, J. Kiley, J. H. Loidon, Thos. Christy, Jas. McDonald, Joe Coffey, J. Provost, Thos. Rogers, Felix Casey, M. Eagan, J. Hamilton, T. P. Tansley, P. J. McDonagh, F. Cahill, J. Cutler, J. H. Feeley, Jr., A. Malcolm, J. H. Ryan, Thos. Tansley, John Scanlan, N. Jacobvitz, W. J. Crowley, W. S. Dunlop, W. D. Haight, J. H. Cloery, L.D.S., E. H. Walsh, Clement McMahon, Geo. Provost.

The proceedings were opened shortly after 9 o'clock, by the President, Mr. J. J. Costigan, by a short address of welcome.

"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 PAOR, 240 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

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

ly after 9 o'clock, by the President, Mr. J. J. Costigan, by a short address of welcome. Chancellor Patrick Reynolds, as Chairman of the committee, then took charge, and announced the rules and regulations for the euehre contest. Playing was started, and all went to work with a will intent upon doing their best to capture one of the six beautiful prizes, which were displayed on the stage. Grand Deputy Carpenter and Brothers Alex. McCulloch, F. J. Sears, and J. J. Gahan, acted as scorers. Playing ceased at 11.30, when refreshments of a most sumptuous 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 lucky winners. President Costigan before making the announcements, again 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 PIANOS.

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 eventually own the piano. Think the matter over.

Warerooms: Lindsay-Nordheimer Co.

military dressing set; 3rd, Mr. F. Audrien, silk umbrella. Following the presentation, Hon. Mr. Latchford made a short address, which was heartily received. Brother F. J. Curran, B.C.L., then took charge, and the floor was cleared for dancing, which was started off with a good old time cotillon. The older portion of the gathering joining in enthusiastically with their younger 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.A.

MANAGING TALL BUILDINGS. — The amount of work put into running a New York skyscraper 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 number of persons ministering to his comfort. Each of the huge new buildings has a corps of employees. For example, the care of one Broadway office building requires forty-nine men, and twenty women, whose payroll amounts to \$30,000 a year.

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

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Are You Fixing the House for the Summer?

If so, we bespeak your attention to our Window Shade and Curtain Departments where you will emphatically 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 per pair. New Frilled Net Curtains, \$3.75 per pair.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS. 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 Goods, 25c per yard. New All-Wool Homespuns, extra quality, all shrunken, \$1.00 per yard. We are the Montreal agents for the celebrated "Jemess Miller" Shoes.

JOHN MURPHY & CO. 234 St. Catherine Street, corner of Metcalfe Street.

BERNIER & WEST, Cor. St. Catherine and University Streets. Muslins, Gingham, Piques, Etc. Special Drives for Bargain Hunters. 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 special, 35c. A special line of Gingham, Muslins, Zephyrs, at 20c. FLAGS. The headquarters for Flags of all Nations. Flags from 1c up. GLOVES. Alexandre Undressed Kid Gloves, all shades, cheap at \$1.35, while they last, \$1.00. Special Line of Ladies' Kid Gloves, in new shades while they last, 75c. 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 last, \$6.50. SILKS. Special Line of Blue and White Foulard Silks, worth 75c; to clear, 25c. 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.

# 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 things.

**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 sea. 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 advice or warnings of their best friend—mother. If the good parent should allow a short recreation in the evenings, and they are ordered to be in the house at a certain hour they must always add a few minutes on to the allotted time, and when they arrive late they have the "manufactured lie" ready at hand to defend their indulgence. The following story is worth perusal:

"Nine o'clock. Oh, dear, how quick it does come!" and Clara 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 Cousin Effie said, who turned the leaves of the book that she held in her hands, as if to begin another chapter.

"But it is my bed-time, and I must retire at once," and Clara rose to go.

"Do you have to go precisely at 9 o'clock?" Effie asked, while she still remained in her chair.

"It is mamma's wish that I retire at 9 o'clock," was the quick answer.

"But your mamma is away, and you have company. My mamma always allows me to remain up as long as I please when my friends are spending the evening with me, and Effie stopped before she completed the sentence, for there was a look of surprise on Clara's face that reproved her.

"It would be wrong to disregard

mamma's wishes in her absence. While she might not insist on my retiring at exactly 9 o'clock, I know that she does not wish me to remain up later than this time," and the honest little girl looked straight into her cousin's face.

"Well, I will go if you say so, but this story is so nice. I think that the clock is too fast, anyway," and Effie 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 wishes in everything that I think she is the dearest little girl in the whole world," and as the fond mother said this softly to herself, she kissed the happy little dreamer again.

**A LITTLE NOTE OF THANKS.**—Just a word girls, about the gentle art of writing a graceful note of thanks. Do not be chary of such notes. Does somebody send you a pretty gift, it goes without saying that you write a cordial note of appreciation, but if some act of courtesy is done, or some small favor rendered, the written word of thanks 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 gentleman should cultivate, and it will, in the long run, be of far more 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 keen eye and delicate touch.

Being a kindly man he sometimes placed both his sure hand and his fine tools at the service of his friends and neighbors, in performing for them some of the simpler operations of surgery, until he acquired a reputation for skill in doctoring their hurts.

One day a poor laundress, in wringing out a garment in which needle had been carelessly left, ran it deeply into her hand, a part remaining embedded in the flesh. She was in much pain and stopped at the house of the artist. Entering his studio, she hastily sat down her wet and 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 its resting-place.

Then he saw that she had set it upon one of his engravings. Like all others at that time, it was a plate engraved metal, complete in itself, 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 received an impression from the engraved picture beneath, and his quick mind seized at once the suggestion of the possibility of indefinite reproductions from a single original.

So that from the kindness of a great artist to a poor washerwoman sprang the discovery which has placed the beautiful products of the engraver's art within the reach of all of us to-day.

## Random Notes For Busy Households.

**SPRING DISHES.**—The first warm days are apt to find us with jaded appetites, very tired of the substantial cold-weather fare, says a correspondent to an agricultural journal. Town markets supply anything and everything of all times of year, but the country house-keeper must cudgel her brains to offer dishes at once delicate, nutritious and appetizing. This is the time for light soups, and the following will be found excellent:

**Chicken and Clam Bouillon.**—Mix equal parts of chicken stock, free from fat, and clam broth: season with salt and cayenne pepper, and serve in cups with a spoonful of whipped cream in each.

**Tomato Bisque.**—One quart can of tomatoes, 1 cupful of water, 1 teaspoonful of salt, the same of sugar, and a little pepper. Put these over the fire, and when they boil, add two tablespoonfuls of flour and one of butter, rubbed together, and boil 15 minutes. Strain through a sieve and serve with toasted bread.

**Cream of Barley Soup.**—Wash three tablespoonfuls of barley, and cook for three hours in a quart of boiling water. Press through a sieve, and

add a pint of milk, with salt and pepper to taste. Beat the yolks of two eggs and stir in carefully; cook for three minutes without boiling and serve immediately. Rice may be used instead of barley, and the soup is made richer by the addition of a little veal or other white stock.

**Tomatoes.**—The acid of tomatoes is especially acceptable at this season, and they are among the very best of canned vegetables, whether put up at home or in factories. They may be stewed and served on buttered toast, scalloped with an equal quantity of bread-crumbs and a liberal allowance of butter and seasoning, or if large and solid, served raw as a salad, with shredded cabbage and a simple French dressing.

**Sunshine Cake.**—White of 11 eggs, yolks of 4 eggs, 1 1/2 tumblerfuls of sugar, 1 tumblerful of flour, sifted five times; 1 teaspoonful of lemon juice, 1/2 teaspoonful of salt. Beat the yolks and sugar together, and proceed as with angel cake. Bake in an ungreased pan about 40 minutes.

**Sardines.**—Still another pretty new idea is to serve sardines molded in very sour lemon jelly. They should be thoroughly drained from oil, and

each one laid on a little bed of chopped parsley. 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 veal. 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 lemon and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Strain over this the water from the mint, stir until dissolved, pour into a mold and set in a cool place to harden.

**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 dusters and other fluffing brooms and brushes merely scatter the dust and germs in her house, instead of removing them. She is now being told 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, and is again disseminated. The idea of housekeeping to-day is to destroy dust. Carpet-sweepers, covered dust-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 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 use in simple, easily cared for designs; for pure decoration, only a few very satisfying things. Gauds 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 wood-work, such as the window and door facings and the baseboard. Some complementary color should be selected.

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 well.

**DYSPEPSIA.**—In grapes Italy has found a remedy for dyspepsia and dysentery. A story is told in that land of a regiment that being decimated by dysentery was sent to a vineyard to camp. The disease vanished, and the remnant that disease had spared soon recovered. Chronic cruetitis is benefited by the alkaline carbonates developed by the vegetable acids of grapes, but care is taken that the grapes are not sour. Cardiac affections are relieved by the laxative and diuretic action, 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 in my head was changed to its natural color by using **LUBY'S** Parisian Hair Restorer. I now use it when I require to oil my hair. Try it 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.

## Thin Babies

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

### Scott's Emulsion

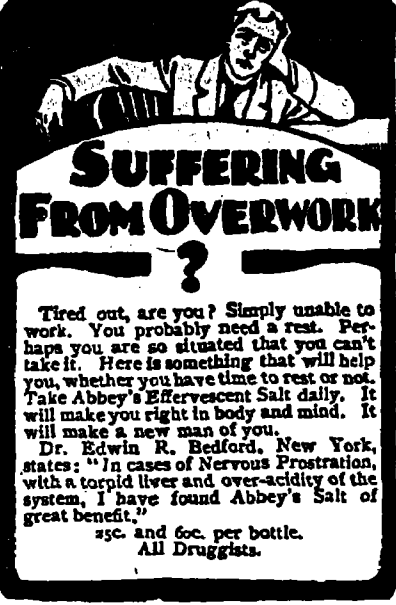
is the remedy. A little of it three or four times a day will do wonders. The pinched, sad faces become round and rosy; the wasted limbs plump and firm. If your baby is not doing well, try this great food-medicine.

50c. and \$1.00, all druggists.

### WENDELL BELL COMPANY

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

Church Bells, Cantors and Peals of Bells. Quality, Address, Old Established BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY THE E. W. VANUZEN CO., Cincinnati, O.



### SUFFERING FROM OVERWORK?

Tired, out, are you? Simply unable to work. You probably need a rest. Perhaps you are so tired 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." 50c. and 60c. 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 "hony-handed tiller of the soil," within a few years will be relegated in the United States to the vernacular of the 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 employed.

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 self-binders driven by horse power. Grain was scattered by hand and harvested with the sickle or the scythe. It was thrashed on the barn floor and ground into flour full of impurities, in rude shiot mills, driven by great over-shot water wheels. In 1900 the ploughman uses a sulky plough upon which he has a comfortable seat 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 beam, one being at right angles with 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 furrow, and is raised out of the ground by a power lift and set in again by a foot lever, so that the operator has both hands with which to manage his team. An adjustable seat enables the driver to sit always in a level position and on the uppermost side in plowing side-hill land. In a few years horse labor will be dispensed with for moving this machine and some auto-power substituted. It may be if electricity is employed that the farmer will be able to sit smoking his pipe on his porch with a switchboard before him and control 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 triangular machine, on which wooden, and later, iron pegs were inserted. In some cases a log drawn to and fro was employed to level the furrows. In these times farmers use sulky-harrows of every imaginable form and device according to the local condition. There is a pulverizing harrow, clod crusher and leveller combined in one machine. This crushes, cuts, 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 ball-bearing disk harrow with dirt-proof oil chambers. This machine does everything but supply the driver, automatically, with a glass of beer.

There is no more laborious kind of farm work than the spreading of manure; so much so that in farming on a large scale it is difficult to procure labor for the purpose. This can now be dispensed with. A machine called the manure spreader does all this work. It is drawn by horses and operated by one man. It breaks up and makes fine all kinds 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 coarse. 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 hoses which can be instantly changed by a lever, even while the machine is in motion, to

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 forty-eight 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 depth.

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 eyes 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 underground earth, and marks for the next row all at one operation. It also sows fertilizer, placing just below 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 the 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 furrow, just before setting 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 in which horse power. There are others in which horses are used. Those who employ call them the greatest labor-savers of the age. There are some 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 celery. It is through the use of these devices that celery is marketed in such perfect condition, with every stalk bleached to its very top. Potatoes are cultivated and hilled up by a special machine that does the work of many men far more thoroughly and expeditiously than human hands can accomplish it. There are many machines combining hoe, cultivator, rake and plough. The latest machine ploughs, furrows, covers and hills; there are rakes for shallow cultivation, fining, levelling and pulverizing the soil; there are cultivator teeth for deep stirring of the soil, 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 a man. The difficulty to be overcome is to avoid injury to mature cotton bolls that are growing on the same plant with those that are immature. No doubt some method will be found that will overcome this defect. Then the Southern dandy will find his services no longer so eagerly sought for as they are at present.

Machines to harvest crops come in every variety to perform a special function. Everyone is familiar with the mowing machine. 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 will do the work of twenty or more men. The old-fashioned flail to thresh grain is now a curiosity. The rattle of the power-thresher is a familiar sound in autumn to every resident of a farming country. The sulky hay-tender will thoroughly turn and spread four acres of cut grass in an hour. This can be repeated so often that in a single day the crop of hay from that amount of land can be cured and stored. In loading the crop, human hands are no longer necessary, except to guide the team that draws the wagon. The machine hay loader will put on a load in five minutes. It takes the hay direct



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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.

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# ECHOES FROM ERIN.

**THE CONVENTION.** — The Dublin "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 United 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 great 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 unsatisfactory. 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 interest 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 monopoly of electric lighting. Another reason why he opposed the Bill was because he 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.

**LANDLORDS AGAIN.** — The Irish landowners' convention, held at Dublin recently, just as the Queen's Irish visit was drawing to its conclusion, gives another proof of the feebleness of landlord "loyalty" when the interests, or rather the prejudices, of the Irish landowning classes are at stake, says a correspondent to an English journal. The Duke of Abercorn, who presided, made an indictment of past and prospective legislation with regard to Ireland. The noble Lord said that, though Ireland was stated to be prosperous, many landowners were impoverished because of the manner in which the Land Acts had pressed upon them. He was also anxious for reform in the methods of the Land Commission. The Duke waxed satirical concerning the "alleged benefits" of the Agricultural Act and the Local Government Act, asserting that "everybody recognized that the new county boards would trouble 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 have always been more loyal than royalty — in profession, at least — and more Conservative than even the Liberal Unionists. The crowning audacities of this remarkable convention, however, were its imperative demand for a new royal commission to inquire into "injury" (sic) Irish landlords had sustained by legislation since 1881, its plea for Gov-

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 Ireland."

The Irish "Weekly," in referring to the matter, says:—  
The Irish Hierarchy have delivered a prompt, clear, and emphatic protest against the carrying out of a scheme which their Lordships have reason to believe is under the consideration of the authorities for utilizing the Queen's Colleges in giving effect to the provisions of the Technical and Agricultural Industries Act. It would be entirely in accord with the consistent policy of the British Government in Ireland that while continuing to ignore the claims of the majority of the people to higher education on lines agreeable to their consciences, they should, under the specious pretext of advancing technical instruction, thrust additional endowments upon institutions from which the great body of Irish Catholics derive no benefit. It appears almost hopeless to expect that justice will be done in this matter of university education. The decisive tone of their Lordships' pronouncement on this new development cannot leave the Government in doubt as to the light in which it is regarded, and it may be taken for 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 National Convention—June 12th—permit me to remind you that the Feast of Corpus Christi, a holiday of obligation, falls this year on June 14th, and that, as you know, neither on that date nor on the eve of the feast, June 13th, can priests be absent from their parishes. Consequently, the final fixing of the date mentioned for the convention, expected as it is to be more than one day in session, would be tantamount to the exclusion of the clergy from its deliberations, a result to which I am sure you and those responsible for the selection of the date mentioned did not revert. There would not be, I believe, any similar objection to the selection of June 19 and following days for the convention.—Yours faithfully,  
T. C. CONNOLLY, C.C.,  
Hon. Sec. People's Rights Association.  
Dromahair, April 24, 1906.

V. Belvidere Place, Dublin, April 27th, 1906.  
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 includes orations in Irish, competitions in oratory, singing, reciting, dancing, and the writing of Gaelic prose and poetry. A number of very ancient Irish ballads, never before heard in public, will be sung, and a band of Irish harpists will render Celtic masterpieces, including the famous "Return from Fingall," which has been described as the finest marching tune in the world.

of perfect integrity is not necessarily lost to all sense of honor, of the common decency of conduct, of what is best in the making of a sterling character. Such men, be they young 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 criminal, 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 pickpocket or an influential bank cashier, is sure that he can outwit the world; he is convinced of his own abounding cleverness. The pilferer of every degree is a magnificent egotist.

The attempt to forestall the misappropriation of money on the part 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 is to first find men recommended for honesty; men who have been weighed in the balance and not found wanting; after that there is time to introduce your mechanisms for compulsory integrity. The more involved the plan of surveillance in a large business office the greater the chance for contemptible dishonesty. Clever rascals are only piqued by elaborate plans laid for their ensnarement; the pursued thief likes nothing better than a tangling maze behind which to hide his guilty person. Simple methods are the best, in business as in most other affairs of life.

The one effective means for preventing fraud on any scale is to know, day by day, just what the man behind the ledger and the cash-box knows; to keep in such close touch with each of his many transactions that the misplacement of a penny, the entry of one false figure will be apparent at the end of the day. Of course, this is impossible in an establishment where hundreds of clerks are employed and necessarily trusted. In such cases the frequent and 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 mindful of the future to yield readily to temptation; it is the older men who have attained comparatively exalted positions, but whose ambition for

quickly acquired riches has never been gratified, who are most apt to become defaulters. Women are not beyond the pale of dishonesty; it is an admission forced upon the most 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. Vanity has played the leading part in nearly every considerable act of depredation 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 millionaires which lead to large thefts.

A strict and accurate auditing of accounts, a careful tabulation and recording of every business transaction, a periodical examination by expert accountants, the insistence upon a clean and regular mode of life on the part of those most responsible in a business organization—these are the chief and vital principles antagonizing and suppressing dishonesty. Where such methods are in vogue there is but scant opportunity for employees, to whatever extent they are trusted, to filch from the funds they handle.

Great and pressing necessity has not often driven men to dishonesty. Extravagance is the most common motive behind the story of every absconding bank official; the feverish desire to live at the rate of \$10,000 a year on an income one-fifth that amount makes nearly every defalcation the twin brother of overwhelming debt. One of the noblest men I ever knew was an embezzler.

He fell from grace not because he desired an extravagant and luxurious life which his income would not permit, but because he appropriated money in his keeping to aid and support those who were dependent upon him for the necessities of life. Most of the stolen money went to the education of younger relatives and the maintenance of those whom he could not have supported with his comparatively meagre salary. It was 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 exceptions.

Let a young man model his career upon a basis of absolute, undeviating 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 business enterprises are looking for youths in whom they may place limitless 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 honesty in matters affecting the perfect performance of duty. There is a dishonesty which does not stoop to steal, but which pretends to a faithful service while actually shirking work waiting to be done. That is the commoner transgression of commercial ethics, and one to be avoided by the man who seeks to mould himself for higher things as he would avoid the touch of a leper.

## LIFE ON A FARM.

AS TOLD BY ONE WHO HAS UNDERGONE ITS HARSHIPS.

Hard Work and Exposure to All Kinds of Weather Plays Havoc with the Strongest Constitutions—How Health May be Obtained

While life as a farmer is one of considerable independence, it is very far from being one of ease. The very nature of the calling is one that exposes its followers to all sorts of weather, and it is perhaps not surprising that so many farmers suffer from chronic ailments. Mr. Thos. McAdam, of Donagh, P.E.I., is a fair example of this class. Mr. McAdam himself says:—"I was always looked upon as one having a rugged constitution; but the hard work, coupled with the exposure incident to life on a farm, ultimately proved too much for me. About eighteen months ago I was attacked with pains in the small of the back and thighs. At first they were of an intermittent nature, and while they were extremely painful, would pass away after a day or two, and might not bother me again

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 bed caused intense agony, and in going about I had to depend upon a cane. If I attempted to stoop or pick anything up the pain would be almost unbearable. This condition of affairs had its effect upon my whole system and for a man in the prime of life, my condition was deplorable. I think I had tried at least half a dozen remedies before I found relief and a cure, and this came to me through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which a friend urged me to try. I felt some relief before the first box was all gone, and by the time I had taken five boxes, I was as well and smart as ever, and although months have now passed I have not had any return of the trouble. My cure is entirely due to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and the only regret I have is that I did not try them at the outset. Had I done so I would not only have been saved much suffering, but considerable money as well."

## SOME STRANGE NOTES.

**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 York "Sun." This statement might have gone unchallenged, but for the fact that the growth of the pie industry 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 they make on an average of 5,000 more pies a day than the bakers of any other city in the world, and it was a blow to their pride to have a city like Boston coming out with a claim for the pie championship. They are now ready to show by actual figures that Boston isn't even in the same class with New York when it comes to the pie-baking industry, and if any Boston man thinks, differently about the matter, he can find all the money that he wants to cover a wager on this proposition.

The growth of the pie business in New York has been little short of phenomenal, and it is not always possible for the pie factories to meet the demands for their product. This will be understood more readily when

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 truckloads of pie each day. In addition there are the hundreds of small bakery in the city, each one of which turns out from twenty to a hundred pies a day.

The most popular pie all the year

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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 very handsome Uppers, in Chocolate color, \$2.00.**

**MEN'S Tan and Black Bicycle Boots, something cheap and good, \$1.50.**

We are the leaders in Ladies' and Men's \$3.00 Tan, Chocolate and Black, Gait 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.

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round is apple pie. A man can get that at any time in the year, and the pie fiends get so fond of it that they will not eat any other kind. Next to apple the standard pies are lemons and custards. A man can also get these all the year round. In the fall we have a great demand for pumpkin pie, and during the winter 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 in New York, says a correspondent to an American daily journal, might think that the old-fashioned 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 on 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 obsequies should be carried out in her will, which was filed for probate yesterday. It was executed on Feb. 10. Mrs. Buckley, who lived at No. 110 East Ninety-seventh street, New York, died on May 5. Dr. M. J. Jackson, Mrs. Buckley's physician, is appointed executor.

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 Christ-like in the character of the young than a kind and gentle regard for the old. They whose failing steps are slowly descending the unless 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 rejoice. They are spectators of a scene whose heritage they once enjoyed and

now see passing to their successors. No longer sojourners in this transient world, they are lingering fondly 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 in the prosperity and happiness ye thoughtlessly enjoy. Never mind if she be old and feeble and of humble rank,—they look to you in their helpless years to aid with gentle courtesy their tottering steps. God's blessing will reward you, if you do.—Catholic Union and Times.

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who should know thoroughly that upon which he so earnestly descants. Judge for yourself:—  
"The inclination toward dishonesty is like all other human tendencies that make for good or evil; it is either bred in the blood or developed by environment. Some few men are born to thievery; the great majority who step aside from the path of rectitude are, however, the victims of an impulse, a sudden, uncontrollable desire to possess what does not, and can not, by any legitimate achievement belong to them. The average transgressor of the laws

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