SALVATION. How to Attain it.

Of all the questions that can engage the mind, that of salvation is the most impertant. Compared with it all other questions fade into insignificance. To have a reasonable hope, nay, a certain pledge, that salvation is within the reach of all, is a supreme necessity, since without such assurance becausity would be doomed to indescribable that of their descendants. Sin is so hateful in the sight of God that its commission oreates an antagonism between Him and the one who is guilty of it—spens up, so to speak, an impassable guli which could never be removed if His mercy did not interpese to rescue the sinner from the effect of his prevariation. Such interpesition on the part of God is a stupendens proof of His liberality, He being newlee bound to exercise such olemency. Surreme in authority, He has an indisrutable right to the hemage and obedi-eace of His creatures. Wherefore the moment any one opposes the will of the Creator by a deliberate act in violation of His laws, trat instant he forfeits all claim to His merciful consideration. To suppose that the Almighty can telerate sin, which is a direct attack upon His divine majesty, is, in effect, to ascribe to Him the desire of self-destruction or annihilation ; for indifference to ain, were it possible on the part of Ged, would accomplish this Nevertheless the Almighty deigned to show forth His mercy in an extraordinary manner when He promised a Redeemer to mankind. Though the realization of the promise was deferred until the lapse of ages, yet assurance was given of its ultimate ac complishment Thus hep sprang up in the to the "Queen of Heaven." She especially breasts of men and bade them look forward desires that the young and innecent shall with fend anticipation to that great eventthe coming of the Messias, which would inaugurate the period of their deliverance from the bendage of sin and its concemitant evils. To tell the sad story of the world's wees during the leng and dark interval between ser-vitude and deliverance is not within the scope of these remarks.

The theme is full of instruction and of solems warning; but it is not to our purpose | cold and selfish worldling such a coremeny to dwell upon its awe-inspiring lessons. From this dark picture we turn to the centemplatien of a more cheering prespect—the beautiful vision that opens before us-of hope realfixed in the regeneration of humanity by means of the Redemption. The earth has been made to rejoice by the coming of the Prince of Peace, whose reign is established in nature, which tends to purify and exalt our the hearts of men, and whose triumph ever lives. Who does not like to hence those who the hearts of men, and whose triumph ever sin is complete and enduring. Henceforth are worthy of esteem and admiration? What we are free, and may rejoice with the liberty oreature is so deserving of this hence as Mary. of the children of God, mindful, however, o the extent of our obligation to Him who to Mary religious bemage.s came in lewliness under the galse of our falsen nature that He might lift us up to com-panionable with Himself. It is, therefore, our privilege as well as our duty to seriously enter into the spirit of the relationship thus cetablished between us. That Christ Identified Himself with us by assuming our nature selely with a view to our salvation is a truth we learn how to sanctify ourselves we shall be able to go forward with alsority and safety to the desired and.

The means of sanctification are within the reach of all. We have only to employ those means according to the design of God to be secured of salvation. Now, what is the design of God in our regard? It is no other than this, that we shall work in harmony with bim; in other words, that our will shall be in accord with His will in all that we do This correspondence to the will of God is the effective and certain means of our sancti fination. It means simply acting out in our daily conduct the law established by Him for our government. Now, the law of God is so framed as to meet the wants and necessities of our lives, so that even did our salvation not depend upon its observance it would still be most conductee to our welfere and happiness to make it the and reverence. standard of our action. It is sem thing peculiar to virtue that it not only affirds satisfaction but also has compensating advantages for the self-rest:aint which it imposes ; whereas, vice or sir, though it may give momentary gratification, is sure to be followby a train of evels that destroy peace of mind and heart. Sin is the cauker-worm that gnaws at the heart and consumes it victim by the sting of reproach and self-condemnatien which it inspirer. Its punishment follows

awift and certain; and neither peace nor happiness is possible while subject to it. The sinner may appear to rejoice in his iniquity, but his life is bitter as wormwood and his heart is oppressed with correding care. It cannot be etherwise, God has made us for Himself; and 2020fding to the expression of St. August be our heart; can find no rest until they repose in Him. This merciful dispensation of Providence is the strongest proof of His lavo. God loves us with an intenss and everlasting leve and rightly claims the first place in our hearts. For this reason Ha wish a us to exclude from our hearts all that does n t chasten and elevats our affections and contribute toward our sanctification When we know that He is infinitely more solicitous for our selvation than we can possibly be, however much we may desire it, we are inspired | tion in the merciful designs of heaven for the with confidence to go forward with alacrity to the end before us. Nor should we hes:tate or stop to count the obstacles in our but generously resolve to overcome all difficulties, and overcome them we will, if we rely not upon our own strength. Courage is necessary, but not the courage begotten of self-reliance like that of Peter, which was the cocasion of his fall. Abso-Inte distrust of our own strength, but unlimited confidence in the sustaining power of God, is the first step in the spirit of life. Ged will never abanden a soul that relies upen His goodness and meroy and endeavors of its infirmities. Of that we may feel sure. It is our good will and earnestness of desire to serve Him that He takes inte account and are unanimens in their opinion as to the utilivalues mest. We cannot lay toe much stress upon this lessen, since upon it will depend the aucoces of our efforts. Without a profound realization of our own nothingness and at the same time an abiding faith in God, we to God, through whose goodness Mary is able cannot hope to accomplish the work of our salvation. Over-weening confidence in our to success in this warfare. Equally fatal is ble-estimate of our own strength and reliance upon the divine assistance we put forth our best efferts, we shall certainly achieve victory over every opposing obstacle. Soon we shall upon earth, will refuse her request in learn that our very weakness that and of being heaven? a hindrance will preve an advantage by becoming the foundation of our security. This self-knowledge establishes in us humility which is the foundation of every virtue. Then, too, the Almighty, seeing us humble.

will reach forth His hand to conduct us safely

for humble sculs who confide in His mercy and walk before Him in simplicity of heart.

The work of salvation implies, of course, frequentation of the Sacraments, without which all our efforts will prove vain and which all our enerts will preve vain and fruitless. The Sacraments were instituted expressly for the purpose of communicating to us the graces necessary to enable us to work our salvation, especially the Eucharist, which is a life-giving feed that strengthens and surtains us in the varied fined by the Church, and are well understied by all wall who have taken the translation of the control of tien is within the reach of all, is a supreme messessity, since without such assurance humanity would be doomed to indescribable misery and destined to unuttrable despair. Yet the moment that ain was introduced into the world through the disabelence of our first parents, such became their condition and that parents, such became their condition and that of the first parents, such became their condition and that of the first parents, such became their condition and that of their descendants. Sin is so hateful may hope to enjoy perfect happiness and union with God—the end of our existence and the aspiration of our spiritual nature. The soul was made for and yearns to pessess God: and this object is attainable by all who make proper use of the means and agencies placed at their command by an Allwise and Beneficent Creator who wills not the loss of any soul nor the death of any sinner, but that all should come to the knowledge and leve of our Lord Jesus Christ, in and through whom salvation is secured to all who seek it.

# MARY OUR MOTHER.

Why We Honor Her.

Daring the charming menth of May when all nature is aglow with life and beauty, and the mind and heart are drawn instinctively, as it were, to the contemplation of all that is pure and emobling, the Church invites her children to assemble around her altars and her shrines to do honer desires that the young and innecent shall show forth their devetion, whose hearts are tender and leving and find delight in mani-festing their filial reverence and affection toward their patron and benefactress. Henceshe encourages these pleus exercises in which the young participate to the edification of the eld, orowning the Virgin Queen with the hemage of their affection, as expressed by the sully notions. What son werthy of respect foral efferings placed on her alter. To the would thus insult and outrage the mother may appear indifferent or of little consequence; but to these whe are blessed with the gift of faith—the most precious of all treasures—it bears a more important aspect, being to such an act of deep significance and full of religious meaning. It is a ceremony in harmony with the best instincts of our the Mother of God? But why do we accord The first resson is that God so wills it.

He it was who made Mary what she is— the most perfect creature that has emanated from His hands. He has commanded us to praise by man er angel; nay, by God Himber lungs were being destroyed by breasbing honor and reverence our parents and all who salf? Omnipotent as He is He cannot confer the poisonous secretions into them. I came honor and reverence our parents and all who exercise legitimate authority over us. Mary eccupies this relation toward us. Being the Mether of the Redeemer she takes rank accepted by all Christians. "This is the will above all other creatures, and is first in of God—our sanctification." As heaven is dignity and honor. By that fact she assumthe abode of the blessed and is to be our re ed also a spiritual relationship toward us, ward for the faithful discharge of duty, when thereby becoming our Mother. Eve was our mother according to the flesh and we inherit ed her weakness. Mary is our Mother in the spiritual order, and we share in her strength and participate in the privileges and blassings so munificently conferred upon her. Through means of her wonderful elevation, we are raised to a dignity far greater than we could otherwise have attained. The inheritines which we had lost through the of God, who in all ages have honored Mary place. It is a pleasure for me to work for prevarication of Eve became restored to us with reverence and devotion corresponding to the suffering and praise the medicane that dethrough the co-operating agency of Mary, her position and dignity. It was in pro serves it. the new Eve, who in becoming the Mother portion to the love which they bore toward of the Rideemer thereby established between her that they acculred virtue and advanced Him and us an intimate and sacred relation. ship. Humanity became divinized through means of the Incarnation; and we were made participants in the dignity and privileges resulting from that great mystery, in which Mary took an important and necessary part. Wherefore does she deserve our gratitude

> The second reason for honoring Mary is that she is entirely wort by of it on the ground of her personal qualities and merit, before God. Mary possesses a combination of qualities and perfectious which no other creature can claim. Her endowments consist of the richest gifts and choicest graces of heaven, poured out upon her with unstaring hand. Nothing can be added to increase her mer t or augment her perfection. The most flaished work of the Creator she is peerless in her dignity and exceptional in her glory.

> When in the flash she was the most charm-Ing oreature that walked the earth. No one was found able to trace the chaste coloring and delicate outlines of her handsome feaures. N-ither human nor angelic mind could rise to the conception of her lofty and immaculate beauty, which had been traced by the hand of God Himself, who slone can adequately describe her marvelous perfections. But her exterior beauty was only a faint reflection of the interior leveliness of her soul. "All the beauty of the King's daughter is from within," says the Scripture. Mary was pre-eminently favored in this respect, being the chosen daughter of the Most High and the crowning glary of His creative power. What made her an object of divine complacency was her cheerful co-operasalvation and sanctification of the human

race. The third reason for honoring Mary is that it is advantageous for us to do so. tae special friend of God, she is dear to Him heyond expression, and has power to aid us by her prayers and intercession. If the saints and angels can thus assist us, as we are assured upon the best pessible authority, with much greater reason may we invoke the aid of the "Queen of angels and of men;" she who stands next to God in power and dignity. To cite authorities showing the power of Mary and the great value of her influence is deemed to serve Him while oppressed by the weight unnecessary; since to do so would increase of its infirmities. Of that we may feel sure, this article indefinitely. Suffice It to say It is our good will and earnestness of desire that the Fathers and Doctors of the Church ty of seeking her assistance. Some even he'd that it is necessary to have recourse to Mary. This, however, must be understood in a limited sense and with a direct reference to be of service to us. It would be an error to suppose that of berself and without reference to own ability to overcome our enemies is fatal God she possessess any inherent power to assist us. We simply address her as mediait to cent's defeat by becoming discouraged trix, assured that she will present and giving up the struggle. If with an hum. our pet tions to God and at the same time exert her influence with Him to grant us the favors which we ask. Can we doubt that He who honored and obeyed her when

Some tell us that in thus honoring Marv we deny to Ged the homage which is due to Him. This is a serious mistake, and arises from either malice or ignorance as to the nature of the henor which we render to Mary. We de not pay to her supreme hemover the perilous read that leads to salvation; age or worship, which is due to God alone, de net understand hew great the change in

ed of orestures.

Others and among them are some Cathelics who account themselves wise—say that for honoring Mary we must be careful not which we admire in Mary, and en account of which we do her reverence, are at best only the reflection of the infinite qualities and perfections that exist in God Himself, to whom she was the first to ascribe the honor for having conferred upon her so many and so great favors and graces. " He that is mighty hath done great things to me, and hely is His premising resistance, and if we suspected that Name." Lest any one should think that she had an exalted estimate of herself, Mary takes occasion in the same beautiful hymn of the Magnificat to till us why God had wrought such wenders in and through her:

Because of the humility of His handmaid; behold from henceforth all generations shall under her protection. Then there will have no constitution of the government, we should further part of the govern beheld from henceforth all generations shall under her protection. Then there will be an oall me blemed." Thus do we see that, while she was the most exalted creature of God, prises, and incidentally, no doubt, in relishe had the most lowly opinion of herself, and rightly referred all the glery to Him to whom she was entirely indebted for her greatness. Mary, then, is the first to teach the distinction to be made in the henor which we render to Ged and to herself as a creature. The tribute which we pay to her redeands to the glory of Ged, and is referred to Him with this intention. Hence there is no danger of paying undue veneration to Mary.

Again it is said, by way of objection to honoring Mary, that but little is said concerning her in the Gospel and that Christ Himself seems to have ignored or slighted her in certain passages. How extremely ab-surdare suchill-considered assertions! Why, the mere fact of Christ, who is infinite Wisdom, having selected her to be His Mether, precludes the possibility of entertaining such who bore him! Do not men rather prefer to exaggerate the qualities of their mothers and seek to invost them with virtues and perfec-tions which they do not always possess in order to increase their esteem and admiration for them? Now as Christ came upon earth expressly for the purpose of teaching men filial reverence for parents He was beand to Gospel also mentions her as the "Mether of Jesur." a higher title or impart to a creature a greatall the honor and glory that even the Almighty could bestow, as has been observed is to say to Him that He made choice of a

God! Lat us turn aside from such considerations and seek wisdom from the counsels and in the way of perfection, as they have toot field without exception. No one has ever ascended the heights of sanctity unless conducted by her, nor gained heavenly wisdom except through her influence or agency. The Mather of Him who is infinite Wiedem and Holiness, she is charged with the duty of cultivating the highest virtue and rarest wisdom in the souls of her clients and suppliants.

The fairest flowers of earth then are not too fragrant nor the choicest gifts too precious to adorn the all are and shrines of the Virgin Mother of Christ. But those have It le velue in her sight nuless they are accompanied by that ardent and heart alt devotion which is in-p red by faith. To her the odor of our virtues and the purity of our lives are far these be our thoughts as we do honor to our Mother and crown her with the homage of our love during tho month set apart fe special devotion to her.

#### "La Grippe" or Lightning Catarrh.

MR. EDITOR —"La grippe," or Russian in-fluenza, as it is termed, is in reality an epidem-ic catarrh, and is called by some physicians "lightning catarrh," from the rapidity with which it sweeps over the country Allow us to draw the abbention of your readers to the fact that Nasal Balm, as well as being a thorough cure for all cases of the ordinary cold in head and catarrh, will give prompt relief in even the most severe cases of "la grippe" or Russian in-fluenza," as it will effectually clear the nasal passages, allay irritation and relieve the dull, ppressive headache accompanying the disease No family should be without a bottle of Nasal Balm in the house, as cold in the head and Catarrh are peculiarly liable to attack pecple at this season of the year, and Nasal Balm the only prompt and speedy cure for these troubles ever offered the public. Easy to us and agreeable If you cannot get it at your dealers it will be sent post free on receipt of price (50 cents and \$1 per bottle) by addressing. FULFORD & Co. Brockville, One

## The Chickeraboo Idea.

It is interesting to observe in the recent comments of the English journals on the Airiuan question the indications of a decadence of the spirit of jingoism among the English people. Not so vory many years ago Mr. Stanley's earnest appeals to the government to resist German aggression would have awakentd an enthusiastic response among persons who now feet only an amused interest in the matter. There was a time when the project of imperial federation seemed likely to be taken up in earnest by one of the great pelitical parties. But meanwhile Radicalism. even if it is at il represented in Parliament by a minority, has become a potent force in shaping public opinion; and the motte of seen that an aggressive policy on Lord Sallebury a part would not meet with popular support. In the pending negotiations with Germany, in which Mr. Stanley sees only a surrender of English rights, there is an indifference to the result which to those who

for Hardelights to manifest His tender care but only a limited and relative honor com- English feeling has been, must seem inexfor humble sculs who confide in His mercy mensurate with her merits as the most exels plicable. Even the Saturday Review, which beats the big drum more lendly than any one else, dees se in a rather perfunctory fashion. It seems to be aware that the Chickerabee

policy is rather out of date. What the Chickerabee policy is we need not explain to the reader who remembers Mr. Gilbert's balled concerning the three Kings of that prosperous region. They were menarchs whose empire was exceedingly circumscribed; but they had a desire to be recognized by a civilized power, and for this reason assumed reyal rank. As one of them very neatly put it in discussing the prebability of recognition by Great Britain :

If to her skirts you want to cling, It's quite sufficient that you're a King; She does not push enquiry far

To learn what sort of King you are. This is the Chickerboo policy, which has been dying out of late, but which the Sator-Review wishes should be maint ined in Africa. To yielding to Germany, it declares, we continue to advocate the mest uncomprises, and incidentally, no doubt, in religious; for when Resz-Admiral Balley Pip discovered Cnickerabso, and the rush fer that country began, there was, among the ether persons "on the good ship's crowded deck, a Bishop whe's going out there on spec." But, pace the Saturday Review and Mr. Stanley, those days seem to be ever, so far as England in Africa is concerned. The Germans have the Chickerabos fever just new; and the Germans have a way of gettingwhat they want, England or ne England. "We do not see, under such oircumstances," remarks the good London Spectator, "what is to be dene, except to break off the negotiations and wait for a happier opportunity, perhaps a second cenference for the distribution of Africa. It is useless and undignified to bloker; and in presence of determination so firm, negotiations can only result in bickering." That, as we have said, appears to be the conviction of the English government English people.—Boston Post.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION. Miss Jennie A. McNair, of Llen's Head, Bruce Ce.. Ont, tells the following remark-able experience:—"I called upon a poor woman who was very sick. She had not left her bed for weeks. Her friends said she was set them the example in His own person, her bed for weeks. Her friends said she was This He did, for He was obedient to Mary dying of consumption ; indeed she was so lew and Jeseph. The scripture says that "He it seemed that it would be but a very short went down to Nasareth and was subject to time until she would pass away. I leeked went down to Nasareth and was subject to time until she would pass away. I looked them." What more could he have done than around on her little children and resolved if surrender His will into their hands and obey possible to cure her, but hew to do it was their mandates? In speaking of Mary the the question. I was well used to the differliso mentions her as the "Mether of ent forms of consumption and knew her Can anything more be said in her trouble all came from the "head" and that her lungs were being destroyed by breathing home praying that God would give me what er distinction. In that one title is contained was wanted to cure her-and he did in a strange way. A little bey came into the room where I was and wanted me to look at by St. Themas Villanova and others. Io a star on a piece of paper. It proved to be fice, any want of respect toward Mary is a an advertisement of Nasal Balm. I ordered reflection upon Ohrlet, her Sen. In effect it it at once and it proved to be just what I wact:d as to-day the weman's head is all right Mother who is unworthy of the esteem and She is able to do her own work and is getting reverence of men. What implous andacity strong very fast. This remarkable change to thus assail the wisdom and majerty of was effected by one buttle of Nasal Balm. Enclose 50 cents for another butile which is for a young lady here who has had catacrn for a long time. Phase send at once an i I lessons taught us by the saints and servants will try and make it werch known in this

## Why a Priest was Indicted

Tolebo, Oalo, June 11.-Ray. Fatier Quigley, pastor of St. Francis de Sales Casheno Church, was yesterday indicated by the grand jury for "intedentianor in neglecting report parels to the B and of E insurion. F.t for Quigley, it is understood, claim, he acted on the advice of occased that the law was unconstitutional.

## For the sick Room.

There is a French legend connected with the preparation called Vinas gre a quatre Volcurs. During the plagueau Marseillean band of robbers plundered the dying and the dead without injury to themsolves. They were imprisoned, tried and condemned to die, but were pardoned on condition of disclosing the secret whereby more pleasing and precious than the perfume | they could raneack houses infected with the ter of flowers and the fragrance of incense. Let ribbs scourge. They gave the following recipe, which makes a delicious and refreshing wast for the sick room: Take of rosemary, wormwood, lavender, rue, sage and mint a large handful each. Place in a stone jar and turn over it one gallon of strong cider vinegar, cover closely and keep near the fire for four days, then strain and add one ounce of powdered camptor qum. Bottle and keep tightly corked. Is is very aromasic, cooling and refreshing in she sick room, and is of great value to nurses.

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's face. It is now in universal use, and c sts, including a box of outment, only \$1.50. We have always on hand a preparation to dye the whiskers and to give to the hair its natural color. Also one of the best preparations for washing the mouth and gums and giving a sweet breath. Freckles and skin blemishes, as well as tooth ache and corns, removed at once without pain. As in the past, we have always on hand choice Face powders, which gives to the skin a freshness and conceal all the defects of nature. We have also a Lung remedy which is infalible. Read the certificates which we publish every week. MM. LACROIX. JR.

Successor of MDME. DESMABAIS, No. 1263 Mignonne at., corner St. Elizabeth at.

When Mrs. Shaller read a news it m stating that 'a man threw his wife from an upper window in a family jar,' she leeked surprised, and 'wondered if the man knew his wife was in the jar at the time."

The honesty and integrity of the Louisiana State Lottery Company are now fully established all over the country. All who knew anything about it know that the drawings of the Company zee held with the utmost fairness and all prizes paid fully and promptly. Thousands are ready of their ewn knowledge to testify to this. The company's present charter has about five years to run,

Mrs. Newrich (back from hensymeoning in Switzerland)- Do you remember that lovely gorge up in the mount ins, Arthur?' Mr. Newrich-'I do; it was the squarest meal I ever ate.

shaping public opinion; and the motto of Radioslam in fereign affairs, is "Hands off" Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's In the dispute with Pertugal it was clearly use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 981 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

diamend rings at home,'

# JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND CRUCIFIXION.

the grandess work of Ars in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception, beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. THE CRUCIFIXION scene is a marvellous work, alone worth coming many miles to see, apart from the CITY, Mount OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the CYCLORAMA, corner St. Cathorine and St. Urbain streets, Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10:30 p.m.. Street cars pass the door.

#### MEVER TRAVEL WITHOUT A SUPPLY OF

IT SUPPLIES
A MEAL IN SMALL
COMPASS

FOR FOOD-Some Fresh Bread Rolls with Fluid Beef spread on them make delicious sandwiches.

FOR DRINK-with the addition of hot water, which always can be procured, a cup of Strong Beef Tea can be made.

The combination of Sandwiches and Beef Tea furnish a palatable and nutritious meal.

HYPNOTISM AT LASELL.

Its Presence Denied at the Seminary-The "Family Doctor" Insists on Two Cases

AUBURNDALE, June 10. The report that two young women pupils at Lasell Seminary have been seriously ill since last December with nervous prestration, owing to a system of instruction known as mind concentration, which in these cases resulted in hypnet zing the pupils, seems to be capable of various translations, and the opinions of those interested are atated below as given to a Post reporter. The instruction has given by Miss Annie Cali, who has had great experience in teaching elecution, from which she developed the present system.

Prefessor Charles C. Bragdon, principal of Lasell Seminary, said—"If the statements

are true, as alleged—and we do not soknowl edge that these two girls received any harm from thic special dapartment—they can only be set down as two cases out of hundreds which are every year treated in this same fashlen, and have shown, without exception, just as marked good as these two have shown harm. Just as in any gymnasium there may be hundreds of cases of undeubted benefit, and here and there a case of harm through some unforseen conditions of the body. Neighbers of the girls in question had sent their children and had acknowledge the benefit, and they did not believe the instruction could work harm, and Mr. Bragdon said he could point to desens of families in Newtan who felt the same way. He said, hewever, that he did not want to put the question on a personal basis. Science can stand on its own merits, and everybody knew this system as the Delearte system. It was a case for experts and the public to judge whether good results came from these means. Mill Call was supported in her methods by such eminent physicians as Dr J J. Putnam, Dr. William Wesselhoeft and Dr. C. J. Blake Mics Cail had made a speciality of teaching loution, and this system was developed from the relaxation method of the Delsarte system. She had practised for six or seven years and had done admirable work for nervous girls, as could be shown by the many letters of thanks received. Tos only innovation was allowing the system to be taught free and it was advertized by a special circular, the term "devital zation" having been chang ed to "concentration," as more spil oatle All the pupils had been expected to take this instruction, but it was not true that the facts of the two girls being sick had induced the faculty to make the instruction eptimal. It was made optional for general reasons, one of the main ones being that when a branch had got theroughly underway support came naturally. The parents of the calldren had heen extracmely courteous, but were guided by the opinion of their family doctor, who had not consulted with experts.

Miss Annie Ca'l, in answer to questione, said that the statement that the gule were hypontized was entirely unirus. The family doctor of the girle in question that in his opinion there was no doubt

that the girls had been hypnutized and suffered from narvous disorder in consequence. He said the pare: toof the children thought so tin, but admitted that they did so at his suggestion. It was possible, he said for a person hypontized to be subject to the influence away from the instructor. He admitt ed that hypnotism was a special science and subject on which he was poorely posted. The two girls, he said, were in no wise related, and it was strange that they should exhibit the same symptoms unless affected by the same in taction.

## AN ONTARIO TORNADO.

#### Mear Milton Wrecks Houses and Barns and Causes Widespread Damage

MILTON, Out., June 11.- A violent thunder torm occurred in this vicinity this afternoon and developed a tornado which took an easterly direct on, wrecking fences and build-ings in its course, The first building tench-ed was William Ceatre's barm on the first line of the township of Esquesing, which was unroofed. About a half mite further on the whirling column struck the sheds and barn of Maloelm Chisholm, wreaking the sheds and unreefing the barn. His dwelling house was next attacked and it was badly shattered, the chimneys being torn down and windows and doors destroyed. Just across the road from Culsholm's the tornede arruck the barn and sheds of Alexander McNab and made almost a complete wreck of them. The tornado then rushed across the fields for about a mile further levelling fences and trees in its course and then apparently had expended its force, as ne further damage is reported. The path of the tornade was about fifty yards wide and extended for about two miles across the first, second and third concessions of Esquesing. The marvel is that there was no loss of life. One of Chisholm's li ble girls had her arm broken, but no other casualities are reported. McNab and Chishelm and their wives were away from home at the time attending a funeral and knez nothing of what had happened until their The tornado was plainly visible to return. the resident; in the town and here, who desoribe the scene as one of appailing grandeur and never to be fergotten, roofs and timbers of different buildings being whisled into the air and dashed to splinters like mere

Mr. O'Brien's Wedding. LONDON, June 11 .- The wedding of William O'Brien, the well-known Irish leader and editor of the Freeman's Journal, and Mile. Raffalovitch, daughter of M. Raffalo-Husband—'Did you bring your opera-glass visch, a banker of Paris, took place to-day during the Summer case with you?' Wife—'Yes; but I can't use it.' at the Brompton cratery in this city. The Husband—'Why not?' Wife—'Oh, I left my diamend rings at home,' Consequence of Paris, took place to-day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to-day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to-day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to-day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to-day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to-day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to-day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to-day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to-day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to-day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to-day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to-day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to-day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to-day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te Consequence of Paris, took place to day Colie, Diarrhosa, or Te College of the Coll

toys.

of Cashel. Among the guests were Mr. Par. nell and other colleagues of the bridegroom in the House of Comment. John Dillon acted as groomsman. An immense crowd gathered about the cratery. Most of the people were sprige of shamrock in honor of the occasion. As the newly wedded couple entered their carriage they were enthusias-tically cheered by the crewd.

NEWTON, III., Dec. 1, 188, Since three years I have been suffering from extreme nervousness, dreadful pain in my head, sleeplessness, palpitation, horrible dreams, constant tremor at every slight noise. I was un-der the doctor's treatment without relief, when our Pastor handed me one of your books. After-taking the first bottle of Koenig's Nerve Tonic. I felt it was helping me and continued improv-ing wonderfully. \*\*\* I expect to continue with the medicine.

MISS IDA F. RUSH.

Miss Divinely Afflated- Mr. Editor, I have brought you a list's poem entitled:
Though Lost to Sight, to Memory Dear,'
Editor—'Thanks, Miss. It is a dear little
poem and shall fulfil its mission.' Good day, sir.' 'Good day, Miss.'

St. Louis, Mo., April 23, 1889. BAILEY REFLECTOR COMPANY.

Gentlemen :- We have now used your Reflec-Our about three months. It is very satisfactory.
Our audience room is 50x00 ft., and the ceilingabout 32 feet at the highest point, is lighted
admirably by your 60 inch Reflector.
Very respectfully,
Chairman Building Committee Third Congre-

gational Church.

Dear Sirs :- The Bailey Reflector which you placed in our church gives entire satisfaction. It is ornamental and gives a brilliant light. It is really a marvel or cheapness, neatness and

> Very sincerely yours, G. H. GRANNIS, Pastor Third Congregational Church.

#### BANK JACQUES CARTIER

## DIVIDEND 49.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and one-half (31) per cent has been declared on the paid up espital stock of this Earl for the current half year, and the same will be e at 10s head chice in Montreal, on suc after Monday, the second day of June next. The transfer bloks will be closed from the 19 in to 31-t May, both days inclusive.

The angual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the cilice of the Eack.

on Weinesday, June the 1800, at one o'clock

p.m. By order of the Board. A. of MARTIGNY,

Montreal, April 23, 1890.

## NOTICE

Is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE-AND-ONE HALF per cent, (3) on the padup Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at us head office, in this city, on and after MONDAY, the SECOND DAY of JUNE NEXT. The transfer books will be closed from the

21 to 31st May, both days inclusive.
Notice is also given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the same place, on Wednesday, the 18th day of JUNE next, at twelve o'clock noon. By order of the Board.

U. GARAND, Cashier. Montreal, April 24th, 1890.

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK-NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of FOUR PER CENT, upon the paid up capital stock of the Institu-tion has been declared for the current half year. and that the same will be payable at its Bank ing House, in this city, on and after Wednesday, the second day of July, 1890.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the

15th to the 30th June next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board. H. BARBEAU, Manager.

Montreal, 30th May, 1890.

ST. ANN'S CONVENT, RIGAUD, P.Q.—
This Institution is situated in a very healthy and beautiful locality at the floot of the Rigard mountains, and is conducted by the Sisters of St. Ann. A THOROUGH COMPLETE ENGLISH COURSE is 1 MPARTED. The usual branches of a rafiged and useful education are taught with thoroughness. Special attention is given to moral and religious braining and polite department. Piano is optional. Board and tultion, \$60.00 per annum. For protpectus and particulars apply to the Saperioress.
46 11

Bourget college, RIGAUD, P. Q.

(NEAR THE OPENWA RIVER.)

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH COMMERCIAL COURSES. The Classical and English Courses are thorough. Practical Bustiness and Banklog Departments. The best Authors and most approved system of toaching are adopted and taught by Competent Professors. Most careful attention is said to the Business Training of young men Fiano, Tolegraphy, Stonography and Type writing are optional. Board, Trution, Bed, Washing, etc. \$120 a year. tudies will be resumed on Wednesday, Soot. \$37, 1890. Diplomas awarded.

For Prospectus and Collego Catalogue, address to the DD-42 REV. O. JOLY, C.S. V., President.

# TO PARENTS.

Never neglect the health of your Child ?" during the Summer reason. If they suffer fro Colie, Diarrhose, or Teething Pains, use Da. CODERRE'S INFARTS' SYRUP, and you will give