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CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The second annual meeting of the governors and members of the Corporation of the Catholic High School was held on Wednesday afternoon...

to study" has been our most difficult task. We have fully recognized the anxiety of the Rev. Chairman and his associates as to the method of teaching...

RECEIPTS.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes Subscriptions, Fees from pupils, Loans, etc.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes On building account, On furniture and equipment, Salaries, etc.

Statement showing assets and liabilities April 30th, 1900, for annual meeting.

ASSETS.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes Land and building, Fixtures, equipment and school books.

LIABILITIES.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes Mortgage claim and interest, Open accounts and loans, Surplus-Net capital.

The reading of the report was frequently interrupted by applause, and was finally adopted on a motion proposed by Mr. P. McCrory...

The following interesting review of the work of the pupils, prepared by the able and zealous Principal of the school, Prof. Sanders, was read by the secretary, and received with applause.

Rev. Chairman and Gentlemen:— I have the honor to submit to you the first annual report of the Catholic High School. Opening as we did on the 6th of September, we secured an attendance running up to 115 pupils...

of Chateaufort (Indre et Loire), passing a crucifix, took the figure of Christ therefrom and made it the plaything of their satanic rage. One proposed to cast it on the road, that it might be crushed by the cart wheels...

IN HONOR OF ST. ANNE.

Many of our readers may remember that in the month of July of last year, Sister Mary Gertrude Kennedy, of the Mercy Convent, Conception Harbor, Newfoundland, was miraculously cured at the shrine of St. Anne de Beupre, Quebec.

UPRISING OF THE BOXERS.

Despatches received by daily newspapers, concerning the uprising of the "Boxers," to which reference was made last week, would indicate that there is serious trouble ahead in the land of the Chinese.

IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The Immigration Board of Special Inquiry gave further consideration, May 29, to the question of whether or not James Fitz-Harris and James P. Mullett, released Irish political prisoners, should be admitted to this country.

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last Sunday, saying that the men were not represented by counsel and that they were not informed as to which questions they were not required to answer. He said further that no evidence had been adduced to show that the detention of Mullett and Fitz-Harris was warranted.

MOCKERS PUNISHED.

"La Semaine Religieuse de Quebec," reproduces the following from "La Semaine Religieuse de Tours" (France): In the year 1880, three young men

of the speakers, said he was greatly struck with the ability and moderation with which the delegates discussed the question under consideration, and the representative character of the meeting in general.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, A. O. H.

The first Provincial Convention of the Ladies' Auxiliary, A.O.H., of the Province of Quebec, will be held tomorrow in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street.

HAPPENINGS IN IRELAND.

NATIONAL CONVENTION. — The members of the Executive Council of the People's Rights Association are not satisfied with the manner in which the question of representation at the approaching National Convention has been dealt with...

After a short conversation, the following resolution was adopted unanimously, on the motion of Mr. T. P. McKeena, Cavan, seconded by Rev. P. Doyle:—"That the provision suggested for the attendance of delegates at the National Convention is inadequate and unsatisfactory."

A PEERAGE NOW.

The Dublin correspondent of the "Irish News" writes:—A rumor, which appears to be well founded, is current to-day in official circles here that Lord Peter O'Brien, the Irish Chief Justice, having gained the object of his ambition, a British peerage, is about to retire from the Judicial Bench.

Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., who was one of the speakers, said he was greatly struck with the ability and moderation with which the delegates discussed the question under consideration, and the representative character of the meeting in general.

that some may be inclined to forget the main object of their position and duty in politics. A very unexpected turn of affairs as compared with former years, at all events, had recently taken place, and the reunion of the Irish Party had undoubtedly a considerably soothing and composing effect throughout the country at large...

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NOTES FROM ROME.

In spite of the fatigues of the week, says the London "Universe," in its issue of June 2, the canonization and the constant audience-giving, from which His Holiness has taken hardly a day's rest, Leo XIII. is marvellously, not to say "miraculously," well and energetic.

On May 28, a most interesting ceremony took place in the Holy Father's private chapel in the Vatican, when the venerable Sovereign Pontiff himself administered the sacrament of Confirmation to his two grand-nephews, the son of Count Camillo Pecci (the Pope's nephew), and the son of Count and Countess Moroni (the Pope's niece).

The same day His Holiness received the Cardinal-Patriarch of Lisbon in private audience, and afterwards the committee of the Portuguese pilgrimage who were presented to the Pope by Cardinal Netto.

Since the canonization the Holy Father has given audience on Saturday to a gathering of 25,000 French pilgrims, and on Sunday to the American pilgrims from Brooklyn, headed by Bishop McDonnell.

LORD RUSSELL AND THE GAELIC MOVEMENT.

The Lord Chief Justice presided recently at a lecture given at the Society of Arts, London, Eng., by Mr. J. L. Garvin, on "A Hundred Years of Irish Journalism."

Lord Russell, in putting the vote of thanks, said: I do not think that the paper read by Mr. Garvin was less interesting because he took an independent view, which he very cordially and openly expressed.

The other was the lesson of tolerance, and the lesson of union especially. Nobody can doubt that what has hindered Ireland in the attainment of the political position and advantage which many think she ought to have, has been disunion among Irishmen themselves—disunion largely arising from difference of creed, which properly ought to find no place

Oriental Tonquin and twenty-five companion martyrs (of the Dominican Order); Venerable John of Frifora (of the Franciscan Order), and Venerable Francis Clet (of the Congregation of Missions). The ceremony of a beatification is divided into two parts—the morning ceremony consisting of the solemn decree of beatification, and the afternoon the veneration of the newly-beatified, ending by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament and the Papal benediction.

The special correspondent of the "Catholic Times" described the scenes at the recent ceremonies in connection with the canonizations in the following graphic manner. He says: If a Roman Rip Van Winkle had suddenly awakened in the midst of the large Piazza of St. Peter's on Thursday last after half a century's lethargy, he would probably have rubbed his eyes and found nothing very extraordinary in the crowds of variously clad pilgrims hurrying towards the stately Basilica.

It will hardly be believed that at 4 o'clock in the morning, when the light of St. Peter's dome hardly reflected the coming dawn, ten thousand people had already taken up a position at the gates of the Basilica. But these early risers were doomed to disappointment. Shortly before five, two regiments of infantry, commanded by General Brusati, marched into the Piazza, and after dislodging the crowd from the steps of the church they formed a square, allowing only the bearers of tickets to file through gaps in the ranks.

sential, although it is unquestionably one commonly to be found as characteristic of a nation (applause). The vote of thanks was then put and carried, and a hearty vote of thanks having been passed to Lord Russell for presiding, the proceedings terminated.

OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER

On Summer Vacations.

In the course of my recent observations I have noted a certain change apparent in the features, the walk, the manners of the children that I am daily accustomed to meet on their way to or from school. It is quite obvious that something unusual is taking place. It is neither ordinary school days, nor yet is it vacation time.

Simply this. They were on their way in the morning to pass their examinations; in the evening they had come through that periodical ordeal and were in consequence proportionately happy. The examination at the end of a term mean very much to the young lad, or lass. The success of an examination may mean promotion next year, or prizes this year.

It was with no small degree of surprise and regret, not to speak of apprehension that I learned, a year ago, that in certain circles it was seriously proposed to do away with the granting of prizes to the school children. Apart from the obvious meanness of such an action, I felt that it would prove detrimental to the interests of parents, children, teachers and schools.

OUR CIVIC REPORTER.

I get as far as the Recorder's Court almost every day, but, of late, my rounds are interrupted for a time the moment I enter that impressive and peculiar chamber. It is almost equal to attending a series of lectures on moral theology or some such subject.

ment than upon any other one; and that is the excesses of drunkenness that are noticed upon Saturday nights, and the effective stories of which are detailed for his benefit on Monday morning.

It is to be regretted that of late this city seems to have been going from bad to worse. Any citizen who will take a ramble along Craig, or St. Lawrence street, on Saturday night, between the hours of ten and twelve, cannot fail to note the immense number of saloons that are in full blast, pouring out from their doors a constant stream of poor belated, demoralized human beings.

In this connection I might say that one of the worst features of our saloon system in Montreal is the introduction of music and singing. Dozens, scores, hundreds, are drawn into bar-rooms by the attractions of instrumental and vocal music, who might, otherwise, have passed quietly home, and have escaped the temptations and unpleasantnesses of a couple of stupid hours.

NOTES OF AMERICAN NEWS.

SEVERAL ANNIVERSARIES.—It is stated at the Papal legation that the golden jubilee, or fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of New-Quincy, Washington, as an episcopal see, which took place last Thursday, serves as the initiative to no less than seven similar events which soon will be observed in various parts of the country.

July 19, the four archbishops of New York, Cincinnati, New Orleans and Santa Fe will round their first half century, while the same day marks the semi-centennial of the three suffragan bishoprics, Wheeling, Savannah and Los Angeles, all of which were founded coincidentally by the last Pope, Pius IX.

AN IRISH PALACE.—New York is to have an Irish Palace, designed as a meeting place for Irish societies. A site has been purchased at the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and 115th Street, and the Irish Palace Building Association has been organized and duly incorporated.

THE CONVENTION.—Reports from Philadelphia state everything is now in readiness for the Republican National Convention, which is to be held there next Tuesday. "The approaching Republican National Convention will be the greatest in the history of the party," said Sergeant-at-Arms George N. Wiswell, a representative of a New York journal.

population of 7,000,000, and that the event would draw largely from this Republican territory. Manager Swett, of the Hotel Walton, which will shelter many of the largest delegations, agreed with Colonel Wiswell in his estimate of the incoming hosts.

Mr. Swett thought that the money which the convention will bring to the city will run into the millions. The "big men who drink wine," he said, will spend as much as \$100 a day, and many of the smaller fry will not go much below \$20 a day. This, of course, includes all expenses.

Nothing is lacking in the arrangements for the safety of the delegates. The exits are so placed that the hall can be emptied of 25,000 people in thirty minutes, and although there is an engine house on the grounds with a force of firemen, 100 extinguishers have been placed on the walls.

Caution will be observed in the selection of the 200 doorkeepers, because the preservation of decorum will largely depend upon them. They will have a chief with the title of master of doors. To obviate the possibility of embarrassment by requests from friends, the list of doorkeepers will be made up from States other than Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and West Virginia.

Rapid work has been done on the convention grounds in the last month. After the removal of the buildings on the Exposition "Midway" the place was a chaos. Since then the debris has been carried away, the dead trees torn up and the excavations filled with good soil.

One thousand evergreen trees of the conifer family were then planted around the hall, and in two centre beds were laid blooming plants of red, white and blue. The photographic salon and the emergency hospital were moved back, so as to afford a complete view of the buildings and grounds from the entrance.

The esplanade has been resurfaced with fine granite, thoroughly wetted and rolled, and fifteen bronze lamp posts have been erected upon it. The uncertainty about the vice-presidential nomination promises to bring many of the delegates to town earlier than they would otherwise have come.

The platform committee is another point upon which the national managers are concentrating. Much thought is desired to so draw it that the issues of the campaign shall be laid out clearly and distinctly for popular comprehension.

A brave man knows no malice, but forgets in peace the injuries of war, and gives his direct foe a friend's embrace.



It is just as easy to drift into danger as to drive into it. The progress is slower but the end is equally sure. It is the gradual progress of drifting which blinds to the danger. Men and women drift into ill-health in such a way. There is a little feeling of oppression after eating. After a time it passes away. Some day it returns and brings another symptom—headache, perhaps. Something is done to relieve the headache, but nothing to relieve the cause.

"I was troubled with very frequent headaches, often accompanied by severe vomiting," writes Miss Mary Belle Sumner, of San Diego, Duval Co., Texas. "Flows were irregular and my stomach and liver seemed continually out of order. Often I could eat almost nothing, and sometimes absolutely nothing, for twenty-four hours at a time. I was entirely unfit for work, and my whole system seemed so run down that I feared a severe sick spell and was very much discouraged. I was advised to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and before finishing the third bottle I was able to undertake the duties of public school life, and contracted to do so."

LORD RUSSELL ON READING.

The Lord Chief Justice, addressing members of the National Home Reading Union in London, said that body was founded in 1889 to inspire the love of systematic, as opposed to desultory, and often useless, reading. Having regard to the mass of rubbish that now issues from the press—"penny dreadful" novelettes and the like—no more useful function would be performed than to aid the untortured mind, as the union aided it, to select good, sound, healthy literature of a high class.

Your best friend can give you no better advice than this: "For impure blood, bad stomach and weak nerves take Hood's Sarsaparilla."

THE FAILURE OF THE FILTERS.

The terrible list of deaths from enteric fever issued by the War Office, shows that, notwithstanding the accuracy of our knowledge of the pathology of this disease and the complete grip which we have of the whole question so far as theory and experiment are concerned, our measures of defence against this scourge of armies are as yet practically in their infancy. During the last two or three years there is no doubt that our eyes have been considerably opened in regard to the various modes in which this disease may be and often is distributed, and when all this newer knowledge goes thoroughly assimilated perhaps some fresh light may break in upon the subject.

A CERTAIN METHOD for curing cramps, diarrhoea and dysentery is by using Pain-Killer. This medicine has sustained the highest reputation for over 60 years. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer. Perry Davis'. 25c and 50c.

THE OLD STORY.

Karl Dullman, one of the convicted Welland Canal dynamiters, registered as a Catholic on his arrival at the penitentiary. We have been informed by letter from the west that an item in a Kingston paper told of Dullman attending the Catholic chapel in the prison on the first Sunday of his incarceration. He may have decided to change his religion, but before being connected with the dynamite affair he was a Methodist. The wrong registration is in many cases accountable for the high figures given the Catholic prison population. We have recollection of this thing being done on several occasions, though, of course, the authorities cannot guard against such a proceeding, therefore Catholic statistics in the prison line go up.—Canadian Freeman.

Our absent-minded subscribers are respectfully requested to examine the date on the address of their paper, and if they find themselves in arrears, we would advise them to pay, pay, pay.

# THE TRUE WITNESS.

OFFICIAL ORGAN

OF THE ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS



OF HOCHELAGA COUNTY, QUEBEC.

County officers for 1899 and 1900: Wm. Rawley, County President, 78 Mansfield Street. J. S. Fitzpatrick, Vice County President, 159 De Montigny Street. Jas. McIver, County Secretary, 829 St. Antoine Street. Humphrey T. Kearns, County Treasurer, 51 Galt Street. Board meets third Friday of each month, at 1863 Notre Dame Street, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1900

## FOOD ADULTERATION.

This is an age of adulteration -- therefore an age of decadence in many respects. In no sphere are the effects of adulteration more easily recognized than in that of drink. We often here it remarked that men cannot now stand strong liquor as their fathers and grandfathers could. The general statistics of the world today show a fearful death rate, at a comparatively early period in life, consequent upon the use of strong, or intoxicating liquors. It is said that in olden times such was not the case. Then men drank and lived to a ripe old age, conserving their vitality and spirit up to the very close of life. There is much truth in this. Our grandfathers drank pure liquor; unadulterated whiskey, home-brewed ale; but we discover that the vast bulk of the intoxicants sold in our public places are decoctions of chemical ingredients that constitute poisons of a deadly class.

In a recent number of the "Evening Post," Professor J. D. Quackenbush, of Columbia University, has an elaborate article on this subject. It will be of use to many of our readers to know of the dangers they incur, especially in connection with the canned goods so much in vogue. The writer says:--

"Hence the great mass of adulterants are seldom in any other respect injurious than that they interfere with the processes of digestion and assimilation, or diminish the nutritive value of foodstuffs. Some, however, are positively prejudicial to health; as the arsenic in wall-papers and wearing apparel, the poisonous pigments like chrome yellow that give color to confectionery, the copper used for the greening of pickles and canned peas, the tin dissolved off cans by the acid of grapes, the lead mixed with low-priced snuff, which induces severe attacks of lead palsy, and the salicylic acid employed as a preservative in catsup, fruit syrups, and 50 per cent. of all canned goods manufactured in the United States."

"Canned goods are the staple food of the vast majority of our citizens, and the warnings that they frequently receive in the deaths of people poisoned by fruit, vegetables, and meats."

"One of the most glaring and reprehensible cases of adulteration, and one which especially calls for repressive legislation, is the addition of preservatives to canned goods, jellies and jams, cider and cheap clarets, milk, unfermented grape juice, etc."

The enormous amount of beer and ale that is used, especially in bottles, cannot be believed until the statistics from an official source are given. How comes it that beer today is more injurious and poisonous than in older times? Just read the professor's statement--the same applies to milk:--

"It is easier and cheaper to adulterate with salicylic acid than to be clean. Many brewers save the expense of washing their bottles by adding salicylic acid to the beer. Think of what you may be drinking with your beer! Think of the various poisons and unwholesome solutions that may be kept in emptied beer bottles before they are returned to the breweries. I have known bottled beer to be mixed generously with spirits of turpentine. I have seen black roaches poured from a bottle with the porter. Manufacturers who will empty bottles without properly cleansing them are taking risks out of harmony with a Christian regard for human life. The chances are that brewers who adulterate with salicylic acid, boric acid, or the fluorides, are supplying the saloons with a drink which, if not so treated, would have become decomposed and putrid long before it was offered for sale."

"So it is with milk. Unscrupulous milk dealers skim off a part of the cream, and the next day sell as new milk this partially skimmed milk, appropriately treated with boric acid

**INDIGESTION**, resulting from weakness of the stomach, is relieved by Hood's Sarsaparilla. The great stomachic and tonic for **DYSPEPSIA**.

to increase its keeping quality, and robbed of its tell-tale bluish tint by the addition of carotin and caramel. Do you want such milk for your babes--such stale milk, such masked milk? The use of boric acid, seven grains to the pint, to prevent the changes milk undergoes in hot weather, is an every-day cause of summer diarrhoea. Antiseptics in milk arrest the souring--which is Nature's danger signal. Stop souring, and you cut away the red flag of peril, at the same time that you reduce the nutritive value of this most important food."

Continuing, he makes this sweeping statement:--

"Now in regard to the dangers of canned foods, 65 per cent. of which are found to be in some way adulterated. The most important sophistication is the addition of the preservative salicylic acid, the poisonous nature of which has already been discussed. Of the effects of this drug on the human system, the canners are presumably ignorant. Its administration should always be under the control of medical men, and not left to the discretion of unscrupulous manufacturers, who know nothing about the action of medicine, and care nothing. Fancy a doctor prescribing some article of food or drink for a convalescent with delicate digestive organs, and innocently administering with the nourishment this wholesale destroyer of digestion."

With one more quotation we will close, hoping that this article may be useful in preventing many of our readers from running the risks that they have frequently incurred in the past. The professor says:--

"Special danger is to be apprehended from the use of canned asparagus, whose acid (aspartic) corrodes and blackens the sides of the can, thus forming a tin salt. A single can has been found to contain a half gramme of tin. Traces of tin have also been detected in canned tomatoes, and the sulphuric acid which is sometimes mixed with canned corn to bleach it attacks and dissolves the tin walls of the can. When the reader is reminded that one hundred million cans of corn are put up annually in the United States, and that a large fraction of this corn is first bleached with sulphuric acid and then tanned with salicylic acid, he may perhaps form an estimate of the amount of injury done to the public by the sale of such adulterated corn as pure."

"That true food, coffee, is subject to sophistications whose name is legion--chicory, caramel, and roasted grains of all kinds, dandelion, turnip seeds, peas, pea-hulls, beans, Venetian red, brick-dust, straw, sticks, clay, and bake-house sweepings. Beware of "prepared" coffees, as they are likely to contain over 50 per cent. of rye and peas. One specimen examined by the Board of Health contained no coffee whatever! Ground coffee is naturally most exposed to falsification; and yet a coffee bean has been put upon the market composed of a wheat mash colored coured oxide of iron. Tea is adulterated with spent tea leaves, and with rose, willow, elm, and poplar leaves, with Prussian blue, gypsum, and sand; chocolate (or coffee-paste flavored with vanilla), with starch; and the cocoa butter with other fats which melt at a higher temperature than 33 degrees F. Cream of tartar is adulterated with alum, sulphate of lime, and carmin; baking powders, with alum--allspices with wheat, nut shells, corn, rice, and sawdust. Cloves have been examined that were 70 per cent. dirt and nutshells; and cayenne pepper that was 90 per cent. cocoonut shells and corn. Butter is oleomargarine (not injurious to health, but simply a fraud if sold as butter). Cheese is a mass of foreign fats. Lard has become beef tallow and cottonseed oil. Glucose masquerades as honey and maple syrup. Jelly is a dubious compound of glucose, coloring stuffs, and mineral acids."

## THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

In face of the most recent military development in South Africa, it is impossible for the most ardent amongst the friends and defenders of Boer independence not to recognize that the day can scarcely be far distant when it will become necessary for England to decide what her policy will be in relation to the new Colonies which will be added to her Empire. A very interesting article bearing on this question, and throwing a considerable degree of light on the present situation at the Cape, has just been contributed to the "Pall Mall Gazette" by the Princess Catherine Radziwill. The writer of the article has only recently returned to London from South Africa, and appears to have made a very complete and accurate study of the condition of things which prevails amongst the various races and sections of opinion represented in that country. It would appear, from the tone of the Princess Radziwill's article, that there exists at the Cape a certain minority of the population who, not unlike the Ascendancy faction in this country, are much more English than the English themselves, and anxious to secure, by the profession of intense loyalty towards England, license to plant their heels on the necks of the majority of their fellow-countrymen, and to deprive them of their just share of civil rights. We do not know if the Princess Radziwill has perused the history of this country or understands the state of affairs which has, for long, existed within its shores. If she had done so, she could scarcely have held up a more useful warning light than that with which she now illuminates the darkest recesses of the South African maze. Nothing can be more certain than that, if England desires to involve herself in a sea of practically unending troubles, she will commit herself in Africa to the same policy which her rulers, unfortunately in relation to Ireland, the Princess Radziwill is entirely mistaken. There exists in South Africa a faction as intolerant and as greedy for power as any which ever monopolized authority and State emolument in this country.

## CATHOLIC MISSIONS IN FRANCE.

In spite of the veto recently put forth by the French Government on the subject of missions preached in France by members of religious Orders, a mission of this kind was begun the other day at Origny-en-Thierache, in the diocese of Soissons, says a correspondent to English exchange. As soon as the fact came to the knowledge of the Prefect of the Department the Bishop of Soissons received intimation that he was expected to put a stop at once to the religious exercises in question. The Bishop in his reply said: "I am under the necessity, Monsieur le Prefect, of telling you once more that I will not forbid missions in my diocese. To do so would be to act in opposition to my conscience. The civil power must take upon itself the responsibility of such a step. In short, instead of trying to stop these missions would it not be better for us to work in common at raising the moral and intellectual standard of the people of our Department? By so doing we should deserve well not only of the Church, but of our country." While war is being waged on members of religious Orders as preachers of missions, diocesan missionaries escape the clutches of the law. Three of these, including the well-known Abbe Lenfant of Paris, have just been giving with immense success a mission at Mondon. Preaching from the old parish church of Francois Rabelais, they have converted more than one hardened sinner and given an impetus to Christian practice throughout the Commune.

## MASSACRE IN CHINA.

The outrages reported from China about the middle of last month appear to have been even of a more shocking character than the telegraphic dispatches suggested, says the Liverpool "Catholic Times." The particulars of the persecution which have been communicated to the "Missions Catholiques" by the Vicar-Apostolic of Tché-Kian are harrowing. The Catholics, lost fourteen churches, which were pillaged and burnt, and 1,400 families were robbed of all they possessed. One youth was horribly mutilated, and yet not

killed outright, his assailants desiring that his agony should be prolonged. A man who was too ill to be able to seek safety in flight was taken from his bed and buried alive. A catechist was beaten until the skin was torn from nearly all his body, and then his head was struck off. These horrible cruelties were perpetrated by the secret society known as the "Boxers." Their leader, it is stated, was really encouraged by the Chinese authorities until he rose in revolt against them. Then he and a brother of his were beheaded, but it was made known that the punishment was inflicted, not on account of the brutal attacks upon the Christians, but because this leader had rebelled against the Mandarins. His followers, of course, treated the declaration as a guarantee of impunity for additional outrages, and the brigandage and slaughter became more frightful. The representatives of the Powers have now made an energetic collective demand for the suppression of the "Boxers," and it is to be hoped they will see the work of suppression is effectually done. For Christians China has in some parts been turned into another Armenia.

Later reports from the same source say the news from China has been more and more alarming. The "Boxers" received powerful support, and the conspiracy spread rapidly. The insurgents routed a body of the Chinese troops sent against them, burnt the railway station at Lako-Chiao, and destroyed the southern section of the Luban railway. They incited the people of all the northern provinces to rise against the foreigners, and their efforts met with success. Countless hordes of desperate men joined their ranks, and edicts forbidding the society were treated as so much waste paper. Pillaging and burning went on continually. The Belgians engaged in constructing the Luban railway line were fiercely attacked, and in the course of various conflicts a number of lives are reported to have been lost. How far the missionaries have suffered during the latest development of the insurrectionary movement has not yet been ascertained. It would appear that several of them were cut off at Paotingfu; what their fate has been has not so far been ascertained. Russia, having twenty thousand troops at Port Arthur, has been adopting vigorous measures, and the result, no doubt, will be the appropriation of a further slice of China. So that the "Boxers" are only helping to plant him more firmly in the country.

## THE BUSINESS OFFICE OF THE "TRUE WITNESS" HAS BEEN REMOVED TO NO. 2 BUSBY STREET, CORNER OF CRAIG STREET.

Africa ought to support and defend. Its triumph will mean freedom and prosperity for the country; it will give it peace and the respect of the world, which, whatever the Continental Press may say, bows down before those the English flag protects. But while South Africa must never forget that she is a part of the Empire, and feel proud of it, yet she must struggle against a certain application of Imperialism which might tend to crush her aspirations to self-government (only in the Parliamentary sense, of course), and in order to be able to do so she must not let the present artificial race hatred disunite her, as it might do, if common sense did not prevail and get the upper hand of Jingoism." It would be well for Ireland if we had a Princess Radziwill, who had the ear of our own Ascendancy faction and rulers, who would preach to such folk similar principles to those expressed in the words just quoted. There can be but little doubt, for instance, that the worst foes of the consolidation of English power in this kingdom have been those who have made its existence synonymous with the deprivation of the Catholic Celt of every right which is his by the decrees of Nature.

As to the future of South Africa, the Princess Radziwill has a great deal to say which is full of interest and instruction. She writes as follows:--"Poor South Africa! I said it once, and I repeat it again, poor country! It seems as if the Almighty had specially designed it for the black man, and sent a curse over the white one who invaded it. She has treasures in her bosom, wealth is hidden everywhere in her forests, her rivers, and her soil, and yet of how many reputations she has been the grave, and how many brave men she has slain! Let us hope that the present trial will be her last one, and that this crisis will only be the beginning of a new life for her. She has all the elements necessary to become a great country, even men who are devoted to her, and who will work for her prosperity. She has now at last the prospect of a good government, and the hope of being able to develop herself in peace and prosperity. All who wish her well must hope that she will be able to free herself from the curse of Jingoism, and to grasp the fact that all her future lies in the common sense of her inhabitants. As I said, I feel sure race hatred must disappear by the mere fact of the common interests which, whatever they may do, will always bind the English and the Dutch in South Africa. A firm Government, a settlement on strict Imperial lines, respecting the rights and privileges of each individual, without difference of race or creed, is sure to bring back that calm which succeeds every storm, and that peace which every Afrikaner, as well as every Englishman, will greet with joy, and which, let us all hope, is not so far distant from us." Time, and time alone, can decide whether the most prudent system of Government which may be adopted in South Africa can ever wholly appease the animosities which must necessarily have been created between the Dutch and English colonists by the present unhappy war. There can, however, be but little doubt that the only way in which England can guard against the creation of a new Ireland--discontented and disloyal, like the old one we inhabit--is by the adoption of methods absolutely different from those which have been applied in the case of our own people, and which have made them the enemies of England wherever, the whole world over, they are to be found!

**ABOUT ELEVATORS.**—The modern skyscrapers in New York are responsible for a new disease. Physicians call it "elevator heart," says the "World." It is confined to elevator conductors. Several men who follow this occupation have died recently of heart failure, and medical men declare that it was sudden ascent and descent all day long which affected the heart.

The faster the elevator goes the greater the danger. The air in the bottom of the shaft in a high building is heavier and more dense than at the top and the rapid change from one to the other has a tendency to produce a bad result. People not accustomed to riding in lifts which shoot from the top to the bottom of skyscrapers with lightning speed frequently experience a queer sensation as if their hearts had gone down into their boots.

The fastest elevator ever run in New York was in the Western Union Building. It shot upward at the rate of 1,500 feet per minute. This amounts to one mile in three minutes and a fraction.

Passenger elevators, however, do not always travel at top speed. They average about 400 feet a minute. But even shooting up and dropping down every day at the rate of a mile in a dozen minutes will eventually, physicians say, bring on heart trouble. At present more than 5,000 elevators

are used daily in this city. The position of the men who run these cars has several disadvantages. It is trying work physically. The muscles of the arms and back suffer most. Operators usually stop the car by pulling the rope with the right arm and the muscles in that arm soon become abnormally developed. The work is also trying on the eyes on account of constant peering through the grated doors as the car flies past.

People with weak heart often suffer intensely from riding in an elevator. A trip in it will give some persons a case of genuine seasickness. Neither William Cullen Bryant nor Jay Gould would ride in an elevator when it could be avoided. They would walk up many flights of stairs rather than trust themselves to these shooting cars.

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**A DEAF AND DUMB POET.**—Just outside the beautiful village of Eaton Rapids, resides Apollon S. Long, one of the most remarkable men in Michigan, says an American journal. Besides being deaf and dumb, Long is a helpless cripple. For 15 years he has been confined to a wheel chair, and the last three years to his bed. Mr. Long lost his hearing in childhood. He was educated at the State school for the deaf, in Flint. Soon after leaving school, he was stricken with paralysis, which left his lower limbs in a helpless state.

Although a great sufferer at times, Mr. Long is a model of patience, and takes as much interest in affairs of the world as any well man. He is a great reader, and well informed on all subjects. He is a regular contributor to several newspapers, and often produces verse.

At present, he is giving much attention to the South African war, and recently contributed a poem to his school paper which shows plainly where his sympathies are.

**A REMARKABLE GRADUATE.**—Among the high school graduates of Adrian, Mich., this year, is Miss Mary Cunsand, who is 21 years old, 37 inches tall, and weighs 41 pounds. "Little Mary," as she is called by the people of Adrian, was a normal child until 3 years of age, when she suffered a severe illness, which seems to have destroyed her physical growth, though not injuring her mentally, as her mind has developed with her years.

Look not back upon the past, its sorrows, its cares, its failures, and its sin, with that paralyzing regret that darkens the eye to the new and glorious possibilities of the future. Accept the past as a finality that no years of agonised sorrow can change, but see in the future the revelation of the true way in which to walk. See rising from the dishevelled resurrection of the law, you may obey--the new light of higher wisdom. Know that the life without regret is the life without gain.



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If the English Speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the TRUE WITNESS one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY ..... JUNE 16, 1900.

Notes of the Week.

EMIGRATION. — A glance at the emigration statistics, compiled at Queenstown, for the week ending Sunday last, reveals an enormous increase over the number that left during the corresponding week last year, says the "Irish Weekly."

WESTMOUNT CATHOLICS. — The meeting of the Roman Catholic residents of Westmount to discuss the question of erecting a church and creating a new parish in that locality, took place in St. Paul's Academy, corner of Sherbrooke street and Greene Avenue, Sunday last, and was largely attended.

The general opinion of those present seemed to be in favor of the movement, and it was decided to hold another meeting at an early date to discuss the question of the tax to be imposed.

"Let it Rest," is the heading of an article in one of our dailies, in which the writer contends that it would be a misfortune if the Manitoba School Question were again allowed to constitute a political issue.

In the course of an article upon "Compulsory Civic Virtue," the "Evening Post" says: "Some day, perhaps, the people of this city will come to recognize this principle as applying to the business of Government, and then the edifying spectacle of a sensational press hounding on officials of dubious virtue to the prosecution of others of the same stripe will come to an end."

need not grumble because the spoons are missing, or think that the trouble is with the penal code. It is not uncommon to hear a man of respectable position say that he would vote for the Devil if he were the regular party candidate.

There is a significant lesson taught in these few remarks. For years we have been preaching the very same theory, but our advocacy of more independence in politics seems to have been too often, and for our people unfortunately, disregarded.

The rebellion that seems about to dismember the great Chinese Empire, has its humorous as well as its serious side. How these Chinese malcontents came by the name of "Boxers" is more than we can tell.

A rather odd name for a Chinese faction is that of the "Boxers." How they came by such an appellation is a matter of conjecture. If it was intended as a compliment to the British "ring," our prizemen of the four-ounce gloves may feel flattered; but the European Christians (Protestant and Catholic) whose lives are in danger would much rather that the "Boxers" reserved their aggressive attentions for their pigtail compatriots.

A couple of weeks ago we made a lengthy reference to Hall Caine's coming novel, the ground work of which he has been securing in Rome. The "Catholic Times," of Liverpool, dealing with this subject, remarks that: "Of his forthcoming novel Mr. Hall Caine will lay the scene in Italy, probably in Rome. According to the well-known correspondent Dr. Croke, there is a common rumor in the literary circles of the Eternal City to the effect that the author is conceiving the Vatican, with a successor of Leo XIII., like-minded and equally energetic, as a rallying point for the political and social development of the earlier years of the twentieth century, and that the unfolding of this idea will form a notable feature of the work."

Tuscan tongue, that we may expect attractions even greater than usual. Certain it is that he will deal reverentially with religious affairs, and that there need be no fear of the offensiveness from that point of view which disfigures M. Zola's novel on Rome."

In connection with the fund raised in New York for the erection of the "Irish Palace"—mention of which is made elsewhere—a prominent judge of that city made use of the following remark:—

"For the first time in the history of the Irish race in America a fund has been set aside and kept for the use for which it was intended. It was a herculean task to accomplish this."

It is difficult to say whether this is intended as complimentary to the Irish people of New York, or the contrary. Certainly we can scarcely believe that the first part of these assertions is exact. In fact, since the learned judge refers to all America, we are confident that the majority of cases would be unfavorable to his assertion.

Lord Russell considers that language is not essential to nationality, and he points to America as a case in which a nation has grown up without having any distinct or special national language. This is most illogical, as far as we can understand the subject.

"When this English Colony issued the Declaration of Independence it did not instantly become a nation. It was only the germ of a nation, that which was intended to develop into a distinct nation in time to come. No one talks of 'the American Race.' If they did, they might be understood to mean the Indian aborigines. The case of Ireland and the other European races is entirely different. They have a language and a history stretching back for hundreds of years. They are distinct race-types who have developed on independent lines; and it will readily be admitted that it is better that each race should supply the world with what is native and original than that it should become an exact imitation of some other people, whose national characteristics are unsuited to it."

A pious practice exists amongst our French-Canadian people of publishing cards of thanks to Our Blessed Lady, or to saints, through whose intercession favors have been obtained. Anyone taking up a copy of one of our French dailies will find many such cards of thanks. They are published at a mere nominal cost, and to us the practice of such publication seems very edifying.

"There are many designs and formalities connected with our State affairs which we know little or nothing about. One of these is the Great Seal, about which Mr. Gibson Bowles asked on Monday why a new seal was necessary, and how many of them have been made in the present reign. Mr. Hanbury's reply was that a seal becomes worn out after eighteen or twenty years' use. The seals cost from \$400 to over \$500 each. During the Queen's reign three seals have been made, and now the fourth is required. The seal is kept in a valuable purse, which is renewed every year. The Lord Chancellor gets the old seal as a perquisite, or reminiscence of his office."

It is the same here in regard to the chair of the speaker of the House of Commons. It is very fittingly recognized that when a man has been elected by his peers to the honorable position of "first commoner in the land," the least the country could do is to furnish him with a new chair.

The result of the recent election to the Belgian Chamber of Representatives has been announced as follows: Catholics, 85; Christian Democrats, 1; Liberals and Radicals, 33; Socialists, 33; Brussels has returned five Socialists, two Progressists, eight Catholics, and three Liberals to the Chamber, and two Liberals, two Progressists, and five Catholics to the Senate.

MONTH OF THE SACRED HEART.

June is the month consecrated, in a special manner by the Church, to the Sacred Heart of Our Lord. While during this month extra efforts are made to fan into life the embers of devotion that exist in every human heart, still we may say that the whole year is rapidly becoming one unbroken period of adoration of the Sacred Heart. Of late, despite the degeneracy of man and the evil influences that seem to be on the constant increase, the world, at large, is being consecrated to the Sacred Heart. The magnificent pilgrimages from all the countries of Europe, from America, and from our own Canada, that are being made to the shrine at Paray-le-Monial; the countless sodalities that spring daily into existence, in every land and in every sphere; the emblems of devotion to be found on almost every notch-chain or coat-lapel in the country; the images of the Sacred Heart above almost every doorway in the land; all these things indicate in a most emphatic manner that the world, with its endless train of iniquities, is sure to be redeemed by the virtues of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

This devotion has received its grand impetus from the Holy Father, when he wrote his memorable letter on the necessity of this method of repairing the outrage incurred by that Heart of Infinite Love. The actual devotion dates back to that day, centuries since, when Our Lord, in person, appeared to the Venerable Marguerite-Marie, and gave her the mission of inaugurating and spreading abroad this special mode of honoring the Redeemer's Heart. It was in the little town of Paray-le-Monial that this wonderful vision took place, and as rays diverging from the sun, and again converging towards it, we have beams of grace flashing upon humanity from the burning centre of superhuman love, at the town of Paray.

During all this month special devotions akin to those held during the same month previous in honor of the Blessed Virgin, that glorious temple of the Sacred Heart that rears its stately form above the Heights of Montmartre, is a silent, but perpetual sermon telling the world that the Heart of Jesus still bleeds, but with marvellous results, for the salvation of the human race. Almost every diocese throughout God's Catholic universe has its chapel dedicated to the Sacred Heart; not a parish but has its union, or association, connected with the grand "Apostolate of Prayer," and the devotees are numbered now by the hundreds of thousands. One of the principal prayers that ascends to the Fountain of Grace is that which pleads for the conversion of the world. As infallibly as the coming of the end of time shall come the union of all sections in the one fold and under the one leader. When that glorious day dawns upon the earth the Sacred Heart shall have ceased to bleed—its mission of salvation being completed—and will commence to expand around each soul until all, all are swallowed up in the measureless abyss of Infinite Love.

"A CENTURY OF CATHOLICISM"

On Monday evening last, the Rev. Doctor Shahan, of the Catholic University of Washington, lectured before a large and intellectual audience in Windsor Hall, on "A Century of Catholicism." The Very Rev. Abbe Colin, Superior of the S.S., presided, and on the platform were many distinguished members of the clergy and laity. The doctor's reputation, for learning and eloquence, had preceded him, and the anticipations of the audience, as to the treat in store for them, were more than fulfilled. Taking as his starting point, the French Revolution, the lecturer spoke of the causes that had produced that unparalleled upheaval. The description of the condition of society in France, and in Europe generally, at the breaking out of the great revolution, was vivid and striking, and the immediate effect of the movement, upon the Catholic Church and religion generally, was painted in language not likely to be soon forgotten. How everything was swept away, until at last the goddess of reason was enthroned upon the high altar; how the reaction set in and the way was paved for the arrival of the dictator, was set forth with great power. The establishment of the Concordat, and the effect of that understanding upon religion in France from that day to the present time, was rapidly but effectively placed before the audience, and a comprehensive summary of the leading events arising out of the relations of Church and State faithfully portrayed. The role of bishops and cardinals was placed before the audience, and the difficulties they have had to contend against made manifest. The Concordat, the Rev. Doctor said, despite the unfair construction put upon it by "hostile" governments, had been instrumental for great good, and

role of the religious orders and the persecutions they have had to endure occupied the attention of the lecturer for a brief period, and he paid a deserved tribute to the zeal of the missionaries. France is still the cradle of heroism, her children being found in England, doing the work of evangelization. From France the scene was changed to Spain, and thence to Portugal, after which a graphic picture was presented of the Church and her trials and tribulations in Italy and Germany. Lastly, the lecturer dealt with the Catholic movement in England and Scotland. His statistics were most interesting. The grand eulogy pronounced upon O'Connell, the Irish liberator, for his wonderful achievement in the great cause of emancipation, called forth the warmest applause. The lecture lasted for an hour and a half, and was replete with erudition. We have given but the merest outline of the ground covered by the learned Doctor. At the close Hon. Mr. Justice Curran, in appropriate terms, tendered a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which having been seconded by Hon. Mr. Justice Doherty, with his usual ability, was carried amidst applause.

CREATING PREJUDICES.

It seems to us that no person is more fertile in resources for creating prejudices than the one who wishes to belittle, or injure the Irish people—either in reputation or in national interests. It is so easy to make the world believe anything bad about the Irish that there is no great merit in belying, or ridiculing, or misrepresenting them. Almost any fool can do so; for, no matter how stupid or transparent his methods he can always find men, as prejudiced as himself, who affect to believe him. It was too much for the feelings of some anti-Irish correspondents that the boom of some weeks ago was given the Irish people. The idea of the Queen's visit was the source of deep anxiety for them; the honors paid to Irish bravery was gall and wormwood; but they felt that in the long run the anti-Irish prejudices of that country's real enemies could be worked into an effective counteracting power. Lord Salisbury's unstatesmanlike utterances threw cold water on the enthusiasm created by the Queen, while every petty scribbler for the press has since been exerting himself to propagate the old and miserable prejudices by means of insinuations, innuendos, the gathering into one heap of all the items of news that might tend to leave a bad impression, and the launching of these in the form of correspondence to American papers.

All this we readily understand; but what most astonishes us is the fact that our Irishmen—claiming to be patriotic—in vast numbers encourage these writers, by giving such organs a preference over their own newspapers. We will give you a single sample of the stuff that a certain class of our fellow-countrymen prefer to encourage rather than lend the same help to a truly Irish and patriotic organ. We clip this introduction to a weekly letter from Dublin, as it appeared in a contemporary:—

"Dublin, May 23.—Amongst other evils it seems that the war is responsible for an increase of drunkenness, at least if we can judge by the experience of the magistrates of the Boyle (Co. Roscommon) Petty Sessions. The presiding magistrate (Mr. Jones, R.M.) expressed bewilderment at the enormous increase in the number of cases of petty drunkenness and assault, saying he had never known such an epidemic of minor offences for the past twenty years. Enquiring into the cause, he was informed by the police that the wives and other relatives of the soldiers now serving in South Africa were in the habit of indulging in a regular carnival on receipt of their allowances. Much amusement was created in court by the way in which some of the female defendants tried to awaken the sympathy of the Bench by reference to a husband, brother or father at the front. In Dublin it is just the same, and when the wives get the month's pay there is a general orgie while the money lasts."

In the first place, this is a lie. There may be found some isolated case or other upon which this fabrication is constructed; but the aim is too obvious and only the already prejudiced will accept such news as genuine. We neither envy the writer nor the organ their dispositions and fine natures.

TRAFFICKERS IN THINGS SACRED

Not long since "La Semaine Religieuse," of Montreal, official organ of the Archdiocese, found it necessary to warn the Catholic population against certain leaflets that were being scattered on all sides, containing certain prayers to St. Joseph and informing the public that by copying these prayers five times, and repeating them every day, the person who could not possibly die, or come in

what was required. What the object the person, or persons, who took the trouble to prepare and publish, free of charge, so much spurious literature, could be, we have no knowledge; but, certainly, the undertaking has proved to be a failure. In a recent issue of our London, Ont., contemporary, the "Catholic Record," we find an editorial that should obtain wider circulation throughout Canada than even the most extensive weekly edition of any Catholic paper could impart to it. After making reference to the manner in which the different councils of Baltimore have specially denounced and forbidden a shameful traffic in sacred things, such as is carried on by some unscrupulous characters, the article says:—

"We understand that one or more of the parties engaged in this scandalous occupation claim to be brothers or members of some religious order in the United States. We do not believe this, as the members of a religious order would scarcely be allowed by their superiors to engage in such disreputable means to carry on a trade, but if any religious order is really encouraging its members to do this, good Catholics should unhesitatingly bring them to a sense of propriety by showing these itinerant Brothers or pseudo Brothers the door when they make known their occupation."

"We hope our readers will not allow themselves to be duped by such 'pious' or rather impious frauds. It may be safely supposed that persons who will make use of such pretences are not authorized by any Bishop or priest to promulgate the daily Mass, and that their blessed objects and indulged prayers are fraudulent. We have not copies of the prayers used by the itinerants in the present instance, but there are a number of such prayers which profess to be of wonderful efficacy, but which have been condemned by the authorities of the Church as frauds and forgeries, and it may be presumed that those used by the traffickers in things sacred are of the same kind."

Needless to say that we are in perfect harmony with our Catholic contemporary on this subject. We know that in and around Montreal, from time to time, individuals of the class above mentioned have succeeded wonderfully in duping benevolent and pious citizens, and have secured money for worthless prayers and for masses that were never said and never to be said.

While on this subject we may as well state plainly what we think about many of those who are so duped. We have no pity for them, as a rule; they deserve the losses they sustain. There are certainly exceptions in this as in every case; but the vast majority of those Catholics, who are so ready to subscribe to everything that has the appearance of an honest, religious object, are the very persons who neglect their positive duties at home. They grumble about the priest's fee, about the prices of pews, about the donations asked for local work of charity, and for the educational purposes inside the limits of their parish. Yet they do not hesitate to hand out their good, solid money to the first itinerant religious beggar that comes the way, without ever making the slightest attempt to discover his authority, or right to make such collections. "Charity begins at home," and, if any of our readers, is desirous of "learn the luxury of doing good," we would advise him to firstly look around him and learn if there be not some certain and worthy object of benevolence at his very door.

PILGRIMAGE TO ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

Rev. Father Strubbe, P. P. St. Ann's, has announced that the date of the annual pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupre for the ladies and children of the various Irish parishes has been fixed for the 30th of June. This annual visit to the famous shrine, the scene of so many wonderful cures, has been for many years under the special direction of the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's parish. This year Father Strubbe has made special arrangements with the Richelieu Company for the comfort of the pilgrims. On the way the boat will stop at Cap de la Madeleine, where a brief visit will be made to the historic church of that village, and around which there clings so many memories of favors granted.

The rates of passage for the round trip are within the reach of all, as may be seen by a reference to our advertising columns.

THANKS TO OUR BLESSED LADY.

Card of thanks to Our Blessed Lady for favor obtained through her powerful intercession after novena during the month of May.—J. J. Montreal, 13th June, 1900.

# HIBERNIANS IN CONVENTION AT QUEBEC.

Quebec, June 10th.

The fourth bi-annual Convention of the A.O.H. closed its session at an early hour this morning, and the delegates attended six o'clock Mass at St. Patrick's Church in a body. The Convention was called to order at nine o'clock, by Pro-Vice-President Reynolds, and after a few appropriate words of welcome by Dr. Brophy, County President of Quebec, the various committees were appointed. After a recess of fifteen minutes, the credential committee reported that there were fifty-two bona fide delegates in attendance as follows: Quebec, 8; Farnham, 6; Sherbrooke, 3; Montreal, 35.

The bi-annual report of the Provincial President was then read to the meeting. It was a very lengthy document and carefully reviewed the work done by the Order in the Province for the past two years. The Provincial Secretary's report was also presented. The committee on resolutions recommended the offering of a prize in the various Irish Catholic schools for the study of Irish history. A resolution was passed, congratulating the Irish Parliamentary Party on their unification. Delegates Birmingham, Turner and Scullion, of Montreal, were appointed a committee to draft a suitable resolution in connection with the vacant superintendency of the Lachine Canal, and have a copy forwarded to the Premier and the Hon. Mr. Blair. A motion to raise the monthly dues to forty cents per month was referred to the various County Boards, while a motion to have a uniform initiation fee of three dollars throughout the province was carried by a large majority, and will go into effect on the first day of July. This settles a

much discussed matter particularly in Montreal, where the rates in force in some of the Divisions are not satisfactory. Sherbrooke was selected as the next place to hold the Convention. The election of Provincial officers resulted as follows: Provincial President, W. H. Turner, Montreal; Provincial Vice-President, P. J. McManus, Sherbrooke; Provincial Secretary, J. Coffey, Montreal; Provincial Treasurer, T. Keane, Quebec.

NOTES. — County President J. H. Cunningham, of Farnham, was the life of the Convention.

Delegate Feeny, of Montreal, made some good hits.

Some of the Montreal boys fought hard to have the Convention in Montreal.

Delegate McGuire, of Sherbrooke, made a splendid fight in advocating Sherbrooke's claim for the Convention.

It was the decoration day of the Order in Quebec, and the members headed by a brass band, paraded through the principal streets before taking the boat for Sillery, where the graves of five deceased members were decorated.

Quite a large number of the Montreal delegates spent Sunday forenoon inspecting the Citadel and forts, and many of them visited the place where Montgomery fell.

Tara Hall is a credit to the Quebec Irishmen, so say all the delegates, who are also loud in their praise of Quebec's hospitality.

not for all other combinations in the big league when they go to the Queen City.

How the once proud Factory Town aggregation has fallen. Two weeks ago they visited the M. A. A. grounds, and were outclassed at every stage of the match by the Montrealers. When it is remembered that last season the Cornwallis occupied a place of prominence in the series, it is a surprise to local enthusiasts who are striving to account for the cause of such a change in the affairs of the sturdy yeomanry of the progressive town.

Our French-Canadian fellow-citizens are developing quite an interest in athletics this year. The "Nationals" have just inaugurated a new ground which, it is said, will cost, when completed, about \$35,000.00. The "Mascotte Club" is equipping another ground on Ontario street, which will involve an outlay of not less than \$10,000.00.

### LOCAL NEWS ITEMS.

**THE SEMINARY FIRE.**—On Saturday morning, June 9, a fire broke out in sheds and out houses connected with the Grand Seminary, on Sherbrooke street. The result was that the stables, carpenter shop, and laundry were totally destroyed. Three horses were burned. The firemen did excellent work, aided by the seminarians. Despite the distance that had to be covered before reaching the scene of the fire, and some delay on account of having gone to the Sherbrooke street, instead of Guy street entrance, the brigade work so well, that the students of the Montreal College were not awakened, but slept on oblivious of the fact that within a few yards of them a conflagration was in full blast. It was the Rev. Mr. Lecco, superior of the Grand Seminary, who discovered the fire, and quickly gave the alarm.

**THE FREE LIBRARY.**—The free library, in connection with the Jesuit Church, on Beury street, will be kept open during the whole of the vacations. The hours are from nine in the morning till eight in the evening. This step has been taken in order to accommodate the members anxious to read during the holidays. In fact, any persons who may spend the summer in the country will be allowed to take books with them, and to change them every fifteen days. This may be done by post, the cost of postage, of course, being sustained by the persons borrowing the books. It will please all who kindly assisted in the improvements in the library to know that, in the hands of the decorators, it is about to become a real gem.

**ORDINATIONS.**—At seven o'clock on Saturday morning last, His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi presided at the ordination service in the Cathedral. There were a great many candidates for Holy Orders. The Archbishop was assisted by the following priests: Archdeacon, M. C. Lecco, P.S.S.; Deacons, Messrs. Dordeaux, Duchene, P.S.S.; Master of ceremonies, M. Parent, P.S.S.

Names of the ordained: Priesthood: L'Abbe Picotte, L'Assomption College. Deacons: Messrs. Dufort, Eremont, Girard, Montreal, Kelly, Gray, Felder, Schaefer, Schlucoeller, Emperor, Lenhard, Ford, Hanlon, Redden, Crofton, Fisher, Cahill, Quilty, Ryan, Carey, Curran.

Sub-deacons: Montreal, Messrs. Bastien, Choquet, Couvrette, Demers, Beron, Geoffroy, Lalonde, Lefebvre, Martin, Moncanon, Paiement, Foley, Renin, Kinney, Hanley, Savage, Leblond, Gaboury, Archambault, Giroux, Bourassa, McKenna, Ladouceur, Trudel.

Minor Orders: Messrs. Bourdeau, Charbonneau, Lavalley, Marsolais, Morin, Montreal, Kennedy, Doherty, Robichaud, Brumm, Murphy, Therien, McDonald, O'Meara, O'Reilly, Pinsonneault, Cotten, Kean, J. Leclerc, A. Leclerc, Jacques, Cunningham, Pitt, Mayer, Bolger, Crowley, Silke, Herbert, O'Brien, Bachand, Langelier, Devine, Donahue, McDermott, Roberts, Logan, Dorais.

Tonsure: Messrs. Bastien, Beauchamp, Bernier, Callahan, Cloutier, Delbois, Delamirande, Dorval, Ducharme, Giguere, Guilbault, Houle, Jeannotte, Jette, Lajeunesse, Lamoignon, Maurice, Poirier, J. Poirier, C. Senecal, Taillefer, Montreal, McGroarty, Polan, Drouin, Gauthier, Gibeault, Guay, Mireault, Moreau, Laquette, Prud'homme, Roy, Lussier, Pender, Kirby, Dries, Dupont, Englat, Brennan, Martin, Demers, O'Reilly, Tiernan, Desmarais, Larose, Doherty, Murray, Gerard, Crosby, Houllihan, Keefe, Moriarty, Schueller, White, Goulet, Casey, Coffey, Thompson, Waitt, Karic, Walsh, McAllister, Laliberte, Cuny.

### THE CELTIC MOVEMENT.

The honor just conferred upon our worthy fellow citizen, Mr. Felix Carbray, M.P.P., in his election as a member of the Royal Irish Academy on the proposition, among others, of Dr. Hyde, President of the Gaelic League, who is acknowledged to be one of the most eminent of living Gaelic scholars, reminds us, says the Quebec "Daily Telegraph," that one of the interesting movements of the times has for its purpose "the Celtic revival" or the spread of Gaelic as a spoken language, and the strengthening of the bonds of kinship between the five Celtic peoples—the Irish, the Gaels or Highlanders of Scotland, the Brythons of Wales and of French Brittany and the Manx, or people of the Isle of Man. The significance of this Pan-Celtic movement has been deemed important enough to be discussed by the "Revue des Deux Mondes" and its possible results compared with those accomplished by Pan-Slavism in Bulgaria and Philhellenism in Greece. The centre of the movement, however, is among the Irish people, and, greatly to the gratification of their pride, a prom-

inent Breton has lately referred to Dublin as "la capitale du monde Celtique." In the United States the "Gael," a monthly bilingual magazine devoted to the promotion of the language, literature, music and art of Ireland, has been published in New York for eighteen years and its present appearance is indicative of prosperity. Besides the Pan-Celtic Congress, whose objects we have referred to, are the Gaelic League of Ireland and the affiliated Gaelic League of America, both designed to push along the "Irish language movement" specifically. The third annual convention of the American League was held at Boston in the second week of last month and in it were represented as many as sixteen local Gaelic societies of different cities of the United States and of Montreal. On May 16 the fourth annual celebration of the great Irish literary festival of the Oireachtas took place at Dublin. It was established, as we are told by the "Gael," "primarily for the purpose of promoting a modern literature in Irish and also to revive interest in Irish singing, oratory and dancing." At this festival there were 110 competitors for prizes in literary subjects, and sixteen compositions in Irish were entered by young people under 16 years of age. Besides these there were more than ninety competitors in other subjects.

### RESTRICTING EMIGRATION.

A report from Washington says—The Japanese Government has informed the Treasury Department through its legation here that it has issued an order restricting emigration to the United States which will practically be prohibitive.

Counselor Stevens of the legation called upon Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Taylor yesterday to inform him of this action. The announcement was most welcome news, and relieves the Treasury Department of the anxiety which has been felt for the last few months during the unprecedented rush of Japanese to this country. The cordial co-operation of the Japanese Government with the United States in this matter is also looked upon by the President and the Cabinet as a most friendly action by a power which has always been on the best terms with this country.

The Japanese Government having been informed of the feeling which the recent influx of Japanese has created in certain parts of the United States, promptly recognized the harm which this prejudice against Japan and the better classes of Japanese would do, and took such steps as will definitely settle the matter. The Japanese Parliament is now in recess, but the Government, taking advantage of an emergency privilege in its laws, has decreed that an average of only five persons may emigrate to the United States in one month from any of the forty-seven prefectures in Japan. The same order was put in effect in regard to Canada, except that double the number will be allowed to go to the Dominion from each prefecture. In order to prevent emigrants to Canada from crossing the border into the United States and thus evading the intention of the law, it is announced that the Japanese Government will establish a system of examinations at ports of embarkation, if it is found that the spirit of the order is evaded.

### AMERICAN WAR BILLS.

Any American citizens who may still be inclined to gloat over the military burdens of Europe, felicitating themselves upon the freedom of this Republic from such loads, may profitably study the appropriations for warlike purposes made by Congress in its session just closed:

These tremendous expenditures authorized by Congress are only an earnest of what is to come, if the imperial tendencies of the Republican party are not checked.

Army ..... \$114,220,095.55  
Fortifications ..... 7,576,869.31  
Military Academy ..... 653,589.67  
Navy ..... 65,080,916.67  
Pensions ..... 145,245,230.00

Urgent deficiencies, War, Navy, etc. .... 8,995,292.16

Additional deficiencies, War, Navy, etc. .... 1,543,724.40

Total ..... \$343,315,717.76

That is just about half the total expenses of the Government. It is far more than is paid for similar purposes by any one of the great military powers of Continental Europe.—New York Journal.

### RECENT DEATHS.

The funeral of Miss Nellie McLaughlin, daughter of Mr. John McLaughlin, grocer, Coursol street, took place on Wednesday morning to St. Anthony's Church, and was largely attended by citizens of all classes and creeds: Deceased was one of the most accomplished pupils of St. Agnes' Academy, on St. Antoine street, and a general favorite amongst her school companions. Some eight weeks ago she was attacked with a severe cold, which developed into a serious case of typhoid fever. Despite all that a loving father and mother, and the best medical skill could do the patient little sufferer of many weeks passed away to her reward. To Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin and other members of the family the "True Witness" offers its sincere sympathy in the loss they have suffered.—R.I.P.

Two very unexpected deaths of priests occurred in Boston last week, says the "Pilot." The first, on June 4, was that of the Rev. Joseph J. McGrath, a Redemptorist missionary, a native of Ireland, educated partly in Belgium, partly at Maynooth, Ireland, of missionary experience in Canada and the United States, and so well versed in the French language as to be quite as serviceable with French-speaking as with English congrega-

Eighteenth Annual Irish Catholic Pilgrimage

To Ste. Anne de Beaupre and Cap de la Madeleine,

Under direction of Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's Church, Montreal.

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN ONLY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30TH, 1906.

The steamer "THREE RIVERS" leaves Bonsecours Wharf at 2.30 p.m.

TICKETS:—Adults, \$2 10. Children, \$1.05.

Tickets and Staterooms can be secured at St. Ann's Presbytery, 32 Basin street.

N.B.—Pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupre for Mon. by Str. "Three Rivers," Saturday, July 25th, at 6.30 p.m.

tions. He was but thirty-eight years of age, and passed away after three days' illness.

The second, on June 5, was the death of the Rev. Richard J. Barry, rector of the Church of St. Cecilia, Bank Bay district, Boston, one of the famous church builders of this section, and among the best known and best beloved of the priests of Massachusetts. Father Barry was barely fifty years of age.

He was a native of Boston, born in the old Fort Hill district, on May 27, 1850.

He made his theological studies at the Grand Seminary, Montreal, where he was ordained to the priesthood in 1873.

### CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

The usual weekly concert of the Catholic Sailors' Club took place last Wednesday evening, and was attended by a large concourse of citizens and the largest number of seamen so far this season. The proceedings were opened by the chairman, Mr. B. McNally, who in a few well chosen remarks, spoke of the good work of the club. The following talent took part: Misses Weston, Dowling and Burke; Messrs. W. Ford and Donnelly; seamen Deane, M. Ryan, Wilson and McLean. A feature of the programme was the fine singing of Miss Dowling, and the comic songs of seaman McLean, who convulsed the audience with laughter. The Coghlan sisters, who were to take part in next week's concert, will not be able to attend, owing to sickness in the family.

### CONVERSION OF A KAFFIR CHIEF.

From Basutoland, near the seat of the South African war, comes the tardy news of the conversion of the chief Masekela, a Kaffir of very unusual ability. Indeed, he was a sort of black Napoleon, and both Englishmen and Boers found in him a warrior worthy of their genius. In his youth he was baptized by a Protestant missionary; but his new faith hardly penetrated deeper than did the baptismal water, and he soon returned to all the superstitions of paganism. Withal he had great respect for the Church and for priests, and often dismissed with scant courtesy those who attempted to inflame his mind against Catholics. In 1883 there was a grand reunion of the Kaffir nation, at which, among other topics, religious questions were discussed. One of the missionaries bayonetted attacked devotion to the Blessed Virgin, Masekela replied in a very effective speech, from which we quote:

A minister has said there is an impassable gulf between them and Catholics, and that gulf is Mary. I have heard priests speak, and they give this explanation: Mary is the Mother of Jesus, and Jesus is the Son of God, and consequently a great chief, greater than Mosleh; hence Mary is the Mother of a king we call queen; consequently Mary is a queen. Now, the mother of a king we call queen, and consequently Mary is a queen. Her Son, who went up into heaven, called His Mother to Him; she is seated near Him full of glory and power. So the Romanists address this Queen, saying to her: "O thou who art near God, pray for us!" Understand, they do not say: "We pray to thee," but "Pray for us." All this seems very reasonable to me. See, for instance, the mother of your chief; do not all respect her? Do not all call her queen? Does not some one serve her, sweep her home, light her fire, and cook her food? Who would compare her to the low-born woman that gathers the herbs of the field for food? No one. Well, then, the Queen of Heaven is the much more grand as Jesus is much more powerful than my father Mosleh.

Masekela then procured a statue of Our Lady, which he set in a conspicuous place in his hut; and within a year he asked to be received into the Church, requesting that the ceremony be as public as possible, in order to show that a great warrior was not ashamed to profess his faith before the pagans. Soon afterward he died.—Ave Maria.

### "Every Well Man Hath His Ill Day."

**"Every Well Man Hath His Ill Day."**

*A doctor's examination might show that kidneys, liver and stomach are normal, but the doctor cannot analyze the blood upon which these organs depend.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood. It cures you when "a bit off" or when seriously afflicted. It never disappoints.

Rheumatism— I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal for rheumatism. It has done me more good than any other medicine I have taken." Mrs. PARAKE KNOX, Brampton, Ont.

Bad Cough—"After my long illness, I was very weak and had a bad cough. I could not eat or sleep. Different remedies did not help me but Hood's Sarsaparilla built me up and I am now able to attend to my work." MINNIE JACQUES Oshtemo, Ont.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never Disappoints

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

### BIG CROPS OF WHEAT AND CORN.

Omaha, Neb., June 12.—The wheat harvest is in full blast through southern Nebraska and Kansas, and to-day much difficulty is experienced in securing laborers for the harvest fields, and they are commanding \$1 a day more than at any previous time.

The indications now are that the Nebraska wheat crop will reach 75,000,000 bushels, and that Kansas will reach close to 100,000,000. This is from 15 to 21 per cent. heavier than previous yields in this State. Nebraska's shortage last year was due to the destruction of the winter wheat as a result of the severe cold.

Other small grain promises well in these two States. The corn crop will be very heavy if present indications continue. Corn is well advanced and the acreage is about 5,000,000 in Nebraska and 4,000,000 in Kansas. The acreage in both States is less than last year. In Nebraska, there were 8,000,000 acres of corn last year and a 300,000,000 yield, but the acreage was larger than usual, because the winter wheat fields were ploughed up and planted to corn.

To dispense with ceremony is the most delicate mode of conferring a compliment.

## LIGHT WINES

### FOR SUMMER DRINKING.

#### NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS'

### FINE CLARETS and SAUTERNES

Imported in Wood

And Bottled by Fraser, Viger & Co.

"Club" Claret, quarts	.....	Per doz.	
"Club" Claret, pints	.....	\$6.00	
"Margaux" Claret, quarts	.....	3.00	
"Margaux" Claret, pints	.....	2.00	

Imported in Glass

Bottled by Nathaniel Johnston & Sons, Bordeaux.

Per case	1 Doz. 2 Doz.	Qts.	Pts.
Saint Loubes	.....	5.00	6.00
Medoc	.....	5.50	6.50
Margaux	.....	6.00	7.00
Pauillac	.....	6.50	7.50
Saint Julien	.....	6.50	7.50
Saint Estephe	.....	7.00	8.00
Chateau Dauzac	.....	10.00	11.00
Pontet Canon	.....	11.00	12.00
Superior Saint Julien	.....	12.00	13.00
Superior Margaux	.....	11.00	12.00
Chateau Leoville	.....	20.00	21.00
Chateau Beychevelle	.....	16.00	.....
Chateau Ducau Beaucaillou, 1884	.....	17.00	.....
Chateau Latour, 1888	.....	24.00	.....
Chateau Margaux, 1887	.....	26.00	.....
Chateau Latour, 1887	.....	26.00	.....

## WHITE WINES

### Bottled by Fraser, Viger & Co.

Sauternes	.....	3.50	.....
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(Imported in Glass.)

Nathaniel Johnston & Sons'

Sauternes	.....	6.00	7.00
Graves	.....	6.00	7.00
Bursac	.....	6.50	7.50
Haut Sauternes	.....	12.00	13.00

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

### Soft Drinks for the Warm Spell.

Ross' Royal Raspberry Vinegar, in quart bottles, 50 cents, \$5.50 dozen.

Corry's Belfast Raspberry Vinegar, in quart bottles, 50 cents each, \$5.50 dozen.

Ross' Royal Lime Juice, in quarts, 40 cents each, \$4.25 dozen.

Ross' Lime Juice Cordial, in quarts, 40 cents each, \$4.25 dozen.

Keiller's Finest Lemon Squash, in pints, 25 cents each.

Keiller's Finest Lemon Squash, in quarts, 35 cents each.

Teysoumeau's French Raspberry Vinegar (Vinigre de Framboise), in quarts, 90 cents per bottle.

Teysoumeau's French Fruits Syrups, all flavors, quarts, 90 cents, pints 50 cents each.

Ruby Grape Juice, quart bottles, 65 cents each.

Ruby Grape Juice, pint bottles, 35 cents each.

Montserratt Lime Juice, quarts, 60 cents each, \$6.50 dozen.

Montserratt Lime Juice, pints, 35 cents each, \$3.75 dozen.

Montserratt Lime Juice Cordial, in quarts, 45 cents, \$4.00 per dozen.

## FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Italian Warehouse,  
207, 209, 211, ST. JAMES STREET

The Business Office of the "True Witness" has been moved to No. 2 Brasby street, corner of Craig street.

## A.O.H. DECORATION DAY.

The following is the full text of the address delivered by Rev. Father Delarge, C.S.S.R., at the decoration of the graves of deceased members of the A.O.H. on Sunday last at St. Patrick's Cemetery, Quebec:—

Dear Friends,—We have assembled here this afternoon to show our love, our respect and affection to our departed members. The ground on which we stand is sacred, for it has been solemnly dedicated by one of God's anointed to Him alone. What a grace it is for us to belong to the Church of Christ, which not only brings her departed to the grave, but is ever mindful of them. Oh, there is a natural instinct in man that tells him there is something beyond the grave, man and beast shall not have a common grave. Why have you knelt to-day at the tomb of your departed ones and dropped a silent tear. It was because your religion, your faith, taught you that although the mortal remains of your loved ones are resting in cold mother earth, their souls have winged their flight to their Creator. They have run their course—they have preserved their faith—they have fought the good fight, and with St. Paul we may say there is laid up for them in Heaven a great reward which the just Judge will give them. My dear friends, we come not here to weep bitter tears for those who have gone before us, for they have been solaced in their last moments by the priest and they have been resigned to the Faith of Almighty God, and when the cold and icy clammy hand of death had removed their souls from their bodies, they felt rejoiced. And why was this? Because their remains were to be placed in St. Patrick's Cemetery, where faithful sons and daughters, where loving fathers and mothers, where kind and tender brothers and sisters, would come and say a prayer for them, that they might be relinquished from the pains of Purgatory. Certainly, I say, we Catholics, have all reason to rejoice on such an occasion when we have a friend—friends that are near and dear to each one of us, friends that we loved in their lifetime, friends that were dearer to us than our own lives—and they are, perhaps, to-day lying in this cemetery and yet is it not a consolation for us to know that they are buried in consecrated ground. Their bodies here upon earth were indeed the temples of the Holy Ghost, the Divine Spirit rested within their souls. When they were dead and their remains brought into the Catholic Church, did not the priest sprinkle holy water and swing incense and myrrh upon that corpse and on the occasion the priest recognized that in that lifeless body, in that lifeless corpse, that corpse was one day the resting place of the Divine spirit. Therefore, on this occasion, when

kind comrades, former companions, come around year after year to place a tribute of love and affection and respect and devotedness on their fellow-companions in former times, it is a sign that their hearts breathe and palpitate with their dead companions, that they love them, that they respect them, that they respect even their dead ashes, and well indeed may they, for these ashes were indeed one day to bear upon them the semblance of Almighty God. We are told in holy writ that we must not be like those who have not hope, for we are told that there is something beyond the grave; then, why should death be a stranger to us. Holy Job said with his own lips, I know that my Redeemer lives and on the last day I shall arise and in my own flesh I shall see God. These friends are poor, their mortal remains are received beneath the sod and enclosed, perhaps, under a high monument; their bodies are but resting here; they await the summons into the presence of the Eternal One, and from their high place in Heaven they are looking down upon us this afternoon.

Then, my dear friends—my children, I might say—of the A. O. H., continue the grand and noble work you have commenced, and whilst you have placed these wreaths upon former companions, let it only be a token of that great love, that sincerity, that bond of affection, that willingness of spirit that always existed within the ranks of the noble society which is termed the A.O.H. It is gratifying, exceedingly so, this afternoon for me to be present here as chaplain of this noble society. I find the greatest consolation. I find men that are united, men that are all one heart and one soul, men that are laboring for a noble cause, namely, to plant and keep up the love of Fatherland in their hearts and long may it remain so. Cling to that dear old Isle, cling to it, because your fathers belonged to it, or your grandfathers spilled their blood for it. Your fathers and mothers loved and cherished the sod. Why then, children of no noble a race, should we not love the Isle of our forefathers. Then, in conclusion, let me say, though we have done our duty towards those that have departed, there devolves upon us yet an important duty and that is to say a prayer. We shall pray for the dead, we shall pray for the Hibernians who are lying cold in the sod—and God knows how soon one or the other of us may be called, but no matter when the time comes, no matter when the hour has come, we shall be prepared to meet our Maker, return our souls into the hands of Christ and rest our wearied bodies beneath the loving shadow of that beautiful Cross here above.—Daily Telegraph.

## REMARKS ON ATHLETICS.

The Shamrocks were defeated on Saturday by the Capitals on the stumping grounds of the latter by only one game. When it is considered that the team has lost the services of many of the old guard, such as the late John Stinson, of Moore and Tucker, not to speak of two other young men, who are now wearing the colors of the National, it is a cause for much rejoicing to all sincere friends of the club that the team acquitted themselves so well in the Sawdust City. This afternoon the boys will face the Montrealers on their own grounds, and all the followers of the national game are confidently looking forward to a battle royal between the old rivals for supremacy in Montreal. Of course, the boys will be the more than ready to meet the

that they will uphold their reputation in this regard this afternoon.

The directors of the S. A. A. A. are making enthusiastic efforts to increase the membership this year. If reports can be relied upon they are succeeding admirably in their task. There are hundreds of Irish Catholic young men who should consider it an honor to be associated with a progressive and well managed organization like the S.A.A.A.

The Nationals defeated the Torontos on Saturday on the own grounds. It is safe betting that the Westerners will return the compliment with full measure, when the Provincians play the return game in Montreal. Of course, the Torontos are a

# "One Touch of Nature."

The whole country knew that Thabor was a peculiar village, and that chief among its oddities could be classed its religion, this latter fact being emphasized by the "godlessness" of the neighboring hamlets. But its peculiarities did not end there, though the strange form of worship prevailing in the village would have been enough to make it odd indeed. The Church of the Martyrs had been founded in Thabor, and in no other locality had flourished so well. Indeed, to-day the tenets taught by old Erza Bonnell were making their last stand, and in Thabor were well entrenched for the final conflict. Besides its peculiar creed the village had its peculiar name, its peculiar streets, and, last of all, its peculiar old character. Ezechial Wood, bowed with his seventy years of service "for the Lord and the Church of the Martyrs."

If a stranger were to ask a pious Thaboric why Brother Ezechial Wood had become so renowned in his native village, the chances were that a stony stare would inform him, with an eloquence above expression in words, that Thabor pitied his ignorance, but refused to remedy it. In truth Brother Ezechial was a born leader. The hopes of the Church of the Martyrs were centered in him. He could pray longer and more fervently than the dominie himself. His sermons, when perchance the pulpit became vacant through the absence or illness of the only minister of the church, were models of enthusiastic appeal to sinners—though there was not a sinner in Thabor since every one had been already at the "mercy seat" and, confessing to a change of heart, had been made a member of the only church. The old man's religion, too, was more practical than usually found, even in Thabor. The poor he knew well; but better still, they knew him. They could recognize his halting step on the threshold, his gray hairs at the door, and his rough grasp of hand in theirs when something usually passed from it to relieve the hungry and clothe the naked. But Ezechial Wood was bigoted—logically bigoted, and that means a bigotry of the most unrelenting type. The Church of the Martyrs was "close communion." The dominie, in some of his flights of oratory, had often praised its splendid "isolation," and so nothing else in the religious line could live in Thabor. Methodists, Baptists, Dunkards, Lutherans, Presbyterians, had from time to time settled in the village, but it was not congenial, and they either left or became working members of the Martyrs. Thabor would have none of their religion, and Brother Ezechial it was who kept the people from becoming "too liberal." Religiously, socially, politically, commercially, he dominated Thabor, and that was the end to all discussion.

Thabor was possessed of one line of railroad communicating with the profane world. At the depot the station master united in his person the dignities of operator, baggage-man, ticket agent, etc. Thabor could afford but one official there. In point of religion, Brother Dodds, the agent, was beyond reproach. It had come to be understood in Thabor that the station master was, by virtue of his office, Vicar-General of the Church of the Martyrs, subject only to the authority of Brother Ezechial himself; for the dominie of course counted for naught.

It was with some feelings of indignation that the village learned one morning that death had dared to suite Brother Dodds, and the station and Vicar-Generalship had become vacant together. The indignation was not at all diminished, only changed as to object, when, that very evening, the big form of a new station master was at the desk, and in the frame of the ticket window appeared a broad, cheerful face from which answers to questions floated out in a brogue that experts would class as a pure Donegalogue. The new official was Irish. Circumstantial evidence seemed plain, but Thabor did not at once give way. There was a hope that the new resident might conform to the religious ways of the village. Irish he was, but Brother Wood had worked miracles of conversion before, and he might do it again. Besides, the man might not be a "Papist" after all, to think of that possibility. His conduct on the coming Sunday would decide all. In the meantime Brother Ezechial left him in no doubt as to the state of village sentiment, vouchsafing his information by more or less well-directed hints, which the Irishman coolly ignored, for when Sunday came he sealed his doom when, attired in his best, he tramped five miles to the "popish church" at Zelen.

Then the storm broke; and around the stove at Brother Watt's general store the godly gathered to discuss the latest and most terrible happening in village affairs. Brother Watt himself "allowed" that Thabor "won't stand no papist round." We drew off the last Piscoal becus he was too papish and—

"Yaas!" Brother Thomas thought. "That's what we did. An' we drew the line on good Meth'dists and ain't a-goin' to let no Irish in Thabor."

Brother Larrup's opinion was more cheerful: "The Railway Company 'll settle him. We can just as well leave the hull thing to Brother Wood. He'll fix it with the Road."

Brother Ezechial did his best. He wrote the president, the vice-president, the general manager of the company. He interviewed the objectionable station master personally. He held indignation meetings with the section boss and his crew. He enlisted the aid of Brother Mills, the

editor, compositor and printer's angel (there were no devils in Thabor except the station master) of the Trumpet, so that week after week from the sanctum of the press there thundered forth: "WE regret to say," "Popish Aggression," "The Scarlet Woman," etc., which were eagerly read and discussed, till the spark became a flame and all Thabor was in the blaze. But the Irishman stayed on.

He had no friends; but, happily for him, the State law compelled the hotel to take him in, so said the landlord—and Thabor believed and pitied him. But to cold looks and even frowns only a smile was returned. A "physical force party" soon sprang up, headed by Tom Tyler, the nearest approach to a scapegoat that Thabor could supply. The brethren said nothing when Tom expounded the ideas of himself and followers on the best means of getting rid of "papists"; but one morning when the doughty leader appeared on the street with a pair of black eyes and his friends showed several recently made cuts and bruises, and down at the depot a smile more cheery than ever appeared on the broad face framed in the ticket window, without asking questions, Thabor knew that the "physical force party" had been dissolved.

The Deborah Circle of the Church of the Martyrs had not been inactive. Several resolutions of encouragement for Brother Ezechial in his "fight for the Lord" had been passed. Sister Watt had prayed long and earnestly. Sister Strong had given many tracts to the station master. They were accepted with the same smile and—never heard of again. Then more prayers were offered—and longer, but Sunday after Sunday a big Irishman turned his back on Thabor and its religion to tramp his weary way to the "Chapel" at Zelen.

In the heart of the trouble came the rumors of war. Then the outbreak, and Thabor's religious zeal almost received a set-back in the excitement of the hour. Young Hank Wood enlisted at once and left for the front with five more young men of the village. Then followed long days of anxious waiting, during which the "War News" bulletins were regularly posted up in the station telegraph office; and Thabor forgot its bigotry long enough to read them. No letter came to Brother Ezechial from Hank. The old man spoke no word to the man who so faithfully prepared them. Months passed and then a letter came from Ezechial's son. He had been sick of fever, but was better now, and with his regiment in Cuba. He had been nursed back to life by some women whom he called "angels." He described their strange dresses, their hanging beads, their crosses—and old Ezechial groaned for his boy. In a few days the battle would come, Hank said—and it did.

Brother Ezechial heard the news of the fight at El Caney from Brother Watt. The bulletins were already posted at the depot, Brother Watt remarked in an embarrassed way. "I just couldn't tell him more," he said to the dominie. Ezechial went to read for himself. Men touched their hats to him with unusual respect as he passed along, but he did not notice it, for the vision of a blue-eyed boy, laughing at his knee, all he had to cheer him since Annie died, was calling "Hank! Hank!" in his heart as if he had lost him.

There was a crowd at the board, but they parted to let him through. The news was of a victory. How slowly he read the headings. He hated to hurry now, and besides, his old eyes were not so good as formerly. They were dimmer than ever to-day. At last he came to the end where was placed the list of the dead:

First in the column he read:

Killed in action, Henry Wood, co. K, 14th Inf.

Brother Ezechial wondered why he read that line over and over again before he broke down. Then between him and the fatal sheet rose the vision again. The vision of the blue-eyed boy with a halo of golden hair, who was smiling at him, tossing his curls in the joy of his play. In his ears Brother Ezechial heard "Daddy! Daddy!" as of yore, and on his old lips he felt the soft press of a child's sweet caress. He put out his arms and the golden hair was matted with blood. Brother Ezechial's heart opened in a great sob. Yes! he was a patriot, but—he never before knew what it meant—and what it cost.

Back of the old man the sob found an echo. Someone else was in sorrow and Ezechial Wood knew that he had a brother in his misery. He turned. Through the ticket window he saw the blue uniform of the station master. His cap was thrown aside and his face buried in his hands. Brother Ezechial looked around inquiringly till some one pointed to the list. Next his own boy's name the old man read:

Killed in action, Chas. O'Brien, Co. K, 4th Inf.

Someone nodded toward the ticket window and said: "His son!" The station master did not hear the door of his office open, but he did feel a trembling hand laid on his shoulder. Then the hand dropped in to his own and a hot tear fell upon their clasp. The bigotry of Thabor that day began to die.—Rev. Francis Clement Kelley. In Donahue Magazine.

**THE ENDURANCE OF THE MOOSE.**—While the peculiar pacing gait of a moose will not carry him over the ground as rapidly as the deer or caribou, his endurance far surpasses that of either of these animals. For a short spurt or in very deep snow the caribou can easily dismount the moose, but for an all-day's jaunt, where the course is fairly open, the moose has no rival. Many years ago Sir Edmund Head

owned a tame moose that performed remarkable feats of speed and endurance. On one occasion he weighed £500 that his moose could travel from Frederickton to St. John over the ice, a distance of 84 miles, in faster time than any team of horses in the stud of Lord Hill, of the Fifty-second Regiment. A sledge was attached to the moose and another to the horses. The river ice was covered with about eight inches of snow. The start was made opposite the Government House at 8 o'clock in the morning. In seven hours the moose and his driver were in Market-square, St. John. Lord Hill's team was distanced, one of his horses expiring at Gagetown, and the other reaching St. John three hours behind the moose.

## HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

**BAD COOKING** is the cause of innumerable evils. Few people are taught to consider the results either of good or ill feeding. Happily for us all, appetite, in this matter, is not an entirely mischievous guide. The difficulties are only increased when we consider the nature and composition of the several kinds of food, the proper combinations to produce desired effects—how different articles need different methods of treatment, and exposure to heat and moisture, in different ways and at varying degrees of temperature. The action of heat, chemical action, the processes of fermentation, disintegration, and concentration—all are of concern in the preparation of food.

Small wonder, then, that failure marks so often our crude attempts to provide suitable nutrition for delicate organisms; for cooking, in its higher significance, has become a fine art, no less, save perhaps, in degree of skill required than the harmonious blending of color. The most scientific physiological deductions prove "that perfect cookery is the greatest economy, and that no cookery is rational that does not attain the utmost theoretically possible effect, namely, the production of the highest physiological force."

A writer in a popular English journal remarks: "I maintain that long lived people instinctively eat the proper food to insure longevity, and also that their instinct may be cultivated and improved to the benefit of the individual. Every man in time gets to know the diet most suitable to him, and, if he has strength of mind, to follow its benefits."—Boston Cooking School Magazine.

**POTATOES IN MANY FORMS.**—Potato Balls: Moisten two cups of cold mashed potatoes with half a cup of milk. When softened stir in two well beaten eggs. Drop carefully from a spoon into flour, then brown in butter or fryings.

**Potato Balls No. 2:** One pint of mashed potatoes, one cup of lean meat, chopped fine, one egg. Mix well and form into balls, roll each ball in beaten egg and then in bread crumbs and fry brown.

**Potato Cakes:** Stir into cold mashed potatoes enough beaten eggs and hot milk to make them quite stiff, add salt and pepper and minced parsley. Mix well and roll into flat cakes, then roll into bread crumbs or corn meal and fry brown.

**Potato Puffs:** Beat well together two cups of mashed potatoes, two tablespoonfuls of butter, and a pinch of salt, add two well beaten eggs and six tablespoonfuls of cream. Beat all together and bake brown in a quick oven.

**Hashed Potatoes:** New potatoes are best, but any may be used. Take six cold boiled ones, chop and season with salt and pepper, adding a little milk or stock. Melt a tablespoonful of butter in a pan and when very hot pour in the potatoes. A little minced onion or parsley may be added.

**Hash Cream Potatoes:** Melt one

ounce of butter in a saucepan, mix one tablespoonful of flour, in a cup of milk, put in the pan, and stir until it thickens. Then shave fine a dozen cold boiled potatoes, shred as many oysters and add another cup of milk. Cover and simmer for ten minutes.

**Potato Omelet:** One cup of mashed potatoes, one cup of sweet milk, three eggs, beaten separately until very light, add a little salt and a little flour. Mix and beat together, fry in a cup of butter until brown. A little chopped parsley may be added.

**Escalloped Potatoes:** Peel and slice thin, some new potatoes, place a layer in a baking dish, season with salt and pepper, and dust a little flour over, then add another layer of potatoes, and so on until the dish is full, pour over some cream, cover with bread crumbs, and bits of butter and bake.

**Delmonico Potatoes:** Chop very fine four boiled potatoes, put them into a saucepan with a half pint of cream, two tablespoonfuls of butter, salt and pepper. Stir until quite hot, then turn into a baking dish, cover with grated bread crumbs, and bake brown in a quick oven.

**Stewed Potatoes:** Slice cold boiled potatoes, add a spoon full of butter, salt and pepper. Cover with rich sweet milk. Cook uncovered until they form a rich cream, add two spoonfuls of good roast gravy if you have it.

**RICE CROUSTADES.**—One of the simplest and best of dishes is called rice croustades. A cup of boiled rice is seasoned, mixed with a beaten egg, and mashed with a spoon until it becomes a smooth paste; this is pressed into small moulds, either tin-bales or pate-pans, such as pie-crust would be. These are baked in rather a slow oven until they are a delicate brown. When they are to be used they are reheated, and filled with any appetizing left-over, such as bits of creamed chicken, or sweet-breads, or salmon or other fish. These croustades are especially pretty if their tops are brushed with white of egg and dipped in chopped parsley, giving each a narrow green rim. They may then be filled with peas, creamed carrots, or bits of cauliflower.

**LAUNDRY WORK.**—Well-washed, fresh-looking and sweet-smelling clothes are the result of careful attention to small matters, and how much can be accomplished by a certain expenditure of thought and time in the preparation of the weekly wash, and without expense, no one but a good housekeeper can tell.

Steeping the clothes in soft water (borax has the effect of softening the water and dissolving fats and starches) after they have been properly sorted the night before the wash, is one of the most valuable steps. It saves time, labor, soap and wear of the material.

Soap is the next consideration in laundry work. Soap is a combination of alkali—soda, potash or ammonia—with fat, grease or oil. It is a harmless dirt remover only when properly compounded. The quality and quantity of the alkali is an all-important point in the choice of soap. Too much alkali in its pure state injures the fabric and destroys the color of the clothes. There are two kinds of soap, hard and soft, and many varieties of the former. Hard soap is made of soda and fats. Soft soap is made of potash and fats. Soft soap is never used in laundry work, except in cleansing the much soiled garments of men employed in greasy or dirty work. The best hard soap contains the least water, and for laundry purposes the best is the cheapest.

Proper rinsing and bluing are the next considerations. Improperly done, they are the cause of the yellow, soiled and streaky appearance of the clothes so often noticed.

Before bluing, which is resorted to to make clothes a better color, if

every particle of soap be not well rinsed out, the result is seen in the iron rust spots on the linen.

Starch follows as another important item in laundry work; its effect is two-fold. It gives a nice appearance to some clothes and it enables them to keep clean longer. Starch is a vegetable product found in all plants in greater or less abundance. For laundry purposes it is obtained from rice, maize and wheat. The wheat starch is very stiff and should be used only on coarse materials. Indian corn or maize produces a starch that needs some glazing medium, or it makes a rough surface. Rice is nearly pure starch and its pure quality makes it excellent for delicate materials. Sugar in starch helps to give a gloss, and for stiffening lace can be used by itself, like gum-arabic, which for this purpose is often employed. The quality of starch can be learned by mixing it with a little cold water. The best starch dries into a cake—the poorer qualities crumble. A little beeswax or soap is used in hot water to keep it from sticking. Turpentine is used in cold water starch for the same purpose, but must be sparingly applied, for fear of odor.

Alum is used to render fabrics less inflammable. Thin muslins and cambrics finally rinsed with alum in the water become less likely to take fire, and this is a good precaution to take with children's garments. — American Queen.

People look round at a nice head of hair on the street, so rare has that beautiful ornament become at the present day. Why is this? It certainly is not LUBY'S Parisian Hair Renewer, which is an almost infallible remedy against premature grey hair. Only 50 cents a bottle.

## THE NATURALIST'S CORNER.

**A WISE MULE.**—Lady Burton, a famous English woman, who has made a great many long journeys, was once travelling in Syria, when a mule, which was in great pain, hobbled up to her in spite of the heavy load on its back and held up the hoof that it had hardly been able to use with a look on its face that spoke plainly, not only of agony, but also of hope that she might cure it. On looking at the hoof Lady Burton found it pierced with a two-inch nail, which she pulled out at once, and from that time on the grateful animal followed her about like a big dog.

**FISHES CAN BE DROWNED.**—Fishes, like all other animals, need air. If they could not get it they would be suffocated just as you would if you were locked up in an air-tight trunk. When the sea is frozen for miles, as in the Arctic Ocean, the fishes find it very hard to come to the surface, and must then "breathe" the air which is dissolved in the water. You have often seen the tiny bubbles which collect on the inside of a glass which has been standing full of water over night. Well, that is the air which has been dissolved in the water, and after the glass has been tapped, so that all these bubbles come to the top, fishes could not live in that water. In other words they would drown.

**HORSE RACES ON THE STAGE.**—In racing scenes the horses do run at full speed. They run, however, not on the fixed stage, but on what may be called treadmills, which keep the horses in front of the house for longer or shorter periods, according as they are moved quickly or slowly. A picket fence placed between the audience and the course not only makes

the scene more realistic, it also hides the mechanism of the treadmills. This fence has contributed in another way to add to the effect by being moved in opposition to the direction of the horses, and so lending to their apparent speed. As to the sounds made by the footholds of horses to be heard as though passing outside an interior scene, they are reproduced by the dried hoofs of dead horses or wooden imitations mounted on handles and launiered against surfaces of stone, gravel, sod, or whatever the occasion may demand. They are also more elaborately manufactured by revolving a cylinder with pins protruding from the surface. These pins are arranged, like the spurs on a hand-organ roller, to imitate trotting, galloping, or walking when struck against other substances. If the sound of a carriage is to be added to the tramping of horses, wheels are run on sand.

## ITALIAN POLITICS.

Under this heading the "Saturday Review" in its current number devotes an article to the consideration of the present political situation in Italy. The writer says:—

The disgraceful scenes recently witnessed in the Italian Chamber when the members of the Extreme Left, numbering about sixty-nine, rose on a body, and, under the conduct of Onorevole Prampolini, sang with all their might such songs as Garibaldi's hymn, "The Carmagnole," and the "Marseillaise," with other ditties so coarse that they are forbidden by law, led to a speedy dissolution. The new general election is fixed for June 3.

It will be interesting to watch what the result of this new appeal to the electors will be. There is no disguising the fact that the average Italian is sick of all political parties. He wants to see a development of industry and commerce without any further increase of taxation, which at the present moment is well-nigh unbearable.

The Italian Constitution, though carefully reasoned and designed to meet every contingency, fails in almost every emergency. The King is a soldier, and cares little for the Parliament. Again, as the "Saturday Review" plainly puts it, "the House of Savoy has come none too clearly up to its present heritage, and more timidity is ever the outcome of its gotten gains."

The Church, the writer feels, is the only factor which can save Italy. "Honor, honesty, disinterestedness in Italy are to be sought among professing Italian Churchmen, now excluded by their convictions from active political life." Will the Holy Father remove his prohibition? That is a most important question for Italy and the people at the present moment.

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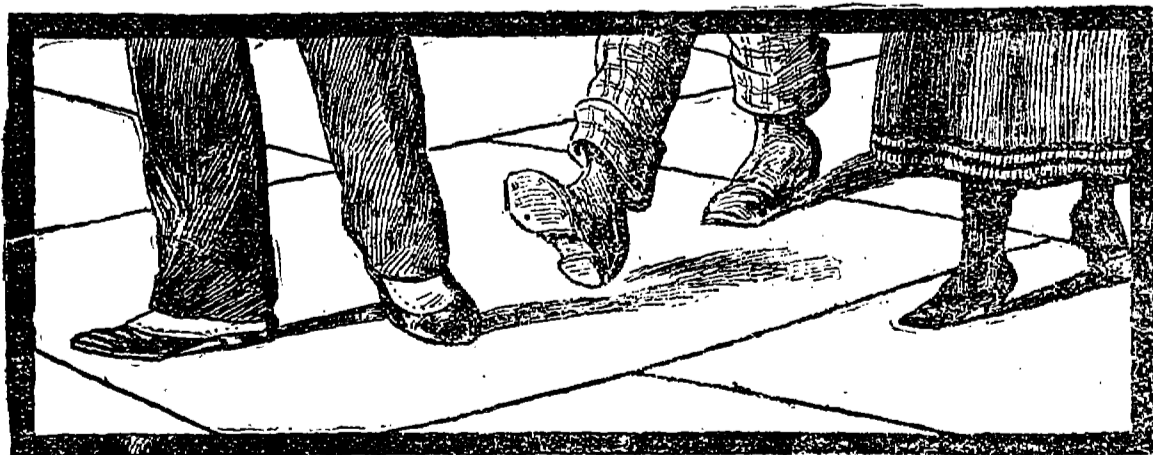
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# In All Walks Of Life

Health should be the first consideration. Everybody knows that yet how many people take care of their health as they ought to? How many people go scrambling along, putting off the slight necessary attention to their physical condition, or neglecting some little ill, until it becomes harder to cure?



Perhaps you are one of those "I'll-do-it-to-morrow" kind. You know that health is indispensable to success in any walk of life. You ought to know, if you don't already know, that

**The daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt will keep you in good health.**

Abbey's Salt is made from the salts extracted from the juices of Fresh Fruits. You can understand at once why it is called Nature's remedy. It is a laxative, and cures Constipation by gently regulating the bowels—no gripping. It is a sedative to the stomach, and banishes Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Sick Headache, because it is the right remedy in the right place. Skin, Liver and Kidney troubles are unknown where Abbey's Salt is used regularly.

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**NERVOUS troubles** are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which enriches and purifies the blood. It is the best medicine for nervous PEOPLE.

# Our Boys and Girls.

## WORKING AND WISHING.

That boy who's always wishing  
That this or that might be,  
Is never tries his mettle,  
Is the boy that's bound to see  
His plans all come to failure  
His hopes end in defeat;  
For that's what comes when wishing  
And working fail to meet.

The boy who wishes this thing  
For that thing with a will  
That spurs him on to action,  
And keeps him trying still  
That effort meets with failure,  
Will some day surely win,  
For he works out what he wishes,  
And that's where "luck" comes in.

The "luck" that I believe in  
Is that which comes with work,  
And no one ever finds it  
Who's content to wish and shirk.

When men the world calls "lucky"  
Will tell you, every one,  
That success comes not by wishing,  
But by hard work bravely done.

—Eben E. Rexford.

**MARKS OF A GENTLEMAN.**—What makes a boy a gentleman? Not merely lifting his hat to the ladies he meets, although that may be one sign, provided he lifts his hat to his mother and sister also. The real sign of the true gentleman is gentle unshininess. Does he seek the good of others first? Is he brave and tender to those weaker than himself? Does he show respect and courtesy to his mother and to those who are older than himself? Then but to be a gentleman of the true school, whether his feet be shod in patent leather or he have no shoes at all.

**A GOOD HEART.**—Some boys and girls show a disposition to be charitable, kind and generous to the poor and afflicted even in their tender years. Whenever you see any person in affliction console them with a few kind words, and they will act as a soothing balm to heal the troubled soul. Go further, and where occasion presents itself, and your means though very small, will enable you to give them a little do so to help them to add to their little happiness. Here's a good example:—  
Mary's mother one day gave her a cent to buy some candy. As the little girl went down the street she discovered a little beggar boy on the steps of a neighbor's house. She was five years old, and a cent seemed to her a great deal of money. She looked first at the boy and then at the cent.  
Finally, with a smile, she stepped to the forlorn child, and touching his shoulder, said:  
"Here, little boy, take this cent and go and buy yourself a suit of clothes and some dinner."

**THE BLESSING AT MEALS.**—It is to be regretted that the sterling Catholic custom of blessing and consecrating at meals, like many other Catholic customs, is allowed to fall into disuse, either through indifference or out of deference to un-Catholic surroundings. Although there is no obligation to pray before and after meals, it is such a beautiful and Christian practice that boys and girls should acquire it from their early years. Parents ought to see that their children follow it to the letter, and not allow them to partake of the bounty of God like beasts of the field that have no understanding. There may occasionally be times and places when we may omit the external ceremony, but in home there is never any excuse for omitting it.

**HE LEARNED A LESSON.**—It was a very wet day, and Ned had nothing to do. So he crept into his father's study, thinking, perhaps, papa would read to him or play with him. "Papa," the little fellow said, "come to see you."  
Papa looked up from his writing, smiled, "I am very busy, Ned," replied, "but you may stay here as long as you are quiet. Sit down," and he found you a picture book.  
Ned sat down, and his father gave him a book full of pictures.  
"Now, my little boy," he said, "remember, you are to be very quiet. You must not talk to me, as I am too busy to answer you, and little children must never interrupt people when they are at work."  
So Ned kept very still and enjoyed the pictures in his book.  
Presently Ned's little dog Trim came into the room, and going up to his master, said, "Bow-wow!" as though he wanted Ned to play with him.  
Ned said, "Trim, sit down and be quiet; I'm very busy, so you mustn't talk to me. I can't stop to answer you. You mustn't ever interrupt me when I am busy, Trim."

**START AT THE BOTTOM.**—Two boys left home with just money enough to take them through college, after which they must depend solely upon their own efforts. They passed the collegiate problems, successfully, passed the graduation, received their diplomas from the faculty, also commendatory letters to a desired employment. Unshowered in the waiting-room of the head of the firm, the first was given an audience. He presented his letters.  
"What can you do?" asked the man in white.  
"I should like some sort of a clerkship, sir, I will take your name and address, and should give you a list of the kind of work I can do."

As he passed out, he remarked to his waiting companion. "You can go in and leave your address." "The other presented himself and his papers.  
"What can you do?" was asked.  
"I can do anything that a green hand can do, sir," was the reply.  
The magnate touched a bell, which called a superintendent.  
"Have you anything to put a man to work at?"  
"We want a man to sort scrap-iron," replied the superintendent.  
And the college graduate went to sorting scrap-iron.  
One week passed, and the president meeting the superintendent asked, "How is the new man getting on?"  
"Oh," said the boss, "he did his work so well, and never watched the clock, that I put him over the gang."  
In one year this man had reached the head of a department and an advisory position with the management, at a salary represented by four figures, while his whilom companion was maintaining his dignity as "clerk" in a livery-stable, washing harness and carriages.

**GOOD RULES FOR BOYS.**—Here are a few good rules for our future men:—  
1. To be loyal forever to their faith and their country.  
2. To honor and respect their parents and guardians.  
3. To be temperate in all things.  
4. To be clean of speech.  
5. To venerate the aged.  
6. To protect the helpless.  
7. To cultivate their own talents.  
8. To discourage novels and trashy literature.  
9. To help their neighbors.  
10. To be kind to dumb animals.

**REWARD OF CHARITY.**—There was once a rich merchant, says the "Ave Maria," who was travelling with a caravan of goods over a desert country. Night was coming on, and brigands abounded; so he was in great haste, wishing to reach his destination before the light of day failed. But as he hurried his weary animals on he saw a boy sitting by the roadside.  
"What is the matter?" called the merchant.  
"I have a thorn in my foot," answered the young pilgrim, "and can go no further."  
Then the merchant, forgetting the danger, stopped and extracted the thorn from the wounded foot, and gave the boy a piece of gold.  
Years went on, and the merchant found himself in Paradise.  
"Why do I have so many roses," he asked an angel, "when others more deserving have so few?"  
"Because," said the angel, "the thorn from that little pilgrim's foot grew and grew until it became a rose tree, and the roses are yours; for a good deed done on earth is returned sevenfold in Paradise."

**A JOYFUL HAPPINESS.**—I am going to tell you a story of two little girls, and one of them had found out what this secret is: and perhaps you will know what it is, too, before the end of the story.  
Well, these little girls had very funny names—Joy and Toby Bertram. Joy's real name was Josephine and Toby's was Theresa; but Josephine was such a long name every one thought the name just suited her. Miss Theresa was a bit of a tomboy, just a little thoughtless and selfish, and didn't much mind other people's feelings if she had her fun. So you see her name suited her famously, too.

One morning there was a great row in the house. Joy, Toby and Bertie, their only brother, were going to picnic in the woods, not very far off. Bertie was shouting, "If you girls are not ready, I'll go off without you," and Toby was racing up and down the lawn, with three or four of the dogs after her.  
Joy, as usual, was trying to keep order, and her little face had a queer, sad look upon it. "Bertie, dear," she said, "mother has got such a bad headache to-day I think I will stay with her."  
"All right," said the thoughtless Bertie, "Toby and I will be quite jolly without you."  
Poor little Joy! but, oh! how she was rewarded when mother's hot hand was held out to her, and she murmured, "My own dear little Joy, what a treasure you are to me!"

When Toby and Bertie came home they were cross and tired. After all, they had missed Joy, and acknowledged that the picnic would have been far jollier if she had been there.  
Joy was a great favorite with all the village people for her kind ways

## CHILDREN

Are they troubled with headaches? Are the lessons hard for them to learn? Are they pale, listless and indifferent? Do they get thin and all run down toward spring? If so, **Scott's Emulsion** will do grand things for them. It keeps up the vitality, enriches the blood, strengthens mind and body. The buoyancy and activity of youth return.

to them. One day she overheard a Mrs. Brown telling her mother what trouble she was in. Her father was dying some few miles away, in a neighboring village, and her own little baby was so poorly she could not leave him.  
After she left Joy said: "Mother, I could mind Mrs. Brown's baby, for he knows me and I have often played with him."  
"My darling," the mother said, "you do bring joy wherever you go."  
And Joy was off on her errand, her face glowing with real happiness, and her feet just danced as she ran down to Mrs. Brown's and took the fretful baby out of her arms.  
I need not say how Mrs. Brown felt when she could get to her old father before he died, and all through Miss Joy's love and unselfishness. Toby sometimes thinks, I am sure, that Joy has a secret about being always happy that she has not found out yet, but I hope she will find it out some day soon.

## "TAKE HED WILL SURELY SPEED"

Be sure to heed the first symptoms of indigestion, nervousness and impure blood, and thus avoid chronic dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all the evils produced by bad blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is your safeguard. It quickly sets the stomach right, strengthens and quiets the nerves, purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood and keeps up the health tone.

All liver ills are cured by Hood's Pills. 25c.

## OUR FARMERS' COLUMN.

**SMALL FRUIT.**—In view of the recent interest taken in Canada in the preparation of small fruits for export, the following extract from a recent report by Mr. Harrison Watson, of the Canadian section of the Imperial Institute, London (Eng.) is of interest.

"Respecting the market for strawberry, raspberry and peach jams, although we cannot hold out any definite encouragement to Canadian jam manufacturers to sell their produce in this country in its present form, we are distinctly of opinion that any quantity of jam is capable of being sold in England provided that it is made according to the standard of English manufacturers, and that the price compares favorably with their product. The Canadian jam that we have inspected on previous occasions has differed in many ways from that produced by the English manufacturers. It is possible that the jam might be declared to be better by experts, but the public here have been schooled to the quality at present turned out by our manufacturers, and are very difficult to persuade that even a better article will suit them. The English manufacturer now endeavors to show as much of the whole fruit in his preparation as he possibly can, and at the same time to keep his syrup as clear as possible, and jams which in the processing do not come up to this description, he generally endeavors to use for his export trade. Of course the important advantage that the English manufacturer has over the Canadian, is the fact that he can buy his sugar very much cheaper, and also the package and the glass which is required for packing. The demand for fruit syrups and extracts, although increasing, is not yet very large, and the trade seems to lend itself to advertising, which is freely done."

**TEAM HORSES.**—In some districts the team horses are turned out to grass as soon as they return from work, and here they remain until brought up to receive a feed of corn and be harnessed for work in the morning, says a writer in the "Farm and Field."

Here, again, the change should be made cautiously. Turning out should not take place until there is a good bite of grass and the weather is fairly settled. They should be well fed, and cooled off after work, before they go out. If they are hungry and tired they may get colic, and if they are hot and exhausted, and the night prove inclement or frosty, they may get pneumonia. It is doubtful policy to turn out working horses at all. To my mind it seems a poor preparation for a hard day's work to walk half the night for a bellyful of grass, and in my opinion, a pitch of green meat in the rack after a good feed of corn and a comfortable shelter in which to lie down and rest are better calculated to ensure condition for work.

Team horses that are turned out after labor rarely look well. They cannot be properly groomed, and they have too much inside them to do satisfactory work. A common mistake made by farmers, and one that causes many cases of acute indigestion, is taking up a horse from grass that has been getting little or no grain, and only doing slow work on the farm and driving it to market, or some other place that necessitates a long journey, after giving it a heavy feed of corn in order to fortify it for the run. Very often the animal is fetched up from the pasture, put into a stall with a manger full of corn and chaff, and then put to and driven as soon as it has finished the meal.

Being unused to either the grain or the road work, a case of colic is very likely to result. The better and safer way is to let the horse do the work on his usual food and then, after the journey has been done and the animal likely to rest for some hours, give the corn as payment for labor performed. It is a great mistake to put horses to hard or fast work directly after a full feed, especially of grain. Any reference to food changes and treatment, which are so prolific in colic, would hardly be considered satisfactory without giving a recipe for its "cure." It is better to prevent it by judicious management, but when once it occurs, it is a very dangerous and often fatal ailment.

will, they will not brook waiting while a messenger is sent four miles for a vet., who has, perhaps, gone a like number of miles in another direction, and who cannot arrive for several hours. Perhaps the best drench to keep on hand for use in emergencies, not best because it is sure to cure in every case, but because it keeps well, and is cheap and effective. It is—Oil of turpentine, 3 oz.; tincture of opium, 1 oz.; aromatic spirit of ammonia, 1 oz.; linseed oil, one pint.  
Give the drench as it is, followed by some warm gruel, walk the horse about, prevent rolling, rub the belly with a wisp of hay, and, if necessary, repeat the drench in two hours. Not more than two doses should be given.

Americans are known as a dyspeptic people. The extent of this disease may be inferred from the multitude of so-called "medicines" offered as a remedy. They are often in tablet form and have no value except as palliatives of the immediate effects of dyspepsia. The man who used them may "feel" better, but is surely getting worse. They do not touch the real cause of the disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a medicine specially prepared to cure diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. It is not made to give temporary relief but to effect permanent cure. In ninety-eight cases out of every hundred it cures perfectly and permanently.  
It has cost Dr. Pierce \$25,000 to give away in the last year the copies of his People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, which have been applied for. This book of 1,008 pages, is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing and customs. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Inquisitive people are the funnels of conversation they do not take in anything for their own use, but merely to pass it to another.

## A Blessing to the Fair Sex!

PERFECT BUSTS by the use of **ORIENTAL POWDER**, the only powder that assures perfect development of the bust within three months, and cures Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.  
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## Society Directory.

**LADIES' AUXILIARY** to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1.—Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on the first Sunday, at 4 p.m., and third Thursday, at 8 p.m., of each month. President Sarah Allen; Vice-President, Statia Mack; Financial Secretary, Mary McMahon; Treasurer, Mary O'Brien; Recording Secretary, Lizzie Howlett, 888 Wellington street.—Application forms can be had from members, or at the hall before meetings.

**A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2.**—Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church corner Centre and Laprarie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, Michael Lynch; Recording Secretary, Thomas Donohue, 512 Hibernian street.—To whom all communications should be addressed; Peter Doyle, Financial Secretary; E. J. Collier, Treasurer. Delegates to St. Patrick's League—J. J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy and J. Cavanagh.

**A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 3.**—Meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at No. 1858 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers: D. Gallery, President; P. T. McFodrick, Vice-President; Wm. Rawley, Rec.-Secretary, 78 Mansfield street; John Hughes, Fin.-Secretary; L. Brophy, Treasurer; M. Fennel, Chairman of Standing Committee, Marshal, Mr. John Kennedy.

**A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 9.**—President, Wm. J. Clarke, 208 St. Antoine street; Rec.-Secretary, Jno. F. Hogan, 68 St. George street, (to whom all communications should be addressed); Fin.-Secretary, M. J. Doyle, 12 Mount St. Mary Ave.; Treasurer, A. J. Hanley, 798 Palace street; Chairman of Standing Committee, R. Diamond; Sentinel, M. Clarke; Marshal, J. Tivnan. Division meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month, in the York Chambers, 244a St. Catherine street, at 8 p.m.

**G.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.**—(Organized, 18th November, 1882.)—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers—Jas. J. Costigan, President; P. J. McDonagh, Recording Secretary; Robt. Warren, Financial Secretary; Jas. H. Maideu, Treasurer.

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

**ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY** organized 1886.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. Strubbe; C.S.S.R., President, D. J. O'Neill; Secretary, J. Murray; Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

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

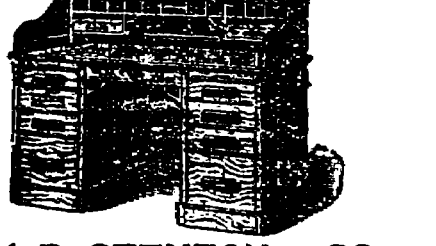
**ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY**, established 1868.—Rev. Director, Rev. Father Flynn, President, John Killfeather; Secretary, James Brady, No. 97 Rosol Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 8.30 p.m. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Killfeather, T. Rogers and Andrew Cullen.

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

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Users of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. If you preserve the empty bags and return them to us we will give you a beautiful colored picture in a hand gilt frame, 12 inches x 16 inches. For 24 empty bags, a larger picture in a gilt frame 18 inches x 24 inches. Two three pound bags may be sent in place of one 12-pound bag. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, 18 & 19 Bligny St. Montreal.  
The Business Office of the TRUE WITNESS is located at No. 41 Bligny Street.



**MRS. GLADSTONE DEAD.**

A despatch from London announces the death of Mrs. Gladstone, widow of the late William E. Gladstone. Mr. F. P. O'Connor, M.P., a few days ago, in his newspaper, M. A. P., gave the following hitherto unpublished reminiscences of the aged partner of the great statesman. "Just after their marriage," says Mr. O'Connor, "Mr. Gladstone, who had already been Minister, asked her: 'Shall I tell you nothing and you can say anything, or shall I tell you everything and you say nothing?' She chose the latter, and he told her everything, and she never told anything."

On the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone went to a reception at an old friend's house. "When it began to get late Mr. Gladstone went over to his wife and, with an expression of sweetness and tenderness, took her by the hand as though she were a little child that had to be reminded that it was time to go to bed, and led her out of the room. It was a sight that might well have brought tears."

**WITH BUSINESS MEN.**

**HIS DEBTS OF HONOR.** — The good people of eastern Maine, who like to hear and read pretty stories of honor and self-sacrifice, are fully convinced that all the good little boys do not die young, and that all absolutely honest men are not confined to the pages of story books and newspapers, says the Boston "Globe."

To prove their case they refer the doubting ones to the example of Captain Willard Griffin, who as junior partner in the big shipbuilding firm of Mudgett, Libbey & Griffin, did a big business in Stockton, Me., during the civil war and for several years after. The firm built ships and owned ships and stores and factories.

It was one of the most prosperous concerns in Maine. The decline of the house began when American shipping quit struggling for the ocean-carrying trade. The value of vessel property went down and down, and every step was marked with financial ruin to some great firms. After making a gallant struggle the firm of Mudgett, Libbey & Griffin went to the wall, paying a small per cent. on the dollar, and bringing ruin to many families.

Mr. Mudgett, the senior member of the firm, retired to his birthplace and died. Mr. Libbey made a futile effort to build up a new concern to replace the old one, and failed. Capt. Griffin collected a few hundred dollars from the wreck and went to California. This was away back when Grant was president. Nobody heard from him for years. He was in Alameda doing something in the real estate and fruit line. Nobody knew just what it was. A few cared. The bills of the firm had been outlawed for years, and there was no use in crying over spilled milk. One of the most prosperous towns in Waldo county had been reduced to abject poverty, and aged shipmasters, who had retired with plenty of money, were forced to go to sea again in order to live. The people tried every expedient to restore confidence and bring back the lost industries. Some claimed the name of Stockton was a hoodoo, and had the official title changed from Stockton to Stockton Springs. It did no good. The population, which was 2,089 in 1870, went down to 1,149 in 1880. The valuation shrank from \$890,220 to \$318,445 in the same time.

Less than 10 years ago some of the needy creditors of the old shipbuilding firm began to receive letters from California. In these letters were checks that were signed by a name that used to be good all over New England, but which was not known at that time in eastern banking circles. When the checks were presented at banks and forwarded to California for verification word came back that they were as "good as wheat." The checks kept coming and the firm's debt grew less. When Capt. Griffin had paid up his own debts with interest, he began to make settlements for his partners. He paid big sums every year, and in March, 1900, the last creditor was satisfied, and the last bill was redeemed in full.

Capt. Griffin is getting old now. He is not a rich man, the way the world counts wealth. As he has paid more than \$50,000 on a debt of honor for which no court could hold him responsible the people believe he is an honest man.

**THE ST. LOUIS STRIKE.**

Day after day passes without the restoration of order in St. Louis. The situation is becoming more serious, as may be inferred from the following proclamation issued by the Mayor: "Whereas, during the pendency of the present railway strike and the crisis through which the city is now passing, it is of the utmost public importance that all excitement be suppressed and that no acts of any kind be done which may tend to produce or create excitement in public places, such as the assembling of crowds or groups of persons upon the streets, the discussion of the situation in boisterous language or the discharge of firearms or fireworks; therefore, I, the Mayor of St. Louis, proclaim and direct that all persons in the city of St. Louis refrain from gathering in numbers on the public streets or in public, that all persons refrain from loud and noisy disputes or arguments in public, that all persons, especially women and children, remain indoors as much as possible until the present situation is relieved, that jeering or abusive language, or language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace be not indulged in. "And all persons are especially warned against the discharge within the city limits of firearms of any kind or description, and against the

firing and exploding of bombs, torpedoes, fire-crackers, or any species of fireworks.

"All minors are warned to keep within doors during the next three days, and parents are notified that all minors found out of doors between one hour after sunset and one hour before rise, are subject to arrest and imprisonment under the provisions of section 2,139 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri of 1899."

**AN HONEST JUDGE.**

Sir Matthew Hale was known as the Honest Baron of the Exchequer. The cause of the poorest and most obscure man was safe in his hands. Once one of the greatest peers of England called at his rooms. "I have a suit which is to be tried before you," said the nobleman; "and should like to acquaint you before discussing the matter in court." "My dear sir," answered Sir Matthew, "you have wasted your time in calling upon me. I never listen to one side of a question unless the other is ready to be presented. You can tell me your grievances in the court-room." At that the nobleman was affronted and complained to the king. "Ah!" said the monarch, "you got off as well as you did. I believe that if I had gone to Sir Matthew on a similar errand I should have been used in the same fashion." Once when he was going about the circuit trying disputes at law, a gentleman who had a case on the docket sent him a fine deer as a present. "Who sent it?" inquired Sir Matthew of his cook. "The servant told him the name of the donor." "Pay him for it without delay," said Sir Matthew. But the gentleman refused to accept payment, and sent word that he was not a dealer in venison, and that he had only followed his usual practice of sending a fine deer to every judge who travelled that way. "And I follow my usual practice in refusing to accept bribes," returned Sir Matthew. At Salisbury the dean and chapter sent him six sugar loaves, saying they had a case in court, and that the present was no bribe, but that they simply observed an ancient custom. "It is an ancient custom with me," replied the judge, "to pay for my sugar." And pay for it he did. — Ave Maria.

**YEARS OF AGONY.**

**RESULTING FROM SCIATICA, IN AN AGGRAVATED FORM.**

Many Nights the Sufferer Could Not Lie in Bed, and His Leg was Frequently Swollen to Twice Its Natural Size.

From the Journal, St. Catharines.

Mr. John T. Benson, stationary engineer at the Ridley College, St. Catharines, is known by most of the residents of the city. For years Mr. Benson suffered acute agony from sciatica, and notwithstanding numerous forms of treatment, found little or no relief, until he began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills speedily restored his health, as they have done that of thousands of others who have given them a fair trial. To the reporter who interviewed him, Mr. Benson said: "I certainly owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for they have released me from a form of torture that had afflicted me almost continuously for twenty years. The pain began first in my back, then shifted to my hip, and thence down my leg. It became so severe that it seemed as though the very marrow in my bones was being scalded, and at times I could scarcely repress crying aloud from the agony I endured. I tried all sorts of liniments and lotions, but got no relief. I doctored with several physicians, even going to Buffalo for treatment by a specialist there, but in no case did I ever receive more than temporary relief. It may be easily imagined that the pain I endured told upon me in other ways, and I became almost a physical wreck. At times my right leg would swell to nearly twice its normal size. Then the pain and swelling would shift to my left leg, and the agony was something awful. I suppose that during the period I was afflicted I have hundreds of times laid on my back on the floor with my foot and leg elevated on a chair in order to obtain slight ease from the pain I endured. The muscles and sinews in my legs looked as though they had twisted and tied in knots. The trouble went on in this way until finally nothing but opiates would deaden the pain. A few years ago I read of a cure in a similar case through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to try them. For some time after I began their use, I could not see that they were helping me, but I decided that I would give them a fair trial. By the time I had used a half dozen boxes, there was a decided improvement in my case, and I continued the use of the pills until I had taken twelve boxes, when I felt my cure was complete. Several years have since passed and I have had no return of the trouble, so that I feel safe in saying that the cure has been permanent. I may also add that my wife has used the pills for indigestion, headaches and dizziness, and has found great benefit from them. Words cannot express the great benefit Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been to me, and I hope similar sufferers will profit by my experience."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. If your dealer does not keep them, they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ontario.

**SPECIALS IN TAN BOOTS.**

Ladies' Fine Chocolate Laced Boots and Shoes, special \$1.50  
Ladies' White Canvas Shoes ..... \$1.50  
Men's White Canvas Boots..... \$1.50  
Men's Fine American Calf, Goodyear Welted, light or heavy sole, choice of six shapes; regular price \$4.00; special.. \$3.00

**E. MANSFIELD, 124 St. Lawrence st.,**  
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Phone Main 849.

**LATEST NEWS OF THE WAR.**

London, June 14. — 3.30 a.m. — The latest despatches from Pretoria show that Roberts was fighting a severe battle, and that General Botha was holding him in check. The Boer general occupied a strong position about fifteen miles east of Pretoria, and Roberts moved out and attacked him. The Boers, however, were so strongly entrenched, with a front which was practically unassailable, that after several hours of severe fighting the British were unable to dislodge them. Roberts reports that Methuen and Kitchener have defeated the Boer general, Dewett, and that the broken communications will soon be restored. The despatch from Lord Roberts clearing up the situation at Pretoria and along the communications, stands alone. Military observers, noting that no mention is made of prisoners, assume that General Dewett got away with his forces practically intact. General Buller entered Volksrust Wednesday, passed through Charlestown and encamped near Laing's Nek. The tunnel was not much damaged. Both ends were blown up, but the engineers think that repairs can be effected in about four days. The advance troops of General Buller saw the Boer rear guard four miles distant yesterday. It was estimated that 8,000 Boers were withdrawing. The towns' people at Ermelo counted fifteen guns. Three hundred Free Staters, released from guarding Lan Reenen's pass, have gone to join President Steyn's commando in the eastern part of Orange River Colony. General Buller has sent notice to the Free Staters that, unless they surrender by June 15 their farms and other possessions will be confiscated. President Kruger, according to a despatch from Lorenzo Marques, keeps a locomotive, with steam up, attached to the car in which he concentrates the executive offices of the government, and he intends leaving Machadodorp soon and to establish the Transvaal capital at Nal Spruit, in the mountains, a fine defensive position.

**MARKET REPORT.**

**FLOUR AND FEED.** — The flour market is firm and active at present values, but the demand for feed is rather light, and prices are rather easy. Quotations are as follows:—Manitoba patents, \$4 to \$4.10; strong bakers, \$3.70; Ontario patents, \$3.60 to \$3.90; straight rollers, \$3.25 to \$3.35; and \$1.57 to \$1.62 in bags. Manitoba bran, \$14.50 to \$15 in bags; shorts, \$16; Ontario bran, \$15 to \$15.50 in bulk, and shorts, \$16.50 in bags.

**PROVISIONS.** — There is a good strong market with prices fully maintained. Quotations are as follows:—Dressed hogs, \$8.25 to \$8.50; Compound lard, 7c to 7½c; pure lard, 8½c to 9c; kettle rendered, 9½c to 10c; hams, 11c to 12½c; bacon, 11½c to 12c; Wiltshire bacon, 12½c to 13c; Canada short cut mess pork, \$17 to \$18.

**EGGS.** — Trade is quiet, but receipts are not excessive, and prices are being maintained. Best eggs are quoted at 11½c to 12c; seconds, 10½c to 11c; culls, 9c to 10c.

**BUTTER.** — Contrary to general expectations there was another advance to the price paid for Townships creamery yesterday, the range being 20c to 20½c. On spot finest western creamery is worth 19½c to 19½c, while there is much business passing at lower figures on account of high standard required to pass as "finest."

**GRAIN.** — The value of Manitoba wheat is being maintained at 74½c for No. 1 hard about Port William. Prices of coarse grains are steady. The following are quotations afloat Montreal: Oats, 31½c to 31¾c; peas, 67½c; rye, 62c to 62½c; barley, 49c to 50c; spring wheat, 74c. The Liverpool cables are steady at recent advance, but as yet there is too wide a difference between prices in England and in America to allow of much business.

**CHEESE.** — The market was active, and prices are advancing. Best westerns are quoted on spot at 10c to 10½c, and eastern, at 9½c to 9¾c.

**MISCELLANEOUS.** — Ashes, quiet at \$4.55 for first, \$4.20 for seconds, and \$5.25 for pearls. Beans unchanged at \$1.70 for hand picked, and \$1.60 for ordinary. Honey quiet at 14c to 15c for combs, 9c to 9½c for large tins of white, and 7c to 8c for dark. Hay, good demand, at \$9.50 to \$10 for No. 1; \$8 for No. 2, and \$7 for clover, in bales by car lot. Maple products dull; syrup in small gallon tins, 65c to 75c; sugar, none in market. Potatoes steady at 30c to 35c per bag in car lots.

**LIVE STOCK.** — There were about 275 head of butchers' cattle, 200 calves and 300 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were out in large numbers, but the wet, muggy weather, together with the high prices at which good cattle were held by the drovers, caused a slow trade. Besides this, a good many of the butchers bought cattle yesterday there, being over 100 cattle and 200 calves sold there, and a few more

yards to the butchers yesterday afternoon. Prime heaves sold at from 5c to 5½c per lb.; pretty good stock sold at from 4½c to 5c, and the rough half fatted beasts at from 3½c to 4c per lb., while some of the lean grasshopper cattle would not bring over 3c per lb. Bulls sold at from 3½c to 4½c per lb., the latter price having been paid for a very good bull for shipment to Great Britain. There were a large number of milkmen's strippers on the market, and they sold at from 3½c to 4½c per lb. Calves sold at from \$1.50 to \$8 each. Shippers paid 4c per lb. for good, large sheep. Lambs sold at from \$2.25 to \$4.50 each. Fat hogs sold at from 5½c to 6c per lb. for straight lots weighed off the cars. There is a slight decline in the prices paid for thick fat and large hogs.

**MANITOBA CROPS.** — Winnipeg, Man., June 13. — The government crop report for May will be made public to-morrow. Reports sent from every section of the province show that the hay crop in almost every township is a total failure, owing to lack of rain, and if the present dry weather continues the wheat crop will be very indifferent. At best not more than half a crop is anticipated, as the damage done already has been incalculable.

The Hon. Mr. Davidson gave it as his opinion to-day that there would not be over half a crop with the most favorable conditions during next month. This view is taken by everyone of the rural members who have been spoken to on the matter. All unite in saying that the crop cannot be over half its normal quantity, even under the best possible conditions for the future. Northern Pacific Railway reports from Minnesota and the Dakotas completely reverse preceding reports and place a gloomy outlook on the crop situation. The yield will not be more than 75, perhaps 50 per cent. of a crop.

F. W. Thompson, general manager of the Ogilvie Milling Company, in an interview regarding the crop prospects, stated that according to reports from the company's agents, the conditions as a whole were not satisfactory. The whole country required rain badly. From Sydney West, on the main line to Moosomin, the frost last Thursday night appeared to have cut down a considerable portion of the wheat. As to the extent of any permanent injury, it was very difficult to determine, as the experience of frost at this time of the year was new to the country. In any case, a moderate yield only could be looked for this season.

**DOMESTIC SERVICE.**

According to a Washington dispatch Miss Gail Laughlin, a member of the New York bar, has been appointed as an expert to investigate the servant problem. It is said that the proposed investigation will take place principally in New York. The largest employment agencies will be examined, and the numerous associations of women who have made a specialty of the servant problem will be asked to assist.

**JOHN MURPHY & CO.**

**Boys' Clothing.**

The boys must not be neglected. They enjoy the Summer days, and to help them we have laid in a stock of Boys' Summer Clothing that is first-class in make, style and material — just what will suit the romping, rollicking boy. Boys' Print and Gingham Blouses, prices from 50c. Boys' Summer Suits, in Galatea Stripes, White Duck, and the new KHAZI, price from \$1.30. Boys' Washing Tans — All colors and sizes, our stock complete, price from 25c. Boys' Odd Pants—Navy Blue and Tweed Mixtures, prices from 60c. Boys' Soiled Sailor Collars, worth 45c to 85c; choice 25c.

**Men's Cool Clothing.**

Men's Holland Office Coats, 90c. Men's Black Alpaca Coats, \$1.50, \$1.65, \$1.90 and \$3.25. Men's Gray Alpaca Coats, \$1.25 to \$2.95 each. Men's Black Serge Coats, D.B., \$3.25 and \$4.00. Men's Crash Vests, \$1.00. Men's Fancy Vests, \$1.00 to \$3.25 each. Men's White Linen Vests, \$1.00 and \$1.75 each. Men's White Duck Pants, \$1.00 and \$1.25 pair. Men's Flannel Blazers, \$3.25. Men's Bicycle Suits, \$4.25 to \$8.75 suit. Men's Bicycle Pants, \$3.25 pair.

Mail orders receive prompt and careful attention.


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SATURDAY, June 16.

**Crowds After Shirt Waists**

**Ladies' Shirt Waists.**  **Ladies' Shirt Waists.**

Fine White Lawn Shirt Waists, with clusters of tucks across front, pointed yokes, pleated backs, laundried collar and cuffs,.....

**88c.** **94c.**

Ladies' Stylish Light Weight Blue and Black Pique Waists with white spot designs, white pleated yoke, self collars and pointed cuffs,.....

**ZEPHYR UNDERWEAR.**  **CHILDREN'S HEADWEAR.** 

In suitable weaves, weights and textures, for the hot weather. Ladies' Ribbed Cotton Undervests, colored crocheted edge, each 10c. Ladies' Ribbed White Cotton Vests, low neck no sleeves, fancy lace and crocheted yoke, each 22c. Ladies' White and Cream Silkette Vests, fine elastic ribbed, low neck, no sleeves, 27c. Ladies' Fully shaped Lisle Thread Vests, lace and ribbon trimmed, 44c.

Novel styles and shapes in Children's Light Weight Summer Headwear. Children's White Lisle Lawn Tans, trimmed embroidery, each 25c. Children's All Over Embroidery, trimmed featherstitch and lawn ruffles, 24c. Children's White Sun-bonnets, trimmed deep embroidery, pleated and long strings, each 53c.

**Linens and Ducks for Summer Dresses.**

100,000 yards of Choice Linen Dress Goods. The assortment includes fabrics of all textures for this season, manufactured for the most exclusive trade. The Big Store's price value influence will be shown by prices marked. Per Yard.

Irish Linen Crash for Ladies' Skirts, 36 inches wide ..... 10c  
Shot Dress Linens, in brown, green and blue, 36 inches wide ..... 10c  
Clarendon Linens in several shades, 36 inches wide ..... 10c  
Fancy Basket Pattern Dress Linens, 36 inches wide ..... 10c  
The Embroidered Dress Linens, strong and serviceable, 36 inches wide ..... 25c  
Fancy Linen Skirtings, in different stripes, 36 inches wide ..... 25c  
English Linen Dress Jeans, in white or drab, 27 inches wide ..... 25c

**SPECIALS FOR WEDNESDAY.** — Useful Prints, 4½c; Ladies' Umbrellas, 89c; Double Width Dress Goods 10c; Large Bed Quilts, 80c; Jute Carpets, 10½c; White Duck Skirts, 30c; Salt and Pepper Casters, 5c; Crystal Berry Bowls, 14c; English Tea Sets, \$1.95; Strong Gas Stoves, 15c; Granite Pitchers, 29c; Preserving Bottles, 19c; Imported Pickles, 15c oz 20c; Club Worcester Sauce, 7½c; English Sherbet, 10c; Baked Beans, 5½c; Red Salmon, 10c; Soups of all kinds, 12½c.

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**Men's Furnishings Department**

Men's White or Colored Shirts, to measure. Best materials used for all special orders, which receive every attention. Perfect fit and general satisfaction guaranteed. MEN'S WHITE DRESS SHIRTS, made of very superior materials, reinforced fronts, continuous facings, and all button holes hand worked. Price \$1.00 each, less 5 per cent. cash. A very handsome line of Men's Colored Shirts, in French and English Cambrics and Percales, at from \$1.00 upwards, less 5 per cent. for cash.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS, ALL SIZES, FROM \$2.50 UP, PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

Tripod Stands (universal screws) ..... \$1.50  
Ruby Lamps ..... From 20c up  
Ruby Lights ..... 5c  
Funnels, 20c; Glass Measures, 25c; Squeezers, 25c; Troughs, 25c; Developing Trays, 25c; Printing Frames, 35c; Dry Plates, Dark Boxes (Special) ..... 50c  
Extra Dry Plate Holders ..... 25c  
Stanley Dry Plates and various others. .... 25c  
Toning and Fixing Solutions ..... 25c  
Toning and Fixing Powders ..... 25c  
Developing Powders, Artistic Paper, Solio Paper, Platino Paper, Page English Paper, Barnet English Paper, Blue Print Paper.  
MO UNTS—Assorted colors and sizes.  
Magnesium Ribbon for flash light.

**A Large Purchase of Fancy Dress Muslins, Organdies and Swiss**

We have placed on the two front counters a few THOUSAND YARDS of CHOICE DRESS MUSLINS, all beautiful designs and dainty colorings. The PRICES we are offering these Muslins at are about HALF the regular value ..... 16c, 18c, 21c and 30c a yard

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And everything to make the Floor comfortable and Windows beautiful. Select promptly and keep the rush on at all of our three warehouses.

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