

SECRET SOCIETIES.

A Spirited Condemnation of Their Administration.

Large Sums of Money Said to be Expended Annually by Catholics in Connection With Such Organizations.

Probably one of the most dangerous features of modern civilization is the mania for secret societies. Outside men simply have run wild after them. They are the fad of the hour and hourly increasing. No man may claim immunity from the disease, although when one pauses to reflect upon the scope, proceedings and purposes of a majority of these orders, the same must seem to him both silly and ridiculous. Think of any man, highly educated, refined, it may be distinguished, submitting to the usual mummeries of initiation. "Riding the goat" is, of course, only a pleasant, yet the things that take place within the lodges are yet more silly and nonsensical than even that action would be. If these societies were only foolish they would be little cause for comment. In point of fact, however, they are, all of them, absolutely useless. Ostensibly they are erected upon the cornerstone of charity, fraternity, or this or that splendid idea. Usually insurance is a great factor, especially during the period of organization. On every corner men are implored to join such orders and thereby secure their families against want. The rate is cheap, the gain certain, the conditions easy. As to reliability, who would doubt the honor of the Knights of the Howling Slash? If insurance is not the leading motive then it is charity. With the teachings of Jesus Christ to guide them they need

MEN GO BEHIND CLOSED DOORS and take an oath to aid their brothers? Already God has commanded them to do so. Why take oaths of brotherhood, seeing that He has declared us children of God? Yet these oaths are not here. Once within the lodge room rituals are produced and principles advocated which are, or should be, repugnant to every man who values independence of thought and action. It is well that Catholics should bear this in mind. It would be well for every American citizen to look upon the whole mass of these affairs as chiefly schemes; pluck me-concurs, leeches whose great reason for being is to suck necessity dry of whatever paltry financial blood it has in its make up. There is no excuse for such organizations, there is no good in them that is not already commanded by the Church, and there is, in only too many cases,

PALPABLY GRAVE DANGER. We feel it our duty to say this since, apparently unawed by the condemnation which the Church has placed upon the Knights of Pythias, the Sons of Temperance and other organizations, it is a fact of almost daily occurrence that Catholics are rushing headlong into these very foolish, very silly and wholly unnecessary orders, both in this and neighboring States. We may claim some familiarity with the midland section, and we assert this charge is true. A wide observation foreman to conclude that, whatever the purpose with which he goes in, no Catholic is made either a better Christian or a better citizen by his connection with these nonsensical, un-Christian and un-Catholic. While it is quite true that only a few out of the many hundred societies are forbidden, it is equally true that they are all unnecessary and may become mischievous. If the Catholic Church in Kentucky had HALF THE MONEY ANNUALLY THROWN AWAY by her children in maintaining these foolishly benighted orders, there would be no complaint of poor churches orphans in need or things similar. This may not be liked, but it is the truth. Men who complain of the cost of educating children, of paying church dues, of many things which called upon, frequently squander (our times as much each year in uniforms, lodge dues, assessments that yield scant returns and all the other glittering paraphernalia pertaining to a full-fledged Knight of the Gorgeous Shield. It is time that we began to look these matters squarely in the face.—Midland Review.

HENRY AUSTIN ADAMS, A.M.

Given an Enthusiastic Reception by the Catholic Union of Boston.

The Catholic Union, says the Boston Pilot, gave a reception to Henry Austin Adams, A.M., on the evening of Friday, June 18, in their hall on Worcester Square and Washington Street, Boston, in token of welcome to his new field of labor. Mr. Adams has just entered on the editorship of *Dunbar's Magazine*, and will henceforth be identified with Catholic life in Boston.

Hon. John H. Burke, the president, gracefully expressed the feeling of the Union, and its conviction of its duty to help the cause of good Catholic literature.

A fine musical programme had been prepared by Thomas Riley, Esq., in which the participants were Messrs. Bertram L. Shapleigh, pianist; Charles Morenbaum, violinist, and Stephen S. Townsend, baritone. Several numbers were given before Mr. Adams' address.

Mr. Adams began by thanking the Union for this most acceptable evidence of their good will to him and his new undertaking, to which he pledged his best efforts. He then gave an admirable address—not so much on the oft-mis-stated topic of Catholic literature, as of the duty of Catholics in the making and maintaining of a good literature.

He spoke first of what may be called the literary superstition—the popular prejudice against literary men and women, for which literary pretensions, and the flood of trash and were sent forth in the name of literature, are mainly responsible.

REAL LITERATURE IS LIFE, LOVE, TRUTH, and its exponents are especially, gifted human beings, benefactors of their kind. The expression, "Catholic literature," is

misleading; and stands in many cases, in these later days, for something distasteful to cultivated Catholics. Why, for many hundred years, all literature was Catholic. Much of the best literature still produced in Europe is the work of Catholics; and, indeed, all that is good and true in all literature is the result of Catholic influences. A mistake has somehow taken hold on many Catholic publishers in America. They believe that our people must have, especially in the department of fiction, stories which are merely sermons in poor disguise. Then they wonder that outside the premium lists these stories have no market. Catholics are reproached for not patronizing their own literature. It is said that they are not a reading people. Much that is forced on their attention is not worthy of their patronage. The delusion is so.

WHAT IS SUITABLE READING for Catholics, and the refusal of the Catholics to fall in with it, helps to keep many of our own special publications in a depressed condition. We have a number of brilliant men and women of the Catholic faith, distinguished in general literature. You will find their productions in the secular magazines. They have to live and make their fame by their pens. Let us take away a reproach from our Catholic people by making our own publications as bright, as natural, as truly literary as we possibly can; faithfully reflecting our lives, which have as joyous and romantic a side as have the lives of other people. Then we shall compel Catholic patronage, and be able to enlist our best Catholic pens in our service. Mr. Adams spoke with much feeling of those who in Boston itself, and in the Catholic Summer School work in general, are cultivating the true literary spirit among our Catholic young people.

An informal reception to Mr. Adams followed.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN BOYCOTT.

The First Man to Feel the Power of the Irish Land League.

"Captain" Boycott, the first man to feel the tremendous power wielded by the people of Ireland when they were united in the Land League, died June 21. "Captain" Boycott—the "Captain" had been acquired by him in some way not associated with the military profession—was agent for Lord Erne, who had large estates in County Mayo, upon which he did not reside. Boycott was a rack renter of the worst kind, and added to his constant threat of eviction insults of every degree of villeney. By a system of obnoxious rules which fined his workmen for the most trivial things, such as walking on the grass, he contrived to reduce the beggarly wages he allowed them to almost nothing. He was a ruffian in manner toward the people, and addressed them as if they were dogs, and compelled them to submit to galling personal affronts, which their poverty and dependence made it impossible to resist. He had

EVICTED MANY FAMILIES, and robbed those he did not evict, so that there was but little difference in the condition of those who had been thrown upon the roadside and those who were permitted to exist in their miserable dwellings. He had been carrying on this inhuman warfare upon a defenceless people for seventeen years, when the most powerful weapon Ireland ever used against alien rule—the Land League—took Capt. Boycott in hand. First, it commanded the tenants to refuse to pay him rack-rents. Secondly, it required the tenants to ask of him for harvesting his crop the same wages as were paid to workmen for that kind of labor by other landlords. Amazed at their audacity and furious over their impudence, he swore roundly that he would do nothing of the kind. Thereupon the tenants refused to harvest his crop, and retired in a body. He proceeded into adjoining localities, expecting to get all the help he wanted at a slight advance in wages, but he was mistaken. Neither man, woman nor child would work for him upon any terms. Incredible, he drove miles and miles, and everywhere met with the same laconic response: "We won't!"

BAFFLED AT EVERY TURN. Times had indeed changed in Ireland; the people did not even take their hats off to him—those who had hats—and before the coming of the Land League every man in Ireland had to take his hat off to the landlord and keep it off while the tyrant drove along, even if the rain were descending. But nobody now took off his hat to Capt. Boycott, and neither he nor Lord Erne had money enough to buy a day's labor in Mayo or its borders. Chagrined and beside himself with rage, he determined that his crops should be harvested if he had to do the work himself. He found that it was a more difficult task than he had anticipated—much more difficult than playing slave-driver to tenants. Then he called upon his wife and daughter and servants to help him. The delicate palms of the ladies were soon blistered, and still the crops remained unharvested. At last he was forced to the unmanly expedient of sending his wife to the cabins of Irish wives and mothers to beg assistance, and the captain agreed to pay whatever wages were asked. In this way he managed to save a portion of his crops.

BREAKING VENGEANCE BY EVICTION.

The captain nursed his wrath for next day. The famine had been in that part of the county; the crops were poor for two seasons, and many of the people had been compelled to go over to England during the harvest and earn there, as laborers, money enough to keep them from starvation. They had none left to pay the rent. Many whose families had lived upon the generosity of the little shopkeepers had not enough to pay those debts, and the arrears of rent, and they had hoped that, taking into account the failure of two seasons, and their industrious efforts to repair their misfortunes, Capt. Boycott would remit a portion of the arrears and reduce the rents for the next year. He would do neither one nor the other; whoever did not pay in full must leave the estate. In that part of Ireland eviction is a calamity worse than death, and the rumor that all who could

not pay in full, were to be turned out upon the roads and ditches drew like the news of an approaching plague.

THE WOMEN BATTING FOR THEIR HOMES.

It has been one of the privileges of the Irish landlord to use law in ways denied to other creditors. A shopkeeper could not serve a writ except upon the head of the family and in person, but a landlord could serve it on a woman in the home, or nail it on the door if the woman would not let him in. Capt. Boycott sent process-servers notices of eviction, and as soon as one of these approached a cottage the woman of the house sent one of the children with a red petticoat to the nearest hilltop, where it was waved to give other women notice that the obnoxious person was coming. The women of Mayo hurried to the scene, and by gibes, taunts, jokes and more offensive means, generally drove the emissary of the law away from the cottage before he had either seen the inmates or reached the door with his hammer.

CALLED UPON THE POWER OF ENGLAND.

Then Capt. Boycott secured the services of 100 armed constables to protect his process-servers, but no man could be induced to accept the latter office. The women had found out from a Land League lawyer that nailing the notice on the door was not statutory law, but landlord law; that the notice must be served inside the house. The women decided to save the process-servers possible injury, and sent word to the "big house" that they would leave the doors open and have plenty of hot water on hand when the writs should arrive. Failing to obtain process-servers with a taste for hot water, Capt. Boycott determined to call upon the government to serve his eviction writs, and then the people, under the direction of the Land League, prepared to fight the army without other weapons than passive resistance.

THE "BOYCOTT" PUT IN FORCE.

It was ordered that the captain and his family be left alone. The men who fed his stock left; the house servants left; no man, no woman, would work for him in any capacity; the village shop declined to furnish the necessities that could be prepared no longer at the house. The tenants would not have carried these measures to such extremes had he not calumniated them in the London papers, to which he wrote the gross lie that he was persecuted because he was a Protestant.

At last the captain was forced to send his family to Dublin. The Orangemen of the north banded themselves together to aid him. Finally a detachment of soldiers came from Castlebar. Next came a train from Belfast, loaded with provisions for the little garrison, and with it two imported English servants as cooks. But the servants who had left his employment got at these girls and induced them to leave. In the spring of 1881 there was an armistice. He was left with an armed guard, however, and all provisions were sent by rail from Belfast or Dublin.

The first newspaper to use the verb "to boycott" was United Ireland. The stamp of journalistic approval was set on the word by the London Times, in December, 1880, and the American papers seized on it with avidity. A few years later all the principal English dictionaries, and several foreign ones, admitted it to their columns.—Irish World.

The News in Brief.

In Bombay the plague is carrying off over 500 persons a week still. It is now officially declared that the plague exists in Jiddah, the port from which Mecca is reached.

Though steamship companies have complained for many years of small earnings Mr. J. J. Bibby of Liverpool, head of the Bibby line, who died recently, aged 83, left \$9,000,000 in personal property.

Daughters of the American Revolution in Maine are endeavoring to collect Revolutionary arms which Massachusetts gave to Maine when she became a State, in 1820, and were sold by the State in the sixties.

Joseph Dupuis, a 93-year-old French Canadian, who had been married twice before, has wedded a 33-year-old maiden of Kankakee, Ill., after being eight years a widower. She is of twice his weight and a foot and a half taller. He says he is good for fifteen years yet. He has \$60,000.

A company of men and some officers of the British ship *Intrepid* were taken from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico by the English colony of the capital city, at an expense of \$3,000, and gave concerts there which captured the town. The men were well entertained and as well pleased as the citizens.

John Knox must have turned in his coffin when the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland officially proclaimed the titles which shall be applied to ministers. Moderators of Presbyteries are to be "Reverend," those of Synods "Very Reverend," and the single Moderator of the General Assembly during his one year of office is "Right Reverend," like an Anglican Bishop.

Tamworth Castle, the home of the Marmions, hereditary champions of England, offered by its latest possessor, the Marquis Townshend, at auction, was bid in by the Corporation of the town for \$15,000. The heralds in Scott's poem batted Marmion "Lord of Fontenay, of Lutterworth and Scirelesbay, of Tamworth tower and town." The fishing in the rivers Tame and Anker and rights over five manors go with the castle.

Bulgaria is thinking of substituting the reformed Gregorian calendar for the Russian orthodox one, a bill for that purpose having been drawn up at Premier Stouloff's request by Signor Cesare Tonini de Quarantini, an Italian mathematician, and Dr. Shishmanoff, President of the Bulgarian Court of Cassation. It is hoped that after the Bulgarian Sobranie has adopted the reform it may spread to all the countries that use the Russian calendar.

One Baltimore street railway has adopted an improved sign system for designating the routes of the various cars. Over the projecting roof at the forward end of the car is an oblong box,

illuminated at night by incandescent lights and having a glass front. Within is a revolving screen of black with the names of the several routes in white letters on it. More easily read in the daytime than the usual car signs, it is said that at night these can be read at the distance of a square.

Rosodin, in the coal mining district of Silesia, is collapsing rapidly owing to reckless mining close to the surface. One thousand people are already homeless and \$500,000 worth of buildings are destroyed.

The Russian turret ironclad Gangoot, one of the best vessels in the Imperial Navy, ran upon a reef near Transand last week, during a storm and sank almost immediately. The crew is reported saved. The Gangoot belonged to the Black Sea fleet. She was of 6,592 tons displacement.

Armour & Co., of Chicago, will erect immense packing houses in South Omaha. They are to be as large as the Chicago houses and will cover about nineteen acres. Work will begin at once, and it is expected that the plant will be ready for occupancy by Jan. 1, 1898. The cost of the new equipment will be \$1,000,000.

JACQUES CARTIER BANK.

Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

The Results of Last Year's Operations—Important Addresses by the President and General Manager.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Jacques Cartier Bank was held in the office of the Bank on Wednesday, the 16th June, 1897. There were present: Hon. Alph. Desjardins, Messrs. A. S. Hamelin, Dumont Laviolette, G. N. Ducharme, Hon. J. G. Laviolette, Messrs. J. P. Lebel, H. Laporte, Arthur Roy, Thos. Gauthier, H. H. Ethier, A. Larose, Hubert Desjardins and M. Guerin.

Hon. Alph. Desjardins was called to the chair, and Mr. Tancrede Bienvenu, general manager, was requested to act as secretary.

The President read the following report presented by the directors on the affairs of the year just closed:—

"Gentlemen—The directors have the honor to present you with their report on the operations of the bank during the year ending May 31, 1897:

Balance at the credit of profit and loss account to the 30th May, 1896..... \$ 7,352 18
Net profits of the year ending 31st May, 1897, deduction being made for cost of management, interest on deposits and possible losses..... 33,940 61
\$41,292 79

Less appropriated for:
Dividend 3 p.c. paid 1st December, 1896..... \$15,000 00
Dividend 3 p.c. payable 1st June, 1897..... 15,000 00
Balance at credit of profit and loss, 31st May, 1897..... 11,292 79
\$41,292 79

"While the figures above given indicate but a small increase in the balance at the credit of profit and loss, it affords us pleasure, nevertheless, to be able to tell you that there has been a marked improvement in the business of the bank since your last report, which you will notice by a comparison of the figures of the statement now submitted with those of last year.

"The directors of the bank, with the intelligent and energetic assistance of the General Manager, have continued to exercise that prudence judged necessary to meet those exceptional circumstances indicated to you last year. These measures have had the good result anticipated by the management.

"Judging from the more and more lucrative operations of the past season, the directors have every reason to regard as assured an appreciable increase in the profits of the Bank for the coming year.

The Head Office and the various branches of the bank have been regularly inspected, and your Directors must bear testimony to the zeal and intelligence with which the General Manager, as well as the other officers, have fulfilled their respective duties.

"The whole respectfully submitted,
(Signed) "ALPH. DESJARDINS, President."

The President's Speech.

In moving the adoption of the report, the President made some remarks on the peculiar circumstances the different banks had to encounter during the past year, referring especially to those affecting the Jacques Cartier Bank in particular. The general business depression, resulting from the scarcity of work, the low price of agricultural products, and especially the uncertainty created by prospective changes in the fiscal policy of this country and of the United States—these are the causes which indicate the difficulties of making the profits which should attend the operations of a bank under ordinary circumstances. He referred to the specially critical conditions met with by the present manager, and which brought out in bold relief his energy and businesslike management. The shareholders are invited to satisfy their legitimate curiosity as to the special study he has made of the bank's affairs since he assumed the duties of his office. We must not content ourselves, he added, with merely providing for the necessities of the present. We must look forward to the conditions of the future. It is well to study the measures necessary to adopt to realize the position the founders of the bank and those who worked after them were ambitious of securing for it. The experience of the crisis of the past two years has demonstrated that, more than ever, we must hold to those rules of

prudence which are the security of banks. As to this, as the report shows, that the Board of Directors have applied themselves, and no doubt the explanations by the General Manager will give every satisfaction in this regard.

The General Statement.

Mr. Tancrede Bienvenu, general manager, afterwards read the general statement of the affairs of the bank up to 31st May, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	
Notes in circulation.....	\$444,428 00
Deposits bearing interest.....	\$2,253,164 48
Deposits not bearing interest.....	416,440 23
Due to agencies in foreign countries.....	\$2,699,604 71
	885 86
	\$3,114,883 57
ASSETS.	
Gold and silver coin.....	\$1,839 02
Bank notes.....	214,662 00
Deposits with the Federal Government to guarantee circulation.....	22,215 68
Deposits with the Bank of Montreal.....	261,300 07
Due by other Canadian banks.....	16,755 63
Due by other banks.....	1,211 35
Europe and the United States.....	37,050 55
Loans on demand upon stocks and debentures.....	251,000 00
Loans to municipal corporations.....	182,048 00
	\$ 976,761 35
Current bills discounted (deduction made of interest upon notes due \$25,000).....	\$2,635,116 54
Overdue debts, happy, healthy, rolling child? If there ever was such a woman, she was a bad one, and while there are many thoroughly bad women, there are very few thoroughly good women.	15,692 49
Other debts not specially secured.....	\$3,131 89
Due by banks in daily exchange.....	22,502 20
Mortgages.....	21,536 81
Real estate.....	35,394 92
Bank buildings, Montreal and branches.....	110,000 00
Furniture and stationery.....	28,721 60
	\$3,092,397 71

(Signed) TANCREDE BIENVENU, General Manager.

General Manager's Remarks.

Mr. Bienvenu said:—Following the custom of this bank, I will only add a few words to the remarks of the President, leaving to institutions of greater importance the task of furnishing to the public observations relating to the political, commercial and financial events which may have influenced favorably or unfavorably, the year's business. You will permit me, however, to make a few remarks, whose bearing will be intimately connected with the commercial transactions of the Jacques Cartier Bank. During the whole course of the financial year your institution has continued with unflinching energy the development of the resources at its disposition. But, whatever may have been the importance and the increase of the bank's business, compared with that of last year, we have simply counterbalanced the unfavorable effects of those circumstances which marked the year 1896. Consequently the net profits realized show but a slight increase in the balance carried to the credit of the profit and loss account. During the last two years our cash reserves and demand loans on stocks and debentures, which form our immediately available resources, have been maintained in a proportion sufficient to meet all demands, and although this measure of prudence may have had the effect of diminishing our sources of revenue, we hope that you will share with us the satisfaction of finding ourselves in presence of a relatively favorable statement.

You will observe that our deposits have increased by nearly \$600,000, which shows that the public has growing confidence in your bank, a confidence which we hope to merit more and more by continuing this line of conduct.

The amount of notes in circulation has also increased to such a point that the Board of Directors has often regretted that the limited amount of capital stock has prevented the bank from benefiting from a more extensive circulation, and which would permit enlarged operations.

CONDITIONS CHANGED.

During the past year the directors applied themselves with energy to the consideration of applications for the opening of new accounts, caused by the going out of business of an important financial institution, which had recruited its cli-



Was there ever a woman in the wide world who did not yearn to be the mother of a bright, happy, healthy, laughing, rolling child? If there ever was such a woman, she was a bad one, and while there are many thoroughly bad women, there are very few thoroughly good women.

It was God's and Nature's intention that every woman should be the mother of healthy children. Tens of thousands of women defeat this beneficent design by their ignorance and neglect. They suffer from weakness and disease in a womanly way, and take no measures, or the wrong measures, to remedy it. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a sure, speedy and permanent cure for all disorders of this description. It acts directly and only on the delicate and important organs that are the threshold of human life. It makes them strong, healthy, vigorous and virile. It heals ulceration, allays inflammation, soothes pain, and builds up the nerves. It banishes the trials of the period of impending maternity and makes baby's entry to the world easy and almost painless. It does away with the dangers of motherhood and shortens the period of weakness and lassitude. It insures the little new-born a health and a bountiful supply of nourishment. It transforms weak, sickly, nervous invalids into happy, healthy wives and mothers. Thousands of women have testified to its marvelous merits. A dealer is not a physician, and has no right to suggest a substitute for the prescription of an eminent specialist like Dr. Pierce. Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser sent for one cent stamps to cover customs and mailing only. Cloth binding so stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

entle amongst the principal French-Canadian business firms of this city; and they have taken necessary measures to extend the accommodation of these had a right to expect from your institution.

The conditions under which banking business is carried on have in the past few years been completely changed. The demand for money has so changed that we find that earnings of 4 per cent. are equivalent to 7 per cent. fifteen years ago. The situation which we have to face requires different work from that formerly exacted in order to assure success. A bank must at present, to obtain a satisfactory rate of earnings on its capital, multiply its operations, keeping at the same time on the alert, to counterbalance the difficulties which these new conditions present.

It will be very agreeable for you to learn that the upper stories of your superb building are let advantageously this year. Two assurance companies, which are making marked progress, have taken possession of all the offices to let for a relatively long term and at remunerative prices. The interest upon the cost of this building, which has been in the past carried mainly by your institution, will be shared hereafter, thus largely diminishing the general expense of administration. It is advisable to tell you that certain improvements will become necessary in order to obtain greater profits and to give entire satisfaction to our tenants. We have already made some important changes. This building was erected at a period when your bank had a capital stock of \$2,000,000, and I ought to mention on this occasion the desire of some of our most important stockholders and a number of business men, friends of the institution, to see the capital of the bank increased with the object of making up for the reduction of the capital to which I have already alluded, following in this the example of another French-Canadian bank which has lately increased its capital to \$1,000,000. Then

FRENCH-CANADIAN COMMERCE

will find in its own institutions a large part of the accommodation of which it has always stood in need. We, therefore, ask all our stockholders to carefully study with us the advisability of this proposed increase, convinced that this measure will better serve their interests and those of commerce in general. In conclusion, it is my duty to accord our officers special mention for their services and devotion. Those of our staff who understand our views join in our efforts and serve the interests of the bank with a zeal in which enters a veritable affection for your institution. Upon the proposal of Hon. J. G. Laviolette, seconded by M. H. H. Ethier, Messrs. Thomas Gauthier and Arthur Roy were named scrutineers.

THE ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

was then proceeded with, with the following result: Hon. Alphons Desjardins, Messrs. A. S. Hamelin, Dumont Laviolette, G. N. Ducharme and L. J. O. Beauchemin.

At a meeting of the new Board of Directors, which took place immediately after, Hon. Alphons Desjardins was re-elected president, and M. A. S. Hamelin, vice-president, for the current year.

"Only nervous" is a sure indication that the blood is not pure. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and cures nervousness.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL IRISH CATHOLIC

Pilgrimage

ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE

And to Cap de la Madeleine, Under the Direction of the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's Church, Montreal.

SATURDAY, July 10, 1897.

(For Ladies and Children only.)

Steamer "THREE RIVERS"

LEAVES RICHELIEU 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, Montreal.

N.B.—A Pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupre, for men only, by steamer "Three Rivers," shall take place on Saturday, July 31st, at 7 P.M.

First Communion.

PICTURES FOR FIRST COMMUNION FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Size 12 x 18 with figures of the Sacred Heart..... 72c per doz.
" 12 x 18 with emblems..... 60c "
" 9 x 12..... 40c "
" 6 x 10..... 20c "

First Communion Rosaries.

In Mother of Pearl Silver Chain, \$1.00 each and upwards.
In Mother of Pearl Silver plated Chain, 50c each and upwards.
Imitation Pearl Beads, 75c, 90c, \$1.00 and \$1.20 per doz.
White Bone Beads, 80c, 90c and \$1.25 per doz.
Red Bone Beads, 90c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 per doz.
Plate Wood Beads, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c and 90c per doz.

Prayer Books.

White Covers at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each.
Dark Morocco Covers, 50c, 60c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 each.
Cheap Books at 90c, \$1.20, \$1.50, \$1.80 per doz.

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