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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY HONORS.

SIR WILLIAM H. HINGSTON, M.D., L.R.C.S.E., D.C.L.

An Honor Well Deserved—A Brief Sketch of His Active and Useful Career—A Worthy Representative of the Irish-Catholic Canadian People.

As is customary, on the anniversary of her birthday, Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, bestows certain marks of special recognition upon subjects whose lives and deeds have deserved such high rewards. This year, on the occasion of her seventy-sixth birthday, the Queen-Empress has deemed it well to confer upon a number of eminent Canadian British subjects special titles as tokens of her deep interest in the welfare of our people and of this the foremost colony of the Empire. The Hon. (now Sir) J. C. Schultz, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, and the Hon. (now Sir) H. G. Joly De Lotbiniere, ex-Primer of Quebec, have been created commanders of St. Michael and St. George. And Montreal has been specially honored, and the Irish Catholics of this country have reason to rejoice and feel proud in the fact that one of our most prominent and most universally admired and respected citizens has, in the person of Doctor W. H. Hingston, been raised to the enviable position of a place in the ranks of Knighthood.

That we voice the sentiments of all our readers and of every true and loyal citizen of our Dominion, in extending to Sir W. H. Hingston the expression of our sincere and warm congratulations is almost unnecessary to state. There are men whose lives, whose works, whose examples win for them—despite all unostentation and retirement on their part—the unanimous approval and admiration of their fellow-citizens. But when such men are marked out in a signal manner for royal recognition, the fact of their being so honored comes home directly to the hearts of all, and each one seems to feel as if he had a share in the distinction conferred. And so we all have; the light that has fallen upon the newly-created knight is reflected upon his fellow-countrymen, his co-religionists, and all citizens of the land in which he lives and labors.

Sir William H. Hingston is now in his sixty-fifth year, and while yet comparatively a young man he has performed enough of good and great things in his time to suffice for more than one ordinary life time. The true life of man is not counted by years but by the works of beneficial and lasting effect that he has performed. It would almost seem as if Dr. Hingston—we love to call him still by the familiar title by which he has won a place in thousands of hearts—were possessed of the elixir of life; he can never become aged no matter how their time may fly past. In appearance, in disposition, in heart, in all the fine characteristics that adorn his striking individuality, he is as young to-day as he was twenty years ago, and as young as we trust to find him twenty years hence.

Sir William Hales Hingston was born near Huntingdon, in this Province, three score and five years ago. The Rev. Douglas Borthwick, in a very able and instructive pen-sketch of the distinguished physician and surgeon, gave the following interesting details regarding his early life:—

The Hingstons had been established in Ireland for centuries, and are allied with the Cotters of Cork, the elder Latouches of Dublin and the Hales family; and on the mother's side to the old family of the Careys. When the number of regiments was reduced, after the close of the war, the 100th became the 99th, and was only disbanded several years afterwards, when Colonel Hingston selected a pretty spot on the bank of the Chateaugay river, near Huntingdon. There he organized the Militia Force, Lord Dalhousie giving him command of the County of Huntingdon, and subsequently, Sir James Kempt, of the County of Benbarnans. The wounds, however, he had received in action, especially one through the groin at the battle of Chipewen, which had lamed him, terminated his life early, when the subject of our notice—one of six children—was only eighteen months old. At thirteen he was sent to the Montreal college, where, at the end of his first year, he obtained the prize in every branch, carrying three first and two second, while his chief opponent, the present superior of the college, obtained the remaining two first and three second. He afterwards spent a couple of years in studying pharmacy with R. W. Roxford, when he entered upon the study of medicine at McGill University.

"He graduated at the end of four years, and immediately left for Edinburgh, to obtain the surgeon's diploma of that University; but by practicing the most rigid economy he succeeded in visiting England and Ireland also, and almost every country in Europe, spending the greater part of his time in the hospitals and bringing back with him diplomas from Scotland, France, Prussia, Austria and Bavaria. One, the membership of the Leopold Academy, purely honorary and given only to authors, was the first ever obtained by a Canadian, Sir Wm. Logan and Dr. T. Sterry Hunt being the next recipients of the honor. He had about made up his mind to settle in Edinburgh, as assistant to Professor Simpson, but yielded to the well-understood wishes of his mother and returned to Canada."

In 1853—forty-two years ago—Sir Wm. Hingston commenced, on McGill street,

the practice of his profession. One year later the fearful cholera plague spread its death-dealing wings over the city, and from out its shadow hundreds were snatched by the kindly, active, sympathetic, energetic and delicate-handed young physician. Some years later Dr. Hingston removed to Bonaventure street, then to Beaver Hall Hill, and subsequently—in 1872—to his residence on the corner of Union Avenue and St. Catherine street. Recently he has taken possession of his magnificent home on Sherbrooke street—an abode worthy in every sense of a knight by title and a knight in urbanity of manner, punctuality in business, gentleness of disposition and generosity of heart.

For over thirty years he has been the surgeon of the Hotel Dieu hospital, where some of the most dexterous and courageous surgical operations have been performed. Without any other remuneration than that of happy contentment in doing good, he gave, day after day, for years, clinical instruction to young aspirants; and hundreds of the medical graduates, now scattered all over the country, recall with the gratitude the debt they owe Dr. Hingston for the time spent in training them for the profession. In 1867 he revisited Europe and one of his professors—Sir James Simpson—paid a high tribute to Canadian Surgery when he invited Dr. Hingston to perform an operation of



SIR WILLIAM H. HINGSTON, M.D., L.R.C.S.E., D.C.L., &c.

great difficulty and by referring in laudatory terms to the Canadian Surgeon's success and skill in the columns of the British Medical Journal. The same standard publication publicly recognized Dr. Hingston as being the first surgeon to remove the tongue and lower jaw, and he preceded the English and European doctors by almost a year in a successful attempt to remove the human kidney. There is no honor to which a Canadian medical man can aspire that has not been accorded him. He has been President of the Canada Medical Association, President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and several times President of the Medical-Chirurgical Society. He has been Vice-President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He is at present a director of the City and District Savings Bank, as well as connected with many of our leading commercial and other institutions.

Dr. Hingston was one of the founders of the McGill University Society; he was the first professor of Surgery and was subsequently Dean of the Faculty of Bishop's College Medical School; Lennoxville University gave him—in 1871—the degree of D. C. L.; he was the first Secretary for the Province of Quebec at the founding of the Dominion Medical Association. Were we to continue enumerating the offices and positions of trust and honor held by our distinguished professional citizen the list would assume the appearance of a catalogue.

As an author Sir William Hingston occupies a very high rank. Were it not that his brilliant success and his wonderful achievements as a physician, cast such a lustre upon his career, he would certainly be deserving—as a writer alone—of any mark of public recognition that could be given. To quote again from Rev. Mr. Borthwick:—"The ease and elegance with which Dr. Hingston writes renders it a matter of regret to medical readers that he does not contribute so frequently as formerly to the Medical Press of the country." It is easy to understand that the heavy pressure of professional duties—multiplying every day—has prevented his pen from tracing many an important contribution that, otherwise, might have adorned the pages of Canada's literature. In this the country is the loser; for the papers that he published bear the impress of careful preparation, a thorough command of an easy style, great erudition and a delicacy of expression that indicate a naturally-gifted writer.

Eighteen years ago the subject of this sketch accepted the nomination for Mayor of Montreal and was elected. He at once proceeded to create a Board of Health for the city. The small-pox epidemic broke out and several writers, not thoroughly conversant with the subject, attributed the great spread of disease to the vaccination. Considerable antagonism to the system was created, but this was dispelled by the Mayor, who wrote a pamphlet fully explaining inoculation by vaccination, which the City Council caused to be printed and circulated. Later Dr. Hingston became president of the Provincial Board of Health. During his term of office as Chief Magistrate of Montreal many exciting events took place which called for the exercise of judgment

and good management on the part of the Mayor. The most important of all was the very difficult situation that arose from the circumstances of the Guibord funeral. For a time regular civil war was threatened. But the calmness, firmness, prudence and vigor of the Mayor prevented a serious out-burst of passion, and saved the clergy of the Catholic Church from the humiliation of an organized triumph over their principles, and saved the city from the spectacle of an anti-religious disturbance. For the part enacted on this trying occasion, Dr. Hingston won the gratitude of his fellow citizens and received the warm thanks of Lord Dufferin, then Governor-General of Canada.

"In 1875 Dr. Hingston married the second daughter of Lieut.-Governor Macdonald, of the Province of Ontario, a beautiful and accomplished lady." And we may add that Lady Hingston has been, for the past twenty years, the faithful companion and participator in all his successes, honors and distinctions, as well as in the labors of which these are the fruits. At present Sir William Hingston is Professor of Clinical Surgery of Laval University; he enjoys one of the most extensive local practices; and as a consulting physician and surgeon his services are in demand, perhaps, more than any other one on this continent.

Such is a brief summary of the remarkable career of this leading Irish-Catholic. An honor to his country, to the race whence he springs, to the faith of which he is such a devout adherent, and to the name which he so worthily bears; long may he live in health, happiness and prosperity, to shed the blessings of his labor upon the world and to enjoy the distinction of a knighthood so honestly and nobly won.

A BEREAVED COMMUNITY.

THE SISTERS OF THE SACRED HEART LOSE THEIR MOTHER-GENERAL.

The Community of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart has suffered two serious losses during the month. On the 8th instant, Mother Augusta de Sartorius, the beloved Superior-General of the Order, died at the mother house in Paris, after a tenure of office of only ten months duration, while on Friday last, the Rev. Mother Bastide died at the convent at Sault au Recollet, at the advanced age of eighty-six.

Mother de Sartorius, the deceased Superior-General, was born at Aix la Chapelle, in Rhinish Prussia, in 1830. Her family was of Austrian origin and the name is a latinized form of the original, a not uncommon thing in Germany. Mme. de Sartorius early displayed an inclination for a life of devotion, and as soon as the rules permitted, entered the Order of the Sacred Heart. It was at Paris that her novitiate was passed, at the conclusion of which she was sent to Blumenthal, near her birth place, to take the post of mistress-general of the school there. She was soon afterwards promoted to the post of superioress of the convent. She was subsequently appointed superioress in the convent at Marienthal in Westphalia, and afterwards at Bois l'Evêque in Belgium. She afterwards went as Superior Vicaria, or Provincial of the houses in Louisiana, and two years afterwards was recalled to Paris to assume the duties of assistant to the superioress general, the late Madame Lehon, who died on March 25th, 1894. Upon the 22nd day of July following she was elected Superioress general in succession to Mme. Lehon. During her brief term Madame de Sartorius visited many houses of the Order in France and Italy. While at Rome she had several audiences with the Holy Father. Upon her return to Paris, she was just beginning her work, when she was stricken with pleurisy, followed by paralysis, which ultimately resulted in her death. The deceased lady was remarkable for what all who have met her describe as the wonderful amiability of her character. This never failed to strike one at the very first interview, as many of the sisters here who met her in Paris testify. She was a very gifted lady in many other respects also, and her death is felt to be a very severe blow to the Order. Her successor will be elected shortly. The elective body is composed of the eighteen Superior Vicars in different parts of the world, and the four mother assistants in Paris.

DEATH OF MOTHER BASTIDE.

Mother Bastide, who died Wednesday at the Back River Convent, was born in France in 1809. She has been superioress of convents in Armagh and Dublin, Ireland, and in London, Ontario. She was remarkable for her taste for building and architecture, and, for over twenty years before her death, was employed in superintending and directing various building operations of the Order in different parts of the States and Canada. For the past fourteen years she resided at Sault au Recollet, where she had her headquarters. Her death resulted from extreme old age.

FORTY HOURS DEVOTION.

The forty hours devotion which opened in St. Gabriel's new church, Centre street, on Saturday last, was brought to a close on Monday noon. The attendance at the different exercises was so large as to emphasize the deep-seated spirit of piety pervading the people of St. Gabriel's. The neat and pretty church looked its best on Sunday evening, when at the close of the Vesper hymns some one hundred and fifty lights flashed over the altar already decorated with a profusion of colored lights and flowers. Rev. Father O'Meara was assisted by Rev. Fathers Donnelly, O'Donnell, Pelletier, Burgess and Shea.

ARCHBISHOP CLEARY HONORED

APPRECIATION OF HIS WORK IN BEHALF OF IRELAND.

Address from Members of the Irish National Federation of America—Response of Canadian Archbishop.

A number of prominent friends of the Irish Home Rule cause were present yesterday at the presentation of an address to the most Rev. James F. Cleary, Archbishop of Kingston, Canada, by the officers and Trustees of the Irish National Federation of America. The address was presented at the rectory of the Church of the Holy Innocents, West Thirty-sixth street, where the Archbishop is staying temporarily. The compliment was paid the Archbishop because of his untiring labors for the Irish Home Rule cause in Canada, and for the aid received from him, his priests and people.

Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet welcomed the Archbishop to this city, and called on Secretary Joseph P. Ryan to read the address, which was as follows:

New York, May 20, 1895.

Most Reverend Archbishop: We have called as representatives of the Irish National Federation of America to thank you for the magnificent services you have rendered the Irish cause in Canada. We thank you, not alone for the financial support rendered, but even more for that stalwart patriotism that refused to believe that the best way to help the national cause is to desert it in its hour of sorest trial; that the best way to support the right is to abandon it in the moment of error presents itself, or that the best way to encourage the Irish people to suppress discord is to desert them on the eve of possible victory.

Not undiminished of the weaknesses of human agencies in all things, you have pointed out to us that the difficulties that beset Ireland in her struggle for self-government are not uncommon, but are those which afflict all people in their struggle for national freedom. In your Archdiocese, you have set the standard of financial support at a generous figure, in proportion to the wealth of your people. And by the wisdom of your counsel and the lines of present duty which you have announced and in which you have so gallantly led your priests and people, you have appealed to the heart of every Irish Nationalist. Again, most Reverend Archbishop, permit me, in the name of the Irish National Federation of America, to thank you for the opportunity afforded us to make this acknowledgment personally and officially.

THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, president.

Archbishop Cleary, in effect, replied as follows:

"Gentlemen: I have had no opportunity to prepare a formal reply to your address, but I will say that it is very agreeable to me to receive it from such worthy gentlemen, representing the Irish National Federation of America. I do not deserve all the kind things you say of me in regard to my services to the Irish Home Rule cause. The people of Irish birth and descent in my archdiocese are comparatively poor. But they cherish the patriotic spirit of their race, and are always ready from their scanty means to contribute to the aid of the Irish national cause. They give generously for that purpose. Our French fellow-citizens also contribute freely, for observing how Canada has prospered under home government, they are desirous that Ireland should enjoy like opportunities for her advancement. Although some reforms have been granted her, much remains to be done. Despite Mr. Gladstone's efforts to redress Ireland's grievances, the country is still suffering under burdens which Home Rule would remove.

As regards practical aid to the Home Rule movement I would observe that Toronto gave \$4,000 at the first meeting, when Mr. Blake and myself visited that city. Every priest in my diocese has subscribed for the Home Rule fund, although we have among us clergymen of various nationalities. We are united in supporting the Irish people in the attainment of their rights. We hope that all obstacles in the way of union will disappear. Success depends upon it. Any man who does not see and acknowledge that fact should not be elected to Parliament. It is charged that the Irish people are naturally prone to dissension, but when a movement is threatened with ruin from international strife, that is the time for good men to rally to its support and overcome all such obstacles to its triumphant success. In the face of powerful interests hostile to Home Rule, it is the bounden duty of all men of the Irish race, at home and abroad, to combine for its support, and present a solid front to their antagonists. When the principle is adopted that the majority must rule in order to maintain unity of action, then every member of the Irish Parliamentary party should act accordingly, or resign.

"It is charged that the Irish people, through instability of character, are unfit for self-government. Tell me of any people that were oppressed as they have been that were not plagued with internal strife. Whenever a people are denied self-government, you will find them a prey to dissension, because such quarrels are fostered by the conditions under which the people are ruled. Other countries cannot justly accuse the Irish with unfitness for self-government because of internal dissension. In France there have been scenes of bitter strife. England herself has had her civil wars. She cannot honestly look Ireland in the face and accuse her of inability to manage

her own affairs because of differences among her people. All the great reforms won in England during the present century have been attended by party warfare of the bitterest kind.

"In conclusion, I thank you again for the compliment you have paid me and my people." Among those present at the presentation were Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Dr. William B. Wallace, the Rev. M. C. O'Farrell, rector of the Church of the Holy Innocents; Major John Byrne, the Rev. E. J. Trondelagst, ex-Commissioner Sheehan, the Very Rev. Denis P. O'Flynn, the Rev. J. M. Kieley, Brooklyn; John J. Rooney, the Rev. M. J. White, Newark; the Rev. Eugene Sheehy, Rockhill, Ireland; the Rev. Francis P. Moore, and the Rev. James Mangano.—Y. Times.

ST. ANTHONY'S BREAD.

A PIOUS PRACTICE EXPLAINED BY VERY REV. CANON RACIOT.

Preaching in the Catholic Cathedral last Sunday the Very Rev. Canon Raciot informed the congregation that the pious practice known as the Bread of St. Anthony of Padua had just been inaugurated in that church. A statue to the saint had been erected, and at the foot of it was a large collection box for the reception of written desires and charitable offerings. St. Anthony of Padua, he explained, was, besides being renowned for his sterling piety and his zeal for the salvation of souls, famous for his great love of the poor. Since his death his intercession had been found to be extraordinarily efficacious in obtaining special favors, both spiritual and temporal, for those who sought his aid.

The Bread of St. Anthony of Padua was obtained in a simple way. All a member of the congregation had to do was to write to his or her desire on a piece of paper, adding a promise that if, by the expiration of a time given, the desire of the desire, a certain sum of money should be placed in the collection box to buy bread for the poor. These written desires might be of a spiritual or a temporal character. They could properly include requests for success in a legitimate enterprise, the grace to overcome proneness to commit a certain sin, the conversion of a relative or of a friend to the true faith, etc. The desires might have reference to the writer only, or to relatives, friends or strangers. When the favor was obtained, the sum of money promised—with an addition, of course, if desired—was to be deposited in the box. This money would be devoted to the purchasing and distributing amongst the poor of the Bread of St. Anthony of Padua. It was the sick and afflicted poor whom it was particularly intended to reach and succor. The Bread of St. Anthony of Padua meant not only food, but clothing and medical attendance—it included, in fact, everything necessary to the relief of the poor in general, and the suffering poor in particular. There was a large amount of poverty in the city at present; there would be more when the winter came round. This poverty and its attendant wretchedness and suffering would be considerably alleviated if the special form of devotion to St. Anthony of Padua just mentioned were largely practised by those who attended the religious services of the cathedral. Those participating in it would be thus performing not only an act of devotion, but an act of charity.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

IMPRESSIVE SCENES—FIRST COMMUNION—CONFIRMATION—AN ELOQUENT SERMON.

On Sunday, the 26th inst., about 200 children belonging to St. Patrick's Parish were initiated as Total Abstinents till their twenty-first year and admitted into the Archconfraternity of Mt. Carmel. On Thursday, the 23rd inst., 114 boys and 99 girls made their First Communion in St. Patrick's Church. During the Mass the young ladies of St. Patrick's School sang hymns which could not have been more happily chosen or more charmingly rendered. Nothing could be more powerful or eloquent. The soloists were Misses C. Orton, L. Wall, M. Christy, N. McDonald and A. Heelan. In the evening at half-past 7 Archbishop Fabre appeared delighted to have been called upon to confirm along with the children 38 converts that had abjured different forms of Protestantism, and had been instructed by Rev. M. Callaghan. The sponsors were Martin Egan and his wife. The congregational singing was in itself a rare treat. They who figured in the solos were Miss Nellie Kennedy of St. Mary's, Fr. McRory and R. Latimer of St. Ann's School. During the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament the boys of Notre Dame choir distinguished themselves. Professor Fowler presided at the organ. Prof. W. Sullivan drew attention by his mastery playing on the violin, and Mr. Larue was matchless with his French horn. Abbe Colin, the Superior of the Sulpicians, made his debut in this city as an English speaker. His sermon was all that might be desired; it was greatly appreciated.

CATHOLIC FORESTERS.

The Provincial Convention of the Catholic Order of Foresters will be held in this city on June 4. There will be 150 delegates present, representing 10,000 members in this province. During the convention the election of officers for the Provincial Court to be formed here will take place. Delegates will also be appointed to the annual convention of the Order in the United States and Canada, which will be held in Ottawa in September.

AN ELOQUENT ADDRESS.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL CURRAN ON CANADIAN PROGRESS AND GROWTH.

Our Queen, Our Country, Our Constitution—A Review of the Victoria Era—Some Significant Comparisons.

Speaking at Lakefield, Ontario, on Queen's birthday at the annual picnic in aid of the building fund of St. Paul's Catholic Church, Hon. J. J. Curran delivered a most interesting address. He had visited the district before and had done much to secure the esteem and admiration of the electors. His return had, therefore, been looked forward to with pleasurable anticipation, and the announcement that he would speak at the picnic had without doubt been a principal reason for the large attendance. Nor did he disappoint his audience, for he delivered a most eloquent and forcible address, admirably fitted to the occasion, replete in interesting facts concerning the changes that have taken place during the Victorian reign, and, above all, characterized by a deep spirit of pride in the Dominion and intense loyalty to its institutions. In opening, he paid a graceful tribute to the ability shown by the previous speakers, and a neat compliment to the ladies present, which at once put him on good terms with his hearers. Continuing, he expressed pleasure that they were not there to introduce political subjects, and so, perchance, disturb the harmony of the meeting by a discussion of matters, upon which people would undoubtedly continue to disagree until the end of time. But they were there to celebrate a most auspicious occasion, and to join in assisting a work of charity. He had ever found Canadians of all races and creeds ready to join in laboring for the advancement of religion and Christianity, and this spirit was aptly illustrated by figures—if one were but to consider the number of places of worship in the Dominion, of which there were 11,000 in all, or one to every 400 of the population, while one-fifth of the inhabitants were in attendance at educational institutions of one kind or another. It is well at such a time as this to look back and consider the progress that had taken place in this and other countries during the reign of our Queen. On every side changes had occurred. France had had chaos repeated again and again, and had vacillated between empire and republic. Germany, under the great Chancellor and the great Emperor, had been consolidated and strengthened. From her throne Victoria had seen in the republic to the south of us the greatest civil war of the age, when, amid fire and bloodshed, at an immense cost of life and property, the Union had fought for its existence and been preserved; while here in this the yet greater portion of the continent she had seen the firm establishment of those monarchical institutions under which had prospered and been free, the establishment of a people happy in the present and confident of the future beneath that flag, under which, with God's help, Canada would long remain. (Applause.)

MATERIAL PROGRESS.

Turning, then, to the material progress that has been made since 1837, Mr. Curran instanced the railway buildings as perhaps the most important. When the Queen was first seated on her throne this business was in its early infancy, and now there was in its existence 410,000 miles. In 1850 there were seventy miles of railway in Canada; now there are 16,000 miles, the annual receipts of which exceed the entire public revenue by \$15,000,000. In 1870 the public revenue was \$600,000 more than the railway receipts. He instanced also the railways of the United States, which earned in 1891 \$1,208,741,458, almost equal to three times the public revenue. Honor should be given to the men who had foreseen this wonderful development, and in this connection Mr. Curran quoted from an article written in 1832 in the United States Journal, by Mr. H. Fairbairn, in which attention was strongly called to the necessity for promoting a railway system for British North America, and urging it as imperative in view of the rapid development on the same lines that was being begun in the United States. Taking up next the clearing house returns as an indication which was among the most reliable as a test of the condition of business, Mr. Curran quoted those of the past few years, and compared their use and fall with that in different American cities. He pointed out that these years had been years of great depression, that things had now taken a turn for the better; but in 1892 the highest point was reached in the bank clearings on both sides of the line, those in Montreal, for instance, being then \$590,043,000. In 1893 there was a drop in Montreal of 3.6 per cent., and in 1894 a further drop of 3.9 per cent. How did this compare with American cities? In 1893 the New York clearings decreased by a sum 250 times greater than those in Montreal, or equal to 14.7 per cent., as compared with 1892. Boston decreased 10.3 per cent., Philadelphia, 10.6 per cent., and the same tale might be told of the other great trade centres on the other side of the line. In 1894 New York clearings experienced a drop of 22.1 per cent., as against 14.7 in 1893, while Montreal clearings dropped only at practically the same rate as in 1893. These were facts which spoke volumes for the solidity of Canadian finances, and of which every Canadian citizen should feel proud. (Continued on fifth page.)

NOTRE DAME'S JUBILEE.

INDIANA'S UNIVERSITY TO HAVE A GRAND CELEBRATION.

Its Founder and Early History—The First College—The Lennomier Library—The Different Halls Described—The Literary Publications—The Professors—List of Distinguished Persons Expected to Attend.

Less than one hundred miles from the city of Chicago is a community, whose marvelous growth, in many ways, resembles that of the great metropolis of the West. It was founded not many years after Chicago, and the half-century that embraces its existence has witnessed reverses as disheartening and a development as wonderful as that of the great city itself.

The University was founded in 1842 by the late Very R. vern of Edward Sorin, a member of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, who came from France, at the request of Bishop Huillardroie, to establish a college on land which the Bishop had purchased from the Indians.

The early history of the institution is one long story of a struggle for existence. Destitute of endowments, it depended entirely upon the tuition fees of the students, and, as these were few, for some time little progress was made.

A glance at the first college, which is still standing on the banks of St. Mary's lake, and at the Notre Dame of the present, will show the great material progress made in fifty years. The site is unequalled. Nature has been lavish with her gifts.

The main floor, which is approached by a long flight of stone steps, contains the different University offices, the study halls for the Brownson and Carroll students and several class-rooms.

The Lennomier library, the main library of the University, is on the fourth floor. It numbers in its collection 50,000 volumes, all gathered since the great fire of '79, when the former library was entirely consumed.

Just west of the main building is the church. It is not a mere college chapel, but a magnificent edifice with probably the finest interior of any church in this country.

Among the many treasures of this college cathedral are the main altar, an exquisite production of gold and bronze, which was awarded the first premium in the Centennial Exposition of 1876; an immense ostensorium, a gift from the third Napoleon; the large and valuable crown of gold and precious stones, above the statue of the Blessed Virgin, which was presented by the Empress Eugenie, of France; and the superb altar in the rear, the work of Bernini, one of the most celebrated artists of Italy.

Opposite the church and to the left of the main building stands Music Hall, which contains the Conservatory of Music, reading-rooms for the students and Washington Hall, probably the largest, certainly the most beautifully finished college theatre in the country.

On the same side of the ground as Music Hall, is Science Hall, the Institute of Technology, the Gymnasium and the Observatory. The two former are large and roomy, with well equipped laboratories and museums and well-lighted lecture rooms. Science hall has complete physical, chemical and electrical cabinets, containing the latest improvements in scientific apparatus.

Observatory is fitted out with a six inch telescope of improved design and all appliances necessary for astronomical work.

Opposite these buildings is Sorin Hall, the home of the Senior and Junior classes. To each student is allotted a room where he rests and studies. This plan is a departure from the old system, which gave private apartments to the members of the graduating class only.

There are numerous other buildings in various parts of the grounds. On these St. Edward's Hall, an annex of the University, has been set apart for children under thirteen years of age. Here they are carefully cared for and taught by kind sisters until they are ready to enter the Preparatory department.

Then there is St. Joseph's Hall, the home of the apprentices, who are taught trades in the ten different shops; the Novitiate and the Seminary, training schools for the young members of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, situated on the banks of the twin lakes; the two community houses, the places of residence for the professed members; and a number of auxiliary buildings, such as the infirmary, for sick students, the armory of the military companies, the club-rooms of the different athletic organizations, the post-office, the electric light plant, the steam house and bath rooms, etc.

The Faculty numbers more than sixty professors and instructors. The Reverend Dr. Zahn, who has won recognition both in America and Europe, for scientific research, is Dean of the Faculty of Science. At the head of the department of letters is the poet-professor, Maurice Francis Egan, whose graceful lines are familiar to all Americans of culture.

The diploma which is received in this course is a passport to the bar of Indiana; and the University has yet to hear of any of its graduates in law who have failed to pass creditably examinations for admission to the bar in other states.

The social life at Notre Dame is the most pleasant. At different times during the scholastic term the Crescent Club gives dances, while the different literary societies and class organizations meet for "sociables."

The University is like a large family, with the venerable President, the Reverend Andrew Morrissey, at its head. Like his predecessor, the late Reverend Thomas E. Walsh, who did much in the twelve years of his presidency to form the character of the institution.

The University will celebrate the Golden Jubilee of its foundation for three days, beginning on the eleventh of June. A large concourse of guests is expected. Twenty-five archbishops and bishops of the United States and Canada, numbers of priests, numerous delegations of the alumni, besides other friends of the institution, will honor the occasion by their presence.

The orators during the three days will be the Most Reverend John Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul, the Right Reverend John Lancaster Spalding, Bishop of Peoria, the Reverend Nathan J. Mooney, Class of '72, of the Cathedral, Chicago, and His Excellency, the Hon. Claude Matthews, Governor of Indiana. The alumni and the graduating class will take prominent parts in the exercises. The Honorable Timothy E. Howard, of the Class of '63, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana, who was for many years a professor in the University, has just completed a volume treating of the history and growth of the institution since its rise.

THE RELIGIOUS SPIRIT OF GLADSTONE. STRIKING WORDS OF THE EX-PREMIER. We cannot help thinking that some men, like Mr. Gladstone, are left geographically outside the Church by a special dispensation of Providence.

On the same side of the ground as Music Hall, is Science Hall, the Institute of Technology, the Gymnasium and the Observatory. The two former are large and roomy, with well equipped laboratories and museums and well-lighted lecture rooms.

est. of all facts. It is the dominant religion of the inhabitants of this planet in at least two important respects. It commands the largest number of professing adherents. It we estimate the population of the globe at 1,400 millions (and some would state a higher figure), between 400 and 500 million of these, or one-third of the whole, are professing Christians; and at every point of the circuit the question is not one of losing ground, but of gaining it. The fallacy which accepted the vast population of China as Buddhists in the mass has been exploded, and it is plain that no other religion approaches the numerical strength of Christianity; doubtful, indeed, whether there be any that reaches one-half of it.

As many men recover faith in Christianity as they near the close of life, Mr. Gladstone's faith would seem to be on the increase. He is quoted as saying with great earnestness on a recent occasion: "To me there is only one question in the world, and that is how to bring the divine revelation to the heart of the human race." Mr. Gladstone added: "I believe that the brain of the world is on the side of Christianity—I mean the convictions of thinking men. During my many years of public life I have been associated with sixty of the most prominent men of our times; fifty-five of them were professors of the Christian religion, and consistent professors; the other five were respecters of religion. The great physicians of England are for the most part Christian men."

These words require no comment; but a mental comparison between Mr. Gladstone and those apostles of naturalism and aestheticism, who complacently relegate the Christian faith to "the limbo of dead mythologies," is inevitable.

BOOK OF THE ELECT.

A MANUAL OF THE MOST PRECIOUS BLOOD.

The Reverend Sisters of the Precious Blood, of St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., have just issued a prayer-book that is as beautiful in finish as it is rich in contents. It is called "The Book of the Elect," or "An abridgement of the new manual of the Most Precious Blood of Our Lord Jesus Christ." It contains prayers and practices in honor of the Adorable Blood of Jesus, of the sorrowful Passion of Our Lord, &c., compiled from various approved sources. Besides that of the Very Reverend Ordinary of the diocese of St. Hyacinthe, it bears the high approval of His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, of the Archbishops of Toronto and Ottawa as well as of the Bishops of Three Rivers and Sherbrooke.

Coming from that holy community of contemplative nuns, it bears the impress of the exactness, elegance and fervor that characterize their lives of seclusion from the world's profanity and of perpetual adoration of that Redeeming Blood that flowed for humanity. While its exterior indicates the finest workmanship its contents show a thorough system of arrangement in the various prayers and offices as well as lessons and practices that it gives us. Apart from the morning and night prayers, the Mass, Veppers, preparations for Confession and Communion, and all the indispensable portions of a complete Catholic manual, we might briefly state that the leading features are: weekly exercises, general and special prayers for every hour of adoration; devotions for each day of the week; ten short prayers to Jesus Crucified; three months of devotion—the Month of the Precious Blood, Month of Our Lady of the Precious Blood, and Month of St. Joseph, first Adorer of the Precious Blood; numerous Novenas, with accompanying instructions and prayers; rules, privileges and indulgences of the Confraternity of the Precious Blood; and a host of useful and even necessary devotions and instructions the mere list of which would occupy considerable space.

According to binding and finish, the volumes may be had, by mail, from the "Monastery of the Precious Blood, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., Canada," at the prices of 50 cts., 75 cts., \$1.25 and \$1.75. The book above mentioned is \$1.75, and certainly any person able at all to pay that small sum would secure a perfect gem as well as perform a good work in purchasing a volume.

THE BEST ADVERTISEMENTS.

Many thousands of unsolicited letters have reached the manufacturers of Scott's Emulsion from the cured through its use, of Consumption and Scrofulous diseases! None can speak so confidently of its merits as those who have tested it.

John I. Redell, who went from Chicago to Omaha to take charge of the fire department there at the beginning of the year, has resigned his position. In his resignation he stated that the local A. P. A. was hampering his movements, and that he could not properly perform his duty as a result. Being an excellent officer, the commission begged him to reconsider his resignation, but he refused.

RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

Bishop Healy, of Portland, Me., is almost quite recovered from his illness. Mother Augustine de Sartorius, Superior-General of the Nuns of the Order of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, is dead in Paris.

The famous Jesuit, Rev. Robert Fulton, is going to teach English literature in the post-graduate course of Georgetown College.

An insane woman in Paris fell under the delusion that the Abbe de Broglie had slandered her. She shot him dead. The priest had never said a word against her.

Mrs. A. Hollister Patchin, of Buffalo, N.Y., a lady of sixty years, has renounced Episcopalianism and entered the Catholic Church in New York City, being baptized and confirmed by Archbishop Corrigan. Mrs. Patchin's daughter recently married the Secretary of Legation at Guatemala.

St. Patrick's Church, Washington, D. C., is undergoing alterations in preparation for the Eucharistic Congress, which will be held there this September. It is estimated the cost of the repairs and remodeling will be in the neighborhood of \$30,000.

A New York lady has presented to the shrine of La Bonne Ste. Anne, near Quebec, a magnificent pedestal, five feet high, of Mexican onyx and other precious materials, for the Statue of the Saint, the whole costing \$1,500 and executed in the highest style of art.

Father Enbrocht, a member of the Trappist Order and a representative of the famous Monastery of the Three Fountains of Rome, is now visiting the various churches in the diocese of Brooklyn for the purpose of collecting money for the establishment of a Trappist monastery at Hicksville, Long Island.

A ruffian in New York named Caugh, who for nine years has made a living by pretending to be a priest, got six months for forcibly kissing a respectable servant girl. He has been fraudulently collecting money by saying he was authorized by the Church. Justice Ingram regretted he could not give longer imprisonment.

The solicitude of the Church for the Hawaiian lepers is evidenced by the arrival in this country of Bishop Ropert from Honolulu en route to Rome and France, his mission being to endeavor to secure more missionaries to minister to the afflicted creatures under his care. The Bishop expects to visit the Brothers of Mary at Dayton, O.

The German weekly publication of O'Fallon, Mo., which recently evoked censure from Archbishop Kain, has ceased publication, its editor, a clergyman, stating that he bows to the will of his ecclesiastical superiors, and adding that he has ever published anything contrary to Catholic truth and teaching he regrets the publication and disowns it now.

Rev. Bishop Phelan, of Pittsburgh, has issued an order to all Catholic societies forbidding their parading with brass bands on Sundays, deeming that as a form of Sabbath desecration. As a result of the order, the Hibernian Rifles refused to participate in the laying of the cornerstone of St. Francis Xavier's Church in lower Allegheny on last Sunday. That society was alone in its action, however, as all the others turned out.

On April 17 the picturesque convent of the Christian Brothers, at Greenpark, Armagh, Ireland, was the scene of a very joyous event, viz., the golden jubilee of Rev. Brother Caton, who has spent so many years of useful labor in Armagh and Belfast. Brother Caton became a member of the Christian Brothers upwards of fifty years ago, and hundreds of pupils in many parts of Ireland owe a lasting debt of gratitude to him for the blessings of a solid religious and commercial education received under his care.

The question of rebuilding St. Patrick's Church, Baltimore, has led to the recital of the early Catholic history of that place. St. Patrick's was the second Catholic church erected in Baltimore, dating back to 1790, the very year of the consecration of Bishop Carroll. The first Catholic church in Baltimore, old St. Peter's, was commenced in 1770 and was probably used for divine service shortly afterwards, though it was subsequently closed, because of indebtedness, up to 1775. No resident pastor was appointed for it until 1784, when Rev. Charles Swall was given charge. He stayed for two years, and was succeeded by Father Carroll, who three years later became the proto-prelate of the American Catholic church.

Admirers of the mighty "Dom" of Cologne will be glad to hear that steps are being taken toward the much needed adornment of the interior of that glorious Cathedral, to make it somewhat more in keeping with its splendid exterior. After protracted negotiations between the Prussian Government and the Chapter, permission has at length been granted for the flooring of the choir in mosaic after the design of Esseenwein. A rich and pious lady, whose name has not been disclosed, has further placed at the disposal of the Chapter means for the erection of handsome stations of the Cross, of high artistic merit. A worthy high altar is still a desideratum, and no decision has yet been arrived at in its regard.

ROMAN NEWS.

Four hundred citizens of the United States were in Rome for Holy Week. They will visit the principal cities in Italy.

On account of his assisting in saving the American College in Rome from confiscation some years ago, Leo XIII. has made Mr. George Bliss, of New York, a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory.

Father Tekeric, a German priest, has been nominated successor to the late Mgr. Carlin as high prefect of the Vatican Library. The staff of the library consists of the librarian, a vice librarian, two prefects, six interpreters, who study and preserve the codexes, publish the in-edited ones, etc. The charge of vice librarian was instituted by Leo XIII. and conferred on his brother, who was succeeded by Mgr. Capacelatro, now librarian. From Pope Julius III., in 1550, until now there have been thirty-three librarians, and among their names are the distinguished

ones of Marc Antonio Colonna, Caeser Barrochio, Borgese Catterelli, Luigi Capponi, Flavio Chigi, Benedetta Panulli, Angelo Mirini, Girolamo Cassanata, Pasconci, Lambrushini, Mai and Tosti.

Lord Halifax, President of the English Church Union, addressed a meeting of his Society on April 23rd. After referring to his recent visit to Rome and his private audience at the Vatican, he expressed profound gratitude to Leo XIII. for his letter to the English people regarding Church Union. This document, Lord Halifax said, showed that the Pope's attitude toward the reunion of the Church of England and the Church of Rome was quite different from that of men who were supposed to represent his authority in England.

Cardinal Hohenlohe, who is said to have complimented Crispi in an address which he recently delivered, appears to have a disposition to do un diplomatic a.c.s. Some years ago he incautiously intruded to the Berlin authorities a paper which was only intended to be shown to the Papal household, and was unable to secure its return. The Holy Father took him to task, it is said, for that act, and now it seems that he has deemed it necessary to reprove him for what he said in public of the Italian premier. The cardinal is, as is well known, a brother of the present German chancellor.

Now, mark well, the language of Mgr. Agliardi was warranted by his office, and perfectly in keeping with Catholic tradition, and it was grateful to the honest people who heard him. The civil marriage laws are a degradation to marriage, lowering it from the plane of a sacrament to a commercial partnership at the best.

Even in England conscientious persons object to this solemn and formal pact being made in a registry office. They hold to the ceremony taking place in a church. Almighty God is still believed in, and, as the Rev. Mr. Black (sometimes erroneously called Father Black) stated to Dr. Tristram on Tuesday, the power to set aside the law of God in the House of God is not acknowledged. Much more so with Catholics.

MISLEADING DESPACHES.

A CORRESPONDENT IN THE BELFAST "NEWS-LETTER" DEFENDS HON. MR. COSTIGAN.

SIR.—In your cable despatch from New York, published yesterday, it is stated that Mr. O'Brien, who is described as a "Conservative McCarthyite," having introduced a double-barrelled bill in the Canadian House of Commons providing for the abolition of French as an official language, and of separate schools for French Roman Catholics in the Northwest, in the course of his speech on the occasion, made a most violent and personal attack on Mr. Costigan, who, he declared, was unfit for the post even of a third class clerk, and who had climbed into the Dominion Cabinet on the strength of his religion.

In justice to the Honorable John Costigan, who, no doubt, is well and favorably known by reputation to thousands of Irishmen, allow me to state that for nearly thirteen years he has been a member of the Dominion Cabinet. In the year 1882, if I remember rightly, he was selected by the late Sir John A. Macdonald—among the ablest statesmen of his time—for the position of Minister of Inland Revenue. When the late Sir John Abbott formed an administration as successor to Sir John Macdonald in the Premiership, Mr. Costigan was offered and consented to retain that position. In the administration of the late Sir John Thompson, (who, it will be remembered, died whilst the guest of Her Majesty, at Windsor Castle, in December last) Mr. Costigan held the position of Secretary of State; and at present, in the administration of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, he holds the important portfolio of Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Knowing something of public sentiment in Canada, I do not hesitate to say that Mr. O'Brien's abusive attack upon Mr. Costigan will prove as harmless as shooting peas at the fortress of Gibraltar; for that gentleman enjoys not only the confidence and the esteem of the general body of the Irish Roman Catholics of Canada, but of his Protestant fellow countrymen, who regard him as an honest, conscientious politician, and who know him to be true as steel to any cause with which he identifies himself. As a Canadian statesman, Mr. Costigan has been among the most active of Conservative public men, ever ready at all times, in season and out of season, to render service to his party, believing that in so doing he was serving the best interests of his country. As the administrator of several public departments he has been zealous, painstaking, and successful, and to the discharge of his official duties he has brought that invaluable quality—sound common sense. He never made any pretensions to oratory—especially oratory of the "hifalutin" character, but he is a capital speaker, earnest, deliberate and logical. He does not attempt the use of rhetorical embellishment in his public utterances; but what he has to say is spoken in plain, unmistakable English, straight to the point, and unambiguous.

Mr. Costigan and the present prime minister of Canada have long been personal as well as political friends; and the fact that Mr. Costigan is a member of Sir Mackenzie Bowell's administration is in itself a fresh proclamation of the maintenance of that happy unity which has caused Canadian statesmen of different nationalities and different forms of religious belief to work harmoniously together in official harness for the good of their common country.

When Sir John Macdonald selected Mr. Costigan for a Cabinet position he put his hands upon a worthy representative man; and from 1882 to the present time, in four administrations, Mr. Costigan's services have demonstrated the wisdom of Sir John Macdonald's choice.

Belfast, April 27th.

Consternation reigns among the English lawyers. For the Easter term of the courts the cause list consists of only 1300 cases, as compared with 1800 the year before. The loss is chiefly in the Queen's bench division, the decline in whose business seems to be permanent.

Joubert, present of the Banque de Paris at des Paye Bas, is dead.

THE WORLD AROUND.

Several earthquake shocks were felt in the Island of Corfu, Greece, during Monday night, although little damage was done.

The British steamer Emerald and the Maritima collided last week off Brt. France. The Maritima sank. Eleven of her crew are missing.

Waterloo is at last to have a monument to the memory of the French who fell here. The Comite du Souvenir Francais has the matter in hand.

The La Fama Cotton Mills, situated near Monterey, Mexico, have been destroyed by fire. They were the largest in Northern Mexico. Loss, \$125,000.

A German pilgrimage is now organizing to go to Loreto, where it will arrive on the feast of the finding of the Holy Cross. The pilgrims will then proceed to Rome.

The Costa Rican Government will pay the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for three years a subsidy of \$12,000 annually, and the company will reduce its freight and passenger tariffs.

Thousands of people left Odessa at Easter time on account of a prophecy that the city would be swallowed up by an earthquake, falsely attributed to Father Ivan Sergieff of Cronstadt.

Eugene d'Albert, the pianist, has been appointed kappelmeister at Weimar, the position once held by Liszt. He is the first musician of British birth to hold such an appointment in Germany.

M. Felix Dubois of the Paris Figaro, has just reached Dakar, on the coast of Senegambia, from Timbuctoo in forty-four days. He brings back relics of Rene Chaille, of Major Laing and of Barth.

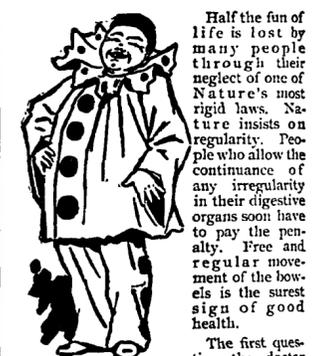
As a result of the investigation into Turkish abuses in Armenia, the commission has recommended a scheme of reform which includes Christian governors, appointed only upon approval of the powers.

During the last twenty years seven hundred missionaries of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost have died in the French Congo. It would be hard to cite a more forcible example of Apostolic zeal and self-sacrifice.

Prince Ching, on behalf of the Emperor of China, has called upon American Minister Denby to thank him for his personal services and those of his government for their assistance in the mediation for peace between China and Japan.

The rebellion of the tribes around Morocco City continues, and it is reported that the rebels have succeeded in entering the city. It is added that the Sultan's troops, which were sent to reinforce the garrison on Morocco City, have joined issue with the rebels.

Two hundred men in the Delaware Iron Works were taken by surprise this week when they found 10 per cent. increase in wages in their envelopes. They were informed that the improvement in the iron trade made the increase in wages possible.



Half the fun of life is lost by many people through their neglect of one of Nature's most rigid laws. Nature insists on regularity. People who allow the continuance of any irregularity in their digestive organs soon have to pay the penalty. Free and regular movement of the bowels is the surest sign of good health.

Assist Nature occasionally in removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels and you need never be very sick. Remember that assistance don't mean violence. What is needed is a gentle but efficient helper that will work so easily and so naturally that there will be no shock to the system.

Of all the remedies that have been prepared, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets best fill all the requirements. They are made of refined, concentrated vegetable extracts. One is a laxative—two a mild cathartic. They cure constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, distress after eating, sour stomach, "heart-burn," dizziness, foul breath and all disorders due to imperfect digestion. Each little vial holds from forty-two to forty-four Pellets, and sells at the same price as the more common and cheaper made pills. A free sample package (4 to 7 doses) will be sent on request. Once used, they are always in favor. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Patch Grief with Proverbs PNY-PECTORAL and relief is certain to follow. Cures the most obstinate coughs, colds, sore throats, in fact every form of throat, lung or bronchial inflammation induced by cold. Large Bottle, 25 Cents. GALLERY BROTHERS, BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS. Bread delivered to all parts of the city. CORNER YOUNG AND WILLIAM STREETS. TELEPHONE 2395.

A SPLENDID LECTURE.

EXPERIENCES OF AN EXILE.

Mr. Eugene Davis Gives a Most Graphic Account of His Arrest and Adventures in France.

Mr. Davis, who was received with loud applause, commenced his lecture by referring to what is now a national movement for the revival of the grand old Celtic tongue. He then entered upon a narrative of his experience as an Irish exile in France, where he met the late Viscount O'Neill, Marshal McMahon and other descendants of Irishmen who had sought refuge in foreign lands from the persecution of oppressors.

After entirely exonerating Frank Byrne from the accusations laid at his door, the lecturer proceeded with the following interesting account of his own adventures: During the years 1883 and '84 I attacked British misrule in Ireland in the pages of Madame Adam's French New Review. The articles appearing from my pen induced the British cabinet to communicate with Lord Lyons, the then ambassador of England in Paris, who in turn induced Prime Minister Ferry to sign a document certifying that Eugene Davis and James Stephens and O'Brien were dangerous to the safety of the French Republic and shall be expelled from France.

It was on a wild March morning in 1885, I was seated at my table, reading the newspaper in a hotel in the Rue St. Honoré, when my privacy was broken in upon somewhat unceremoniously by two suspicious-looking individuals, who requested me to go down to the prefecture to see the prefect of police.

He is that the Catholic Record of London, Ont., our bright, able, and above all, sound-principled contemporary, refers to our remarks of last week concerning public appointments in this Province: "We have much pleasure in reproducing in this issue, from the Montreal True Witness, two articles bearing on the question of Irish Catholic representation; and we hope that those in whose hands has been placed the power of filling vacancies such as those referred to, will give due consideration to the statements advanced. Irish Catholics, we might truly say, look for no special favors; all they desire is simple justice. That they have not been treated fairly in the past is a fact beyond question. Politicians too often imagine that the Irish Catholic vote is a quantity that can be enjoyed or bamboozled into a political wigwam just prior to each election; but as soon as the smoke of battle clears away the conviction once again takes hold of them that hewing wood and drawing water and janitorships are good enough for the average Irish Catholic. It will be just as well for all concerned to take notice that this mode of procedure has gone quite far enough, and that in future the Irish Catholic element will make itself felt at the polling booths against any political party which appears to be unwilling to do it full justice in the matter of appointments."

Continuing in the same strain, the Record is kind enough to add: "The True Witness comes to us this week in eight-page form and printed with new type. We congratulate our contemporary on its improved appearance. Since Dr. Foran assumed control of the paper there has been a remarkable improvement in every respect. It is cleverly edited and well managed. If the Irish Catholics of Quebec do not give it that support to which it is so richly entitled they ought to be ashamed of themselves."

are accustomed to; but your untiring energy and devotion and fidelity to your Parishioners and to your duties have never ceased, and your have given us much consolation in your sound advice and cheerfulness in assisting us to battle with the World, the Flesh and the Devil. As a small token of our esteem, love and friendship for you in our hearts, we hope you will accept from us the Vestments which we now hand you, and may you ever find us faithful, good and worthy Catholics, and may we be rewarded (in union with yourself, dear Father,) with eternal rest in Heaven hereafter; and may the prayers of the members of the Order of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, which you have established in our midst, reward you with greater perseverance and energy in your duties, especially at the time of the trials and undertakings and disappointments that may arise in your path of life. There is no good comes from too much praise, but we are quite aware that it is no flattery to say upon this occasion also, that your eloquent, plain, practical and earnest sermons speak for themselves in the work you have accomplished in the Parish during the short time you have been with us, and we hope and trust and pray, (although you might accomplish more in a larger Parish,) that you may be allowed to live and die with us, feeling safe under your spiritual guidance. Asking your blessing, dear Father, we subscribe this address on behalf of the Parishioners of Simcoe as follows: JOHN O'HEERON, Mrs. GOODROW, G. L. MABEE, Mrs. KELLY, HERBERT WOOD, Mrs. WOOD, A. H. MABEE, Mrs. MABEE, W. E. KELLY, Mrs. EAD, JAMES SMITH, Mrs. CHANDA, D. O'MAHONEY, Mrs. KAVANAGH, M. J. O'DONNELL, Mrs. O'NEIL, J. C. O'NEIL.

CATHOLIC REPRESENTATION.

THE APPROVAL OF OUR THOROUGH CATHOLIC CONTEMPORARY.

It is that the Catholic Record of London, Ont., our bright, able, and above all, sound-principled contemporary, refers to our remarks of last week concerning public appointments in this Province: "We have much pleasure in reproducing in this issue, from the Montreal True Witness, two articles bearing on the question of Irish Catholic representation; and we hope that those in whose hands has been placed the power of filling vacancies such as those referred to, will give due consideration to the statements advanced. Irish Catholics, we might truly say, look for no special favors; all they desire is simple justice. That they have not been treated fairly in the past is a fact beyond question. Politicians too often imagine that the Irish Catholic vote is a quantity that can be enjoyed or bamboozled into a political wigwam just prior to each election; but as soon as the smoke of battle clears away the conviction once again takes hold of them that hewing wood and drawing water and janitorships are good enough for the average Irish Catholic. It will be just as well for all concerned to take notice that this mode of procedure has gone quite far enough, and that in future the Irish Catholic element will make itself felt at the polling booths against any political party which appears to be unwilling to do it full justice in the matter of appointments."

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION

TO THE REV. FATHER MCMENAMIN, P. P., SIMCOE, BY HIS PARISHIONERS AND NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

On Sunday, May 19th, just before Mass was celebrated, several members of the congregation gathered around the railing and presented their good and pious priest, Father McMenamin, with a richly embossed address, a beautiful set of white Vestments, and a very valuable stole. The address which follows was read by W. E. Kelly, Barrister of the town, and suitably replied to by the good Father, who thanked them very cordially for the good words which the address contained, and the worthy presents given him. He earnestly hoped to remain long in Simcoe among the people he has learned to love, and wear with pleasure and pride the gifts of his good and devoted people. The address he would always treasure as the expression of the mutual esteem and harmony of the people, whose souls are dearer to him than all this world's wealth. He also prayed that they would continue faithful in their duties towards God and that he was only too glad to help in the fulfillment thereof; to walk with them in the shadow of the Cross of Christ, and lead them to Heaven.

GEO. L. GOODROW. Following is the address.

TO THE REVEREND D. P. MCMENAMIN, PARISH PRIEST, ST. MARY'S R. C. CHURCH, SIMCOE, ONT.

REV. AND DEAR FATHER,—Your Parishioners take this opportunity of publicly expressing their appreciation of your services as their beloved Priest of this Parish of Simcoe. Your fidelity and example we are proud of, and beg to certify to the marked increase in Faith and Piety in this Parish since your appointment. Trials and troubles, no doubt, cross your path more frequently than we

are accustomed to; but your untiring energy and devotion and fidelity to your Parishioners and to your duties have never ceased, and your have given us much consolation in your sound advice and cheerfulness in assisting us to battle with the World, the Flesh and the Devil. As a small token of our esteem, love and friendship for you in our hearts, we hope you will accept from us the Vestments which we now hand you, and may you ever find us faithful, good and worthy Catholics, and may we be rewarded (in union with yourself, dear Father,) with eternal rest in Heaven hereafter; and may the prayers of the members of the Order of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, which you have established in our midst, reward you with greater perseverance and energy in your duties, especially at the time of the trials and undertakings and disappointments that may arise in your path of life. There is no good comes from too much praise, but we are quite aware that it is no flattery to say upon this occasion also, that your eloquent, plain, practical and earnest sermons speak for themselves in the work you have accomplished in the Parish during the short time you have been with us, and we hope and trust and pray, (although you might accomplish more in a larger Parish,) that you may be allowed to live and die with us, feeling safe under your spiritual guidance. Asking your blessing, dear Father, we subscribe this address on behalf of the Parishioners of Simcoe as follows: JOHN O'HEERON, Mrs. GOODROW, G. L. MABEE, Mrs. KELLY, HERBERT WOOD, Mrs. WOOD, A. H. MABEE, Mrs. MABEE, W. E. KELLY, Mrs. EAD, JAMES SMITH, Mrs. CHANDA, D. O'MAHONEY, Mrs. KAVANAGH, M. J. O'DONNELL, Mrs. O'NEIL, J. C. O'NEIL.

AN AGED PRIEST CELEBRATES THE 65TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS SACERDOTAL ORDINATION.

Rev. Pierre Point, of the Society of Jesus, is the dean of the Catholic Clergy of Canada, having been from April 7, 1802. In spite of his ninety-three years he was able, on Tuesday morning, the 21st May, on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of his sacerdotal ordination, to say mass as usual at St. Mary's College, where he has been living for some years. The venerable priest enjoys good health, and his faculties are good, though his hearing is somewhat faulty. He was born at Rocroy, Ardennes, and he was ordained at Reims. It was in 1818 that he came to Canada. For some years he was a missionary in Upper Canada, and in 1861 became Superior of the Jesuit residence. In 1880 he celebrated his golden jubilee.

IRISH BOOKS.

A LETTER OF INTEREST TO MANY OF OUR INQUIRING CORRESPONDENTS. A couple of weeks ago we mentioned, in an editorial note, a friend had written to ask about the best text books that could be used in the study of the Irish language and where they could be procured. We received the following, for which we are very thankful to Mr. Lynch, and which will fully explain itself. To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS. DEAR SIR,—I observe enquiries are being made concerning text books for the study of the Irish language. As I ought to know a little about it, I beg to suggest the following: The best book to learn Irish from without the assistance of an oral teacher is Burke's Easy Lessons in Irish; it will teach all that is required and may be bought in Montreal for about one dollar. The Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language publish a series of school books which are very good for classes or beginners; cost about forty cents. Joyce's School Irish Grammar is a good, cheap little book. I understand a new series of school books are being published by Father O'Grady, which, coming from that source, must be first class. Another series of little books, by Father Nolan, and printed in modern Roman character, are very good as far as they go, but do not go far enough to teach the whole language. I have a few of these latter by me, and I will mail the series to any address in Canada on receipt of twenty-five cents. I presume any of the above books, or others of a similar character, can be had of Messrs. Sandler & Co., Montreal. May I ask you in the interest of the language to publish the above in THE TRUE WITNESS, and oblige.

FRENCH CATHOLICS.

MANY YET ADHERE TO MONARCHICAL IDEAS. We regret to note that the attitude of a great number of French Catholics continues to be irreconcilable to the Republic. We shall probably have to resign ourselves to wait till a new generation springs up, less compromised by traditions, less wedded to dreams, and less governed by dead ideas, before we can hope to see the full fruits of the peaceful policy of Leo XIII. Not the less, already the gain has been great. Scores of thousands of Catholics have listened to the wise counsels of the Sovereign Pontiff, and accepted in all loyalty and sincerity the form of Government chosen by the majority of the nation. To this rallying to the Republic we may attribute the fact that the old cry that "clericalism" was the "enemy" is heard no more, and that what is spoken of as "the new spirit" is making itself felt in all the relations between the State and the Church. In fact, Leo XIII. has saved the situation. But for this reason the Embassy and the Nunciature would now be things of the past; the Budget des Cultes would have been abolished, and the union between Church and State destroyed. These things a little while ago stood in the forefront of the Republican programme, and to-day they are no longer discussed. Even the new tax to which the property of religious congregations will be subjected—a tax calculated to swallow it up within thirty or forty years—is defended only as part of a general plan for the taxation of corporations. We note, too, as we go to press, that the Senate has struck out the surtax upon the property of the so-called unauthorized congregations. Had the Catholics of France, instead of wandering into quagmires while following dynastic will-o'-the-wisps, accepted the Republic with reserve and formed a strong party within the Constitution, it would have been vastly easier for the Government to resist men of extreme views and to treat the Church with absolute fairness. However, time is on the side of Pope.—London Tablet.

JUST VIEW OF THE PAPAL LETTER.

One of the fairest opinions expressed by the secular press on the apostolical letter recently addressed by Leo XIII. to the English people, to come under our notice, was that which the Herald of this city editorially expressed in its issue of May 9. Rising above all narrow prejudices, and weighing well the motives that prompted the issuance of this letter, the Herald writer declares that in it the Pope "urges unity in the spirit of an apostle, upon the highest and broadest grounds, principally urging that it shall be approached in earnest prayer for the divine blessing." He credits the Holy Father, moreover, with being "the first to speak in terms of large charity towards those who have been in hostility to the Roman Church since the Reformation; and he predicts that even if this appeal fails to attain the full fruits its illustrious author hopes from it, it is evident that he has begun a friendly conference on conditions which are likely to lead to great results." Our contemporary gives some excellent advice to certain secretaries who affect great desire for religious unity on impossible lines when it tells them that "it is idle to talk in any large way about Christian unity unless the Church of Rome is taken into account"; and there is a truth and force in the concluding sentences of this editorial, wherein the injuries which religious differences, engendering at times irritat-

ing friction, inflict upon the country are briefly dwelt upon, that all Americans who really love their land and its institutions would do well to consider seriously. The general tone of this Herald editorial is excellent, and the Review takes sincere pleasure in commending its character.—Sacred Heart Review.

A CONTRARY VIEW OF THE SAME LETTER.

In sharp contrast to the serious and really commendable spirit of this editorial is the opinion which the Independent, in its issue of last week, expresses of the Papal letter. Our New York contemporary admits that the Pope's appeal to the English people to return to their former faith and unity with the Holy See is "a very wise document." It predicts, however, that nothing will come of it, because "the real difficulty in the way of union is one that the Pope does not see at all"—a very gratuitous assertion. If all non-Catholics were of the same mind as the Independent, though, religious unity would be a blessing hardly to be hoped for. There are hosts of Protestants, however, who will, we think, repudiate such sentiments as the Independent expresses when it says: "We want reason, not authority. We want no Church to tell us what to believe"; and it is just because so many sincere Protestants have found reason a wholly inadequate and untrustworthy guide in matters of faith, that they are searching for that very authority which it repudiates, and yearning for a Church about whose authority to decide such matters there shall be no question or doubt. The Independent, to our way of thinking, is as far astray, in voicing Protestant opinion on this issue, as it certainly is when it predicts that the time will come when the Catholic Church "will forget that the Pope has any infallibility and when the doctrine of purgatory will be reduced to 'an invisible spider web.'"—Sacred Heart Review.

IRISH BOOKS.

A LETTER OF INTEREST TO MANY OF OUR INQUIRING CORRESPONDENTS. A couple of weeks ago we mentioned, in an editorial note, a friend had written to ask about the best text books that could be used in the study of the Irish language and where they could be procured. We received the following, for which we are very thankful to Mr. Lynch, and which will fully explain itself. To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS. DEAR SIR,—I observe enquiries are being made concerning text books for the study of the Irish language. As I ought to know a little about it, I beg to suggest the following: The best book to learn Irish from without the assistance of an oral teacher is Burke's Easy Lessons in Irish; it will teach all that is required and may be bought in Montreal for about one dollar. The Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language publish a series of school books which are very good for classes or beginners; cost about forty cents. Joyce's School Irish Grammar is a good, cheap little book. I understand a new series of school books are being published by Father O'Grady, which, coming from that source, must be first class. Another series of little books, by Father Nolan, and printed in modern Roman character, are very good as far as they go, but do not go far enough to teach the whole language. I have a few of these latter by me, and I will mail the series to any address in Canada on receipt of twenty-five cents. I presume any of the above books, or others of a similar character, can be had of Messrs. Sandler & Co., Montreal. May I ask you in the interest of the language to publish the above in THE TRUE WITNESS, and oblige.

OUR NEW FORM.

Our generous and flourishing contemporary, the Kingston Canadian Freeman, speaks as follows of the new form and dress in which our paper has just appeared: "The Montreal True Witness has laid aside its sixteen-page form and adopted the eight page plan on an enlarged scale, with a new dress of the latest fashion. The patrons of THE TRUE WITNESS must be well pleased with the manner in which they are treated by the managers and staff of this well-written and thoroughly Catholic journal, and its latest improvement should bring it a greatly increased patronage. Dr. J. K. Foran, the editor of THE TRUE WITNESS, is a clever and forceful writer, with a continental reputation, therefore his brilliant articles are eagerly looked for." In thanking the Freeman for his kind remarks, we may say that no matter in what form our contemporary appears—and it could not have a more acceptable one than the present—it would be difficult to do more sterling work in the cause of Catholicity and of Canadian literature than has marked its career. May it long continue to flourish for the sake of the line mission it is fulfilling.

FOR THE PAPAL ZOUAVES.

Four large marble tablets, commemorative of the Papal Zouaves, are being placed in position in St. James Cathedral. The panels bear the names of those in this province who volunteered their services in support of the cause of Pius XI, and in size measure seven by four feet.

WANTED.

A lady organist (Catholic) desires an engagement in Montreal or vicinity. Will accept moderate salary. Highest references. Address, "NEW YORK" True Witness, Montreal.

TEACHERS WANTED.—For the School Municipality of Mansfield and Pontrevert, five R. C. Teachers, qualified to teach English and French. No others need apply. Address the undersigned, stating salary. JOHN HOGAN, Secy-Treas., Contrevert, P. Q., Contrevert, 14th May, 1895.

TEACHERS WANTED.—For the School Municipality of Calumet, P. Q., One R. C. Male or Female Teacher, holding Model School Diploma, qualified to teach English and French. Five R. C. Female Teachers, holding First Class Elementary School Diploma, qualified to teach English and French. No others need apply. Address the undersigned, stating salary. C. TREMBLAY, Chairman of School Commissioners, Calumet Island P. Q., Que., Calumet Island, 14th May, 1895.

TAKEN FROM THE DARK VALLEY.

LED OUT TO THE ENJOYMENT OF HEALTH!

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND SAVES A WELL-KNOWN NORFOLK COUNTY FARMER.

Completely Cured After Four of the Best Doctors Had Failed.

Few men in Norfolk County, Ontario, are better or more favorably known than Mr. Joseph Rolston, of Nixon. This gentleman, some time ago, was in such an alarming condition of health, that relatives and friends were fearful of results. Four skilled physicians did all for the sick man that could be done, but a cure was beyond their best efforts. Providentially, Mr. Rolston was induced to give Paine's Celery Compound a trial, with the result that sickness and disease were banished, and a valuable life saved to the community. Mr. Rolston, who writes for the benefit of suffering men and women, has his statements vouched for by two well-known Methodist ministers, Rev. T. R. Clark, of Delhi, and Rev. D. Williams, of Nixon. Mr. Rolston says: "It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the ever increasing popularity of Paine's Celery Compound. It is now a year since I had a severe attack of nervous prostration caused by chronic dyspepsia, and for a year I could not sleep at night. This condition of sleeplessness brought on delirium. I was attended by four of the best doctors of the country, and took a great quantity of medicine, but all failed to do me any good. Having been persuaded to read your books I thought I would try your Paine's Celery Compound; and after I had used four bottles the nervousness and dyspepsia left me, and I have done more work since than for years past. I now enjoy excellent health and consider myself completely cured. I have highly recommended your Paine's Celery Compound to others, and I know of several persons who are now using it."



Here's a Refrigerator

That is built to keep things cool. It's no dry goods box, but a genuine Refrigerator that keeps ice, as well as meats and vegetables. It has the lowest Dry Air temperature, a positive circulation of air; the bottoms flush with door sill; sides of ice chamber removable, making easy to clean. All Ash, beautifully made and polished; all sizes. Cheap. Talking of Refrigerators reminds us of Gas Stoves. The coolest Stove in use. Come and see our stock.

F. H. BARR, 2373 and 2375 St. Catherine Street.

Advertisement for 'A Midnight Walk' painkiller. Text: 'ONE THING CERTAIN, PAIN KILLER KILLS PAIN. A Midnight Walk with a colicky baby or a colicky stomach isn't pleasant. Either can be avoided by keeping a bottle of Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER on the medicine shelf. It is invaluable in sudden attacks of Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Diarrhoea. Just as valuable for all external pains. Dose—One teaspoonful in a half glass of water or milk (warm if convenient).'

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER

DIVIDEND No. 39. NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent on the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its banking house in this city, on and after Saturday, the first day of June next. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May next, both days inclusive. The annual meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking house of the institution, in Montreal, on Wednesday, the 19th day of June next, the chair to be taken at one o'clock p.m. By order of the Board, W. WEIR, President.

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent for the current half year, on the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its branches, on and after Saturday, the first day of June next. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st day of May next, both days inclusive. The annual general meeting of shareholders will take place at the head office of the Bank, on Tuesday, the 18th June next, at noon. By order of the Board of Directors, W. WEIR, President.

Advertisement for Michel Lefebvre & Co. Text: 'Pure Vinegars, Mixed Pickles, Jellies, Jams & Preserves. Nos. 80 to 94 Papineau Road, & 2 to 14 ST. ROSE ST. Montreal.'

Advertisement for Montreal Roofing Company. Text: 'ASPHALT FLOORS, COPPER ROOFS, METAL ROOFING, METAL SKYLIGHTS, GRAVEL ROOFS, SLATE ROOFS, CEMENT ROOFS. Montreal Roofing Company. BEFORE GIVING YOUR ORDERS GET PRICES FROM US. OFFICE AND WORKS: Cor. Latour st. and Busby Lane. TELEPHONE 130.'

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.

1794 Notre Dame Street, MANUFACTURERS OF STERLING SILVER AND FINE ELECTRIC-PLATED WARE. WM. ROGERS' Knives, Forks and Spoons. Everything in the line of WEDDING PRESENTS. At prices to suit everybody. CALL AND SEE. 1794 Notre Dame St.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. No. 122. Curie Plarand et Marcellin of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to property of Arthur Marleau, Grocer, of the same place, Plaintiff, vs. the said Arthur Marleau, Defendant. The Plaintiff hereby gives notice that on the first of May instant, 1895, she has taken an action for separation as to property against her husband, the said Defendant. Montreal, 10th May, 1895. SAINT PIERRE & PELISSIER, Attys. for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 255. Dame Sarah Ely, widow of John Godel, heretofore trader, now bartender, both of the City and District of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. the said John Godel, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been taken by the Plaintiff against her said husband, Montreal, 10th May, 1895. D. R. MURPHY, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 256. Dame Louise, of the parish of St. George, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Louis Achille, alias Achele Lusselle, contractor, of the same place, Plaintiff, vs. the said Louis Achille, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been taken by the Plaintiff against her said husband, Montreal, April 23, 1895. BERAUD & BERAUD, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 257. Dame Louise, of the parish of St. George, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Louis Achille, alias Achele Lusselle, contractor, of the same place, Plaintiff, vs. the said Louis Achille, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been taken by the Plaintiff against her said husband, Montreal, April 23, 1895. BERAUD & BERAUD, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Cups and Saucers given away with every pound of our 40c. Tea. There are many other presents given away on delivery of every second pound. THE ORIENTAL, 418 St. James Street, opp. Little's Grain. J. W. RONCHER, Prop.

The True Witness

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MS. and all other communications intended for publication or notice, should be addressed to the Editor, and all business and other communications to the Managing Director, TRU WITNESS P. & P. Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 1137. The Subscription price of THE TRUE WITNESS for one year, in advance, is \$1.00. New subscriptions can commence at any time during the year. Money for renewal and new subscriptions should be sent to Managing Director, P. O. Box 1137. You may remit by bank cheque or by registered money order, or by postal note, if you wish to wear a hole through the envelope and be lost. We are not responsible for money lost through the mail. Discontinuance.—Remember that the publishers must be notified by letter when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrears must be paid. Retaining your paper will not enable us to discontinue it, as we cannot find your name on our books unless your post office address is given. The date of discontinuance will be the date of your next issue, showing you up to what time your subscription is paid. We recognize the friends of THE TRUE WITNESS in the prompt manner in which they pay their subscriptions. Always give the name of the post office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done. When you wish your address changed, write us in time, giving your old address as well as your new one. If you fail to receive your paper regularly, notify us by letter or postal note. All communications for publication must be written on one side of the sheet only, otherwise they are liable to rejection.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1895.

IGNATIUS LOYOLA.

There is no character in all the annals of modern history that has occupied a more unique position before the world than St. Ignatius Loyola. He has received probably more praise and more censure than any other great figure in the sphere of religious life, during the past three or more centuries. He has been misunderstood and misrepresented by thousands, while his motives have been attacked by a prejudice as bitter as it is ignorant. Every so-called reformer has had a shot at the founder of the Jesuit Order. The more fanatically opposed to Rome a man becomes the more violent his comments upon the life and works of this great saint. In fact the narrowness of anti-Catholic bigotry is, as a rule, in the direct ratio of the hatred displayed towards this remarkable, this marvellous soldier of Christ. And yet how very few of those enemies of the Jesuit, and therefore of the Church, are really conversant with the life, the works, the ideas, the principles and the motives of St. Ignatius Loyola.

In a lengthy series of articles, during the course of last year, we fully established the truth regarding the teachings and practices of the Jesuits. But were we to have published that series in every language known to civilization, and to have it read by every Christian, young or old, in the world, it in no way would prevent the blindness of the unwilling from repeating again and again the old calumnies. What, to us, is most remarkable in all the sweeping attacks made upon the followers of St. Ignatius, is the absence of special facts to corroborate the statements made. We have never yet met with any home-argument against the Order; not one of its despisers and detractors has ever been able to place his finger upon a single word, or act—either of an individual Jesuit, or of Jesuits collectively—to substantiate his accusations. On the face of it this state of affairs goes to show that they must of necessity be a wonderful body of men; that their piety and truthfulness must be very exceptional; that their aims must be lofty, and their methods in accord with the strictest law of the state and the most exacting law of God.

In this chaotic mass of wild and baseless calumnies it is refreshing, at times, to find a sincere, large-minded, educated non-Catholic paying a well deserved tribute to the name and fame of Ignatius Loyola. About four Sundays ago, at All Saints' Church, Chicago, Rev. Jenkins Lloyd Jones, a distinguished Protestant clergyman, delivered a very effective sermon, in the course of which he said: "You remember the story of how an impulsive, ambitious soldier, while tossing with the fever of impatience in a Spanish hospital, took to reading the 'Lives of the Saints,' and how the story of their goodness and self-denial sank into his heart. And how there dawned in his mind visions of nobler things to do than to be a soldier with carnal weapons. He saw great moral battlefields, where there were needed heroes of love, warriors of truth, soldiers of the Cross—and the crippled soldier became the Loyola who founded the great teaching order of the Catholic Church."

Continuing, the preacher said: "They became the schoolmasters of Christendom. They went everywhere and taught, until their colleges are in every part of the world and their teachers speak in every language, and reach from the Indian schools in the West to the great colleges of the Propaganda at Rome, where every language and every dialect of the world, it is claimed, is taught."

So far we have but an honest statement of the facts; but in the following

paragraph the preacher pays one of the highest tributes—from a worldly standpoint—that could be paid to a benefactor of humanity. He cried out:

"Brave soldier! The bravest act of his life was when he voluntarily turned from guns and bayonets, painfully took up the spelling-book and arithmetic, first mastered them himself, and then enlisted an army vowed to teach them to others. All the way from the hospital in Spain, down through 350 years, streams the light that shone upon me in the pueblo of the Toseques, in far-off New Mexico, the other day."

We leave these few extracts from that sermon to the reflection of the ultra non-Catholic element that is constantly lashing with its impotent breakers the solid rock upon which the Church has been built, or, like the storm-bird dashing itself against the light-house, is vainly flying against the inextinguishable Phare that Ignatius has erected for the guidance of humanity upon the great ocean of years.

PAUL BOURGET.

Recently the famous French novelist paid a hurried visit to Canada and the United States. By a letter from "F" which we published last week our readers can perceive that the great author of fiction allows his imagination to run away with him and his prejudices to sway him when dealing with the real and with what should be plain facts. Not many weeks ago, on behalf of Bourget, Max O'Rell fell foul of Mark Twain and scored the American traveller and humorist in a most unmerciful and somewhat unfair manner. He would like to be told what Mark Twain can possibly know about France and the French people. Twain only visited a few French cities, travelled in railway carriages through the country and attended entertainments and theatres in that land. We do not know how deep or exact Twain's information is regarding France; but we do know that Bourget has less knowledge on certain phases on Canadian life—upon which he poses as an authority—than has our American friend concerning French manners. Bourget falls into the very trap that his friend O'Rell laid for Mark Twain. He only paid a flying visit to Canada, passed through a few cities, crossed a large extent of country in railway cars, delivered a couple of lectures—perhaps four,—was lionized by a small circle of enthusiastic literateurs, the majority of whom are the avowed enemies of our Catholic system of education, and not a few of whom are most anti-clerical in their ideas.

Bourget did not carry his own glasses with him, they might occupy too much room in his valise; he was accommodated with the colored glasses of his little set of would-be satellites, and through them he studied—between meals—the different phases of Canadian life. On arriving home, he set to work to tell of his "Sensations in New France." He has given strong evidence of a very romantic disposition. He may certainly be a fine novelist, for fiction and inconsistency are his elements. Since he intended writing, and publishing his impressions of Canadian life, and particularly Canadian institutions, it would have been better had his friend allowed Mark Twain to go untrickized. It is really funny to find a man, of Max O'Rell's literary pretensions, accusing another of the very fault that his friend perpetrated himself.

There is also a seal of insincerity upon the chapter dated Montreal, Oct. 16," to which our correspondent refers. When Bourget was here and when he paid a hurried visit to some of our leading colleges, he used expressions very different from those which he employs in his book. Here it was to his own interest to say kind words; of course, he was a traveller, a visitor, an object of admiration amongst a few. But in France, where his book is on sale, and where he caters to an anti-religious class, it becomes advisable to ridicule and to misrepresent the institutions that received him. Of course in Canada he felt somewhat like a fish out of water; he could not but perceive that the religious and educational establishments were anything but excited and enthusiastic over his presence. He was received with a politeness that is characteristic of Catholic education, but the Mountain was not overturned nor the St. Lawrence set on fire in superhuman efforts to make him think that he was considered a demi-god.

Remembering all these little "Sensations de Nouvelle France," it is very probable that the writer of questionable romance thought he had a good opportunity of pleasing the small circle of our literary anti-clericals by having a fling at the educational system which these gentlemen have so vainly attempted to destroy. When next M. Bourget comes to Canada—and we trust it will be soon—we would advise him to refrain from lecturing others, and to attend a few lectures, for his own benefit, in our leading institutions. Instead of seeking for students on the public thoroughfares, let him go to their gymnasiums, playgrounds, and recreation halls, if he wishes to know how they take exercise. Instead of noting the dictated opinions and judgments of those literateurs, who live in a realm

of self-supposed omniscience and who fret under the absence of a general adoration of their little selves, let him attend the regular examinations in the classes, the competitions—intellectual and physical—between the students of different institutions, and glean information from a direct rather than a second-hand source, if he seeks to impress upon the world that he knows whereof he writes.

Since the above was written, we find a letter from Paul Bourget, in the columns of the Patrie, in which he says:

"It was with stupor that I read the newspaper clippings that you sent me. This act of falsely ascribing a work to an author seems to me something abominable, that would deserve a good lawsuit. You will oblige by stating that I was disgusted even to a point of indignation at this literary infamy. I made it a point to write nothing concerning Canada, because I did not study it, and I did not consider that I had the right, after only fifteen days of rapid passage, to touch upon the race questions that are raised in the Dominion. Moreover, the dirty articles which you remember in I forget what Quebec newspaper, had so deeply saddened me, I had seen therein, in that old France corner, a new proof of the disunion and want of sincerity from which our country has suffered so much, and I feared lest something of that impression might pass in what I was writing. These reasons for my silence rendered particularly painful for me the idea that these pages should have been discussed in your country as coming from me, and I am surprised that the Canadian press was not unanimous in denouncing the villainy which constitutes an actual 'forgery' in literary matter."

On the heels of this comes the following, addressed to R. Azuzin-Tureune:

"I have learned with indignation of the publication as my own of 'Sensations de Canada.' I will be much obliged to you to deny that allegation. It is the most ignoble stroke of commercial speculation which I have heard of."

(Signed) PAUL BOURGET.

Here is a nice kettle-of-fish. Bourget positively disclaims the authorship of the work referred to in our remarks above. If another person, for the sake of selling the book, has presumed to sign Bourget's name thereto, he has perpetrated a threefold sin; he has defamed Canadian institutions, he has shunted the responsibility for his vile criticism upon the shoulders of a well-known author, and he has been guilty of a high literary misdemeanor. Of course we accept M. Bourget's denial of the authorship; we do not think it possible that a man holding the position that he does, could be so far forgetful as to write a book, and when he found it severely attacked, turn around and point blank disown the production.

Since, then, Paul Bourget is not answerable for "Sensations de Nouvelle France" we beg to apply what we have said, and to do so with still greater emphasis, to the individual who, under the mask of another person's name, has attempted to impose his untruthful productions upon an injured public. Not man enough to openly abuse our institutions over his own name, and probably feeling that his own name would add little weight to his opinions, he inflicts a cowardly wrong upon the country, and does so in such a way as to have the blame fall upon one whose name was the means of securing a sale for his stuff. There are depths of literary meanness that we never before imagined could exist.

A CHORUS SINGER.

In our third last issue we referred, in an editorial, to the dangers of the stage. Perhaps some of our readers may have thought that we greatly exaggerated the risks that young girls run when launching out upon the treacherous sea of histrionic life. In a recent number of the Catholic Union and Times we find the following very sensible and timely paragraph: "Young women who imagine that they have histrionic ability; and who dream of becoming star actresses, scout the warning that the life of a player is beset with temptations. They do not know of the whirl of unreal emotions in which a theatrical performer lives, of the obstacles to the practice of religion furnished by a nomadic life, of the trials to virtue that come from a low tone of moral life among the common run of dramatic people, of the dangers of late hours, night journeys, absence from home in strange cities, and the close companionship of fellow-members of the company of both sexes, none of whom is too good. 'O, I can take care of myself' every one of them exclaims, in the ignorance of youth and the confidence of untried innocence."

The words, then, are quoted of a well-known and popular young actress. She has been for ten years upon the stage, and she has occupied various positions, but principally as a chorus-girl did she make her mark. In reply to a question concerning her experience she said that by all means she would advise a girl to keep off the stage. She had been piously educated at home and instructed in a first-class academy. At the age of seventeen she became "stage struck," and possessing a good figure and a good voice, although not remarkably handsome in features, she felt fully equipped. She answered an advertisement for chorus singers in Cleveland. She was accepted, and such was her success that she was

offered a permanent engagement. Her mother and friends opposed her wishes, but she argued that she was a lady, by birth, by education and by instinct, and that her mother might depend that she would never do anything that did not become a lady. At last they yielded to her wishes and she joined the company.

According to her own words she persevered during a couple of months, and felt confident that she was able to retain her position and resist all the temptations of the situation. "By that time," she says, "I found myself gradually drifting into my companions' habits, and even to-day, if I am not all I ought to be, the stage has lost none of its attractions for me." She regrets the loss of her social standing, of her self-respect, of her fine opportunities, but like the opium-eater she sinks all those regrets in the excitement of the occupation and forgets the past in the glare of the footlights. She most ardently advises all young girls to beware of her fate.

The Union and Times then asks: "What nice young man would care to marry her? Or what kind of a wife, or helpmate, would she be?" This is not an invention; respect for the young actress' relatives forbids the mention of her name; nor is it an exceptional case,—it is the general rule, the exceptions are on the other side. It is in the interest of our dear Catholic readers that we touch upon this subject at all, and we hope that our remarks will not be seed cast upon barren soil.

Editorial Notes.

FRANCE has now a law by which anyone found guilty of revealing the contents of a private letter will be punished with imprisonment for six days, the term to be increased when the opening of the letter is not accidental even if the contents have not been divulged. It would be no harm if a similar enactment were passed in every other civilized country.

REV. JAMES KENT STONE, known as Father Fidelis of the Passionist Order, is soon to preach a mission at Kenyon, O., the place where stands the Protestant Episcopal Seminary of which he was president, some thirty years ago, before he became a Catholic. Father Fidelis is in great demand all over America and his missions are given almost uninterruptedly from year's end to year's end. Strange memories and associations will arise around him in Kenyon.

"J. B." is desirous of getting the story entitled "The Wild Geese; or, the Raparees of Barnmore," by William Collins. We are not aware of any edition of it being in print. Perhaps by writing to Benziger Brothers, New York, or Murphy & Co., Baltimore, a copy could be procured. It will be found, in serial form, in The Harp. If we mistake not it was about 1878 or 1880 that it appeared in that magazine. The Harp—sad to say—has been long a treasure of the past, but its subscribers have most probably kept their numbers.

We are informed now that Fahrenheit is not the inventor of the mercury thermometer. In a paper on the oldest French meteorological and thermometrical observations, lately read to the Paris Academie des Sciences, the Abbe Maze proved that Ismael Boulliau used a mercury thermometer together with his Florence thermometer in March, 1659, sixty-two years before Fahrenheit. That is exact; yet it in no way takes from Fahrenheit's claims. Watt discovered the power of steam before Stephenson invented the steam engine. Boulliau's thermometer was not a Reaumur or a Centigrade any more than it was a Fahrenheit.

TOHONOR Queen Victoria's seventy-sixth birthday a London poet has improvised the following to be added to the national anthem and to be sung on public occasions—

"When at some future day,
Albert this isle shall sway,
God grant us that he may
Rule like our Queen.
May he defend our laws
And ever give us cause
To sing with heart and voice
God save the King."

This might be taken, by the Queen, as a pretty broad hint that her time was about up. Apart from the absence of delicacy in thus singing "God save the King" before the Queen is dead, we think that the wording might be slightly improved. However, not being a critic of verse we must confine our remarks to the inopportunities of the addition to the national anthem.

In our next issue we will attempt a review of Rev. Dean Harris' recent important contribution to Canadian historical literature, "The Catholic Church in the Niagara Peninsula, 1626-1895," is the title of the volume. It is well bound in cloth and gold, adorned with numerous illustrations, printed in large and most readable type and covers about three hundred and fifty pages. Of its contents and the importance of the information given we will speak more fully later on. Meanwhile we must congratulate Mr.

William Briggs, of Toronto, the publisher, upon the mechanical success of his endeavor to present a volume worthy of the splendid contents. The sum of two dollars for such a work is in accord with the remarkable enterprise of both publisher and author.

ONE of our American exchanges says that few persons realize the extent to which the Republic is becoming a nation of consumptives. Statistics state that in 1890 there were 125,000 people who died of consumption in that country. Yet when a Canadian citizen feels the approach of that dread enemy he is advised to travel south and try the climate of the United States. Too often these trips are fruitless. We are under the impression that no portion of the continent is freer from the ravages of consumption than our own country. Our climate is certainly pure and invigorating.

THE SCIENTIFIC world is well acquainted with the name of Father Zahm, C.S.C., the famous professor and lecturer of Notre Dame University. His brother, Albert F. Zahm, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, has just discovered a method of actually measuring time to the hundred thousandth of a second. The apparatus is very simple. Heretofore physicists have considered measurements to the one five thousandth of a second very exact. This discovery is certainly most wonderful. It is almost impossible for the mind to conceive the space of time marked by the hundred thousandth part of a second.

THE Napoleonic emblem was the violet. The Empress Eugenie adopted it, in the days of the Second Empire, because it was chosen by the women of France in the time of the First Napoleon. So wild and extravagant did the butterfly aristocracy of that second Imperial period become that violets were eaten as salad, and Marquis, the famous confectioner, invented the sugared violet as a bonbon. Imagine Irishmen eating a dish of shamrocks, or Scotchmen a salad of thistles, or Canadians a plate of maple-leaves, served up with vinegar, cream and hard-boiled eggs. The antics of fashion are sometimes funny, so are those of a lunatic—but they are also very sad.

IT APPEARS that President Faure proclaimed himself a Catholic in order to secure his election. A very powerful tribute to the influence of the Church in the land of modern infidelity. The Masonic Lodge of Melun sold him very badly, for at a recent banquet held by its members, they toasted the President, and many of the speakers congratulated Masonry on the triumph achieved in his election. There is an old saying, "murder will out;" it is difficult for any man to carry the Catholic mask over his masonic features without, sooner or later, being detected. We could furnish examples much nearer home than Paris and of personages less conspicuous than the President of France.

ON NEXT SUNDAY St. James' Church, Chicago, will be consecrated. It will be the first church in the West to be consecrated. A Catholic church is blessed only when the last cent of debt is paid off is it consecrated. The largest bells ever cast in America will be added to the church. There are twenty bells in the chimes, the largest weighs 5,150 pounds and the smallest 150 pounds. The total weight is 40,000 pounds. They were tested last week in Baltimore and proved very rich in tone. The blessing of the bells recalls to mind that glorious description of the ceremony, in D. F. McCarthy's "Bell-Founder":

"In a white-shining alb comes the Abbot,
And he circles the bells round about;
And with oil, and with salt, and with water,
They are purified inside and out;
They are marked with Christ's mystical symbol,
While the priests and the chorists sing,
And are blessed in the name of that God
To whose honor they ever shall ring."

ACCORDING to the London Universe great indignation is professed to be felt at certain passages in the speeches of Mgr. Agliardi. In an address to the Professors of Law at Groswarden he said:

"You fulfil a beautiful and a holy duty when you call attention to the dangers of modern legislation, and help the eternal laws to gain the day."

There may be something terrible in this remark; but we confess our inability to discover the great wrong. Not satisfied with these good counsels, the Envoy said, at a dinner to Count Zichy, the leader of the clerical party:

"Just as the nobility of the Middle Ages placed themselves at the head of the Crusades, so it is the duty of modern aristocracy to battle against modern legislation."

Not a bad advice to the nobility we should say. Modern legislation is becoming very anti-Christian. The attitude of the legislators on the subject of marriage and divorce should alone suffice to raise a Peter the Hermit who would preach a new crusade against immorality and domestic ruin.

themselves qualified to receive the sacrament were permitted to take their first communion in the afternoon." The fact of the first communion is right, so is that of the qualification therefor; the only little mistake is in the time of the day. An Indian once sold us a dead deer that he said we would find hanging from a birch tree, near two big pines, on the last hill overlooking Moccasin lake. We paid the price, but when we went to get the deer there was none there. A year later the Indian came back to trade; we accused him of deceiving us. "Did you find the lake?" he asked. "Yes." "Did you find two pine trees on the hill-top?" "Yes." "Did you see a birch tree near them?" "Yes." "You found no deer?" "No." "Well," he innocently said, "me tell three truths and only one lie."

A PECULIAR journalistic enterprise is on foot in Chicago. It is proposed to establish a daily paper that will ignore crime in every class and confine its news to what is good and pure. The other Chicago journals laugh at the idea. If the new publication has a reasonable backing and is well edited we see no reason why it should not have an immense circulation. There are thousands of respectable men who would subscribe to it were it only to secure reading matter for their wives and children. Its mission would be a glorious one.

IN HARPER'S MAGAZINE, Mr. Charles Dudley Warner says: "The ignorance of the Bible among students in our public schools and colleges furnishes a curious illustration of the inadequacy of our educational machine to meet the requirements of life." The Catholic Review adds: "Why not, then, advocate the system of public denominational schools in which the children could be trained in religious doctrine and moral practices?" We believe in the Bible and in the salutary results of its principles upon children; but common sense tells us that they must have an unerring interpreter of the Holy Book if they are to derive benefit therefrom. We equally believe in children learning how to read—it is a necessary acquirement; but we think that a competent teacher is required in order to attain that instruction.

NEXT SEPTEMBER there will be fireworks in Italy, and quite an oratorical display of pyrotechnics. The "Sons of Liberty" will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the robbery perpetrated on the Pope when the Church's rightful possessions were seized. Mazzini, Cavour, Garibaldi, Mamiani, Gioberti, Strabidi, Victor Emmanuel, et hoc genus omne, performed a glorious work for Italy when they succeeded in crushing religion. The tree is known by its fruit. The condition of the country to-day is the direct result of their work. Credit gone; banks broken; commerce destroyed; political anarchy rampant, a figurehead monarch trembling upon a tottering throne; the walls of the banquet-hall inscribed with the name, Theel, Phares, and the Ham of God visibly weighing upon the nation. Poor Italy!

THE New York World's Roman correspondent writes a splendid romance. He pictures in glowing and sensational terms the fearful struggle going on between the Vatican and the Propaganda; he has Cardinal Ledochowski at war with the Pope, over the school question; and he actually presents a most interesting and amusing picture of the terrible intestine strife that is playing havoc amongst the dignitaries of the Catholic Church in the Eternal City. To finish off his tableau he should have represented Cardinal Gibbons as being summoned over to settle the fight. This may be all very interesting to the readers of the World; certainly, it is quite remunerative for that organ's able correspondent. But we must not forget that already has that omniscient gentleman astonished the world—and his Eminence more than any person else—with the details of Cardinal Ledochowski's death. Also, has he foreseen—inspiration we expect—the subjects of Papal Letters that were to stir the heart of Christendom. The Pope very likely omitted to write those letters to spite the correspondent. It is a pity that even a Roman correspondent cannot send facts without drawing upon his imagination. Perhaps the poetic climate of Italy is to blame.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE DAY.

It has been settled that there is to be no joint celebration of St. Jean Baptiste day this year, each section holding a feast of its own in their respective parishes. The celebration comes off on Sunday, June 23, with religious services. In the evening there will be an entertainment at the Monument Nationale, with speeches by Lieutenant-Governor Chapleau and Hon. Wilfrid Laurier. A commemorative marble monument will be unveiled by the Lieutenant-Governor. On Monday, June 24, there will be a popular fete at Sohmer Park.

MRS. PAUL ALBERT.

Mrs. Paul Albert, 44 Amherst street, has drawn a prize worth \$500, at the distribution of the "Society of Arts of Canada," 1666 Notre Dame street.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

INTERESTING ITEMS UPON VARIOUS TOPICS.

SUMMER OUTINGS—QUIET AROUND PARLIAMENT HILL—VICE-REGAL VISITS TO THE INSTITUTIONS—ASCENSION DAY—MANITOBA SCHOOL MYSTERY—A SUDDEN DEATH—THE C. O. F. PROGRAMME.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 27.—Engagements and weddings and the other prospects for June are all minor subjects in this city just now compared to the question of a summer outing. Among the smart set it forms a daily topic of conversation. Everybody who goes abroad during the dog days has been giving the matter more or less consideration. If appearance count for anything all that can be said is that summer outside travel looks squally. There is not so much money floating about in the first place; then the session of Parliament is on, and of course Ottawa must keep up the social gatherings which she is noted for while the country's legislators are here. While Parliament sits gaiety will reign. So that it can easily be inferred that those who lead in society will remain at home and entertain.

The past week has been an exceptionally quiet one. The legislative halls have been vacant since Wednesday, and an air of dullness has prevailed in the otherwise usually lively centres. All the hotels, which are usually crowded during the session, have been deserted, as almost only the visiting members and senators moved away for the holidays. Ascension Day falling just before Her Majesty's birthday gave them an excellent and long desired opportunity to get away from the weary drag of things in general up in Parliament hill. The Budget debate is still on, but will likely close on Wednesday, when the real business of the session will be introduced.

During the week Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Aberdeen, were almost continually on the jump. Every day saw them visiting the various charitable institutions, among which were St. Patrick's Orphans home and St. Joseph's, both of which are under the supervision of the Grey Nuns of the Cross. At both worthy institutions the Vice Regal visitors were accorded gracious receptions by the patrons and patronesses. The leading Catholic residents were in attendance as well as others of the opposite faith. Mrs. White, wife of the Speaker of the Commons, was there with a large party of friends. So were the Hon. Mrs. Costigan, Mrs. John Houry, Mrs. Ward, Secretary of the Ladies' Executive, and about fifty others. At both institutions the Reception halls were appropriately decorated, and at each the little inmates presented an address to Lord Aberdeen.

Ascension Day was religiously observed, about 3,000 devout Catholics joined in a pilgrimage to Notre Dame de Lourdes Church, about two miles distant from the city, and attended Masses, which were chanted from five until ten o'clock by the priests of the respective parishes.

Just what has been done with the Manitoba school question remains a mystery yet. Premier Greenway and Attorney-General Sifton have come and gone without giving the slightest information as to the result of their mission. There was a policy of reticence. Both were frequent visitors at Government House, where, it is understood, the difficulty about the schools was fully considered. Whether a compromise was reached remains to be seen. In semi-official circles it is said an amicable, and perhaps satisfactory arrangement to the minority, was reached. It is presumed nothing authentic will be published until Greenway's Government re-assembles in June, and in some quarters it is hinted a commission will be appointed to consider the case in order that it may be freed from the influences of party politics.

The sudden death of a Gold cure patient caused a mild sensation this week. J. H. L. Slack, an Armpror teacher, who was a physical wreck, when he entered the Institute, died after the first application of the cure. A stormy scene between doctors followed at the inquest. The physicians, as usual, differed about the direct cause of death, so that the jury's verdict was "Death from unknown causes." A noteworthy incident at the inquest was the statement that 500 Ottawa people had taken the cure. This may seem superfluous, but it is quite correct. The reformation among the Capital's hardest drinkers is amazingly noticeable in all parts of the city, thanks to the gold cure.

City papers and supporters of the public schools made a lot of fuss this week over the granting of a contract for a new public school to a non-supporter. The successful tenderer was Mr. John Lyons, who constructed that beautiful edifice of St. Bridget's. The trustees showed their sound common sense in awarding the contract to Mr. Lyons and voting down an amendment offered by a bigoted minority of the board, who objected to Mr. Lyons because he did not worship at the same shrine as themselves, and besides was a separate school supporter.

Papers brought down in Parliament this week show that Lady Thompson, wife of the late premier, is well provided for. In addition to the public subscription of \$37,000 the Government has granted \$25,000 additional, which will give Lady Thompson an endowment of \$62,000. The funeral expenses of the late Premier, all of which were borne by the Government, were \$25,000.

The Catholic Foresters met to-day and decided on a programme for the Provincial Convention, which commences on Friday. High Chief Ranger Cannon and High Secretary Thiel, of Chicago, will be present on the first day of the Convention. The delegates will attend Mass in a body, and on the following Sunday it is thought 4,000 Foresters will participate in the Fete Dieu procession.

Much regret is expressed here over the coming departure of Mrs. Herbert, wife of Major-General Herbert, for England. She is going to England and will in all probability remain there. On Friday Mrs. Herbert presented an address to Lady Aberdeen at the Art Decorative Rooms, where a reception was held. Mrs. Herbert was very popular and will be missed. Ex-Aid John Heney, than whom there are few better known or more respected

citizens in the Capital, has just entered on his 75th year. Mr. Heney received many well deserved congratulations. He is hale and hearty yet, takes an active interest in church and temperance work in St. Bridget's Church, and is the same kind and generous friend to the poor. "Honest John" is vice-president of the Catholic Temperance Society, and is very active in connection with it.

THAT GREAT TOMBOLA.

A GREAT TIME EXPECTED AT ST. MARY'S PARISH.

The popular Tombola of the season, the most attractive and enticing one of the year, which, on account of the numerous additional presents given as prizes, has had to be adjourned from the originally fixed date, will take place on June 20th next, in the large hall under the St. Mary's Parish Church, corner of Craig and Papanet Streets.

On that occasion the prizes—the most numerous and costly of any collection that has been offered for years in Montreal—will be drawn for and immediately distributed to the winners. Mrs. Durand, and the "World's Wonder, Little Footsie" will perform during the intervals in the prize winning. A splendid concert has been organized, and just imagine, the small sum of twenty-five cents admission to hear the world renowned Mrs. Durant and the marvellous Tootsie. The Tombola tickets are sold at five for a dollar, and the very smallest prize is worth double the amount risked. We are mistaken in the word risked—there is never any risk in contributing to the works of God.

BLESSED THE BANK.

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY PERFORMED BY MGR. FABRE.

His Grace Archbishop Fabre, assisted by Canon Racicot and Fathers Lonergan and Jodoin, who acted as deacons, blessed the new East End Branch of the Hechelaga Bank on Monday morning. The ceremony consists of the assisting priest immersing the sprinkler in the vessel of holy water and presenting it to His Grace, who proceeds to sprinkle it throughout the building, followed by the deacons, who make the responses to the benediction.

The bank is located in a new building at No. 1393 St. Catherine street, and the manager of the new branch is Mr. J. Trepanier, who has been connected with the main office for several years, and who was for eight years manager of the branch at Three Rivers and also manager of the West End branch on Notre Dame street. Among other persons present: The board of directors, Messrs. F. X. St. Charles, Robert Bickerdike, C. Chaput, J. D. Roland, J. A. Vallancourt and Inspector A. W. Blouin, Aid. Dupre and F. Marincan, M. L. A.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE SISTER ST. JEAN DU CALVAIRE.

One by one the members of the Church Militant disappear and the ranks of the Church Triumphant are increased. The members of the Congregation de Notre Dame, from the Mother-General down to the last professed sister, feel the sadness peculiar to all human, sensitive and noble natures, when the shadow of Death falls upon a beloved and cherished friend. Even more than a friend, in the ordinary sense of the word, was Sister St. Jean du Calvaire, the late Assistant-General of the Congregation, whose death took place at the mother-house, on St. Jean Baptiste Street, on Tuesday, the 21st May inst.

In the world the deceased was known as Marie Céline Racine, a cousin of the late Bishop of Sherbrooke. At the time of her death she was forty-nine years of age, and had been thirty-two years a member of the religious community that mourns her loss.

When a Catholic lady offers up her fortune to the service and glory of God, by entering the religious life, she becomes at once and for evermore, as it were, dead to the world, to its praise, to its censure, to its joys—but not always to its sorrows.

Her fears of religious life are but a novitiate preparatory to the commencing of the real and unending life beyond the confines of time. To speak, then, of all the fine qualities of mind and heart that characterized the beautiful example of true womanhood that has disappeared, would be almost an intrusion upon that retirement which she so much desired and the sounding of a note that would have grated upon the model humility of her whole life. That these gifts and qualities were exceptional is evidenced in the fact that she occupied at different times the responsible positions of Mistress of Novices, Prefect of Studies, and Assistant-General of the Order.

That her loss will be keenly felt by all who knew her and enjoyed the privilege of her acquaintance, by the members of her Community, and by the sorrowing Mother-General, whose life-companion she might have been styled, is unnecessary to say; but there is a consolation in the midst of bereavement, for in her case death has truly been the commencement of a long coveted life. To the world Sister St. Jean du Calvaire died on the day that she made the great sacrifice of her future—thirty-two years ago; but in that long interval of preparation for the second, and less difficult separation, she performed works that will never receive any earthly recognition. The record of her life of duty, humility and labor has been kept by the angel that guarded her, and the souvenir of them will be ever fresh in the hearts of the Sisters whose days were spent in religious communion with her.

While her presence will be missed by all who had grown accustomed to her smile and kindly words, still the Congregation de Notre Dame can look hopeful upward in the confidence that she has gone to join the spirits of the Venerable Marguerite Bourgeoise, and the other foundresses and assistants, in their home of unending reward—thence to smile down encouragement upon her recent co-workers who are left to carry on the noble undertakings of the order in the valley of strife.

Individually we may be permitted to express the sincere sympathy of THE TRUE WITNESS with the Mother-General and all the members of the Community. It may not be an intrusion upon the sacredness of sorrow to say that, since one of the last communions of spirit

with the words and sentiments of an outsider that the lamented religious held, was through the medium of our humble productions, we should be the first to unite in the solemn prayer of the Church. May her soul rest in peace!

Continued from first page.

AN ELOQUENT ADDRESS.

Turning, then, to the political position of the country, Mr. Curran recalled the fact that at the time of Victoria's ascent to the throne Canada was in the throes of a rebellion. They sent out a statesman who had seized the position at a glance, and found the remedy. It had been said that Lord Durham had made a nation and lost a reputation. Yes, he did lose it for a little time. He went back under a cloud, but his name shone bright to-day. (Applause.) The system he had instituted might be yet further extended, bringing closer together the mighty colonies of this mighty Empire, and they might hope that the time would not be long before that whole Empire would form one grand confederation to which he would be proud to belong. (Continued applause.) An imperial federation towards which the recent inter-colonial conference at Ottawa, presided over by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, was perhaps a very important step. (Cheers.) But if there was hope for the future, might they not also look back on the past, and on the great men who had appeared upon the scene and been foremost in bringing about the changes of which he had spoken.

HELD IN REVERENCE.

Five men especially had passed across the stage whom Canada must forever hold in reverent admiration and faithful memory—four Premiers who had brought glory to the Dominion and to the Empire at large. He spoke first of Sir John A. Macdonald, that wonderful man whom they delighted to honor, and to whom monuments had been erected, both as a Canadian and an Imperial statesman, which would not endure longer than his fame. Sir George E. Cartier, his greatest colleague, had been his right arm in the consolidation of our Canadian confederation. Then they had had that grand old Alexander Mackenzie, than whose name there was none more honored in Canada. Sir John Abbott, in his old age, had answered the call of duty, and had literally laid down his life as a sacrifice to his country; and last, but not least, was there a name of which they could be proud that that of the man who was honored both by the people and by his sovereign, who had carried the standard of Canada to victory so often at Paris, London, or Washington, and who had died at the very foot of the throne, serving his country to the last? He referred to the late Sir John Thompson. (Loud applause.) These men belonged to no political party now. Their deeds were the glory of the whole Canadian people, and their names would live for ever in the history of the nation. (Cheers.)

PATRIOTIC PERORATION.

In conclusion there was this to be said, which he hoped would be engraved on the hearts of every man and woman within the sound of his voice. If they were to go ahead as they should, and occupy in the future a high and honorable position in the eyes of men, they must remain true to those great cardinal principles upon which their system of government was based, and must maintain that system in its highest form. Their motto must be, "Stand fast by our Queen, our country and our constitution"—their Queen, whose name they hold in honor, and whose high character they revered; their country, which was their own, to make of it what they would from ocean to ocean, which belonged to them, and which they intended always to hold, and their constitution, the charter of their liberties and upon which they would ever stand, the guarantee of the rights of all, the protection of the weak, the guide of the strong. (Cheers.) Thus would they foster and encourage the sentiment that should always characterize the Canadian people. A spirit of justice and British fair play insisting upon respect for covenants, frowning down attempts at invasion of the rights of citizenship, seeing that the sacred guarantees of none, even the weakest, were ruthlessly trampled upon. (Prolonged cheers.)

HONORED BY THE POPE.

COL. BLISS MADE A COUNT OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The news from Rome that Colonel George Bliss has been ennobled by Pope Leo XIII. gives that New York lawyer and politician a notable distinction. He has been made a commendatore of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, the number of which is limited to seventy. Colonel Bliss is a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. A number of years ago, when William Waldorf Astor represented the United States at Rome, the bankrupt Italian Government seized the American College, and even threatened to loot the Vatican with its priceless works of art and literature. American Catholics were aroused, and none more so than Colonel Bliss. The Republican Secretary of State, a friend of Colonel Bliss, as was the then President, was appealed to, with the result that Italy was warned through Mr. Astor to keep its hands off the American College, which it did. It is for this that Colonel Bliss has been rewarded with a title.

PERSONAL.

It is always with pleasure that we notice the success of our rising young men, especially those who are courageously climbing the heights of professional prosperity. Amongst the many in Montreal to be congratulated is Mr. William H. Cox, B.A., B.C.L., the popular Notary and Commissioner. Mr. Cox has now his offices on the first floor of the Temple Building, and at any hour that Telephone number 2868 is rung up, he is certain to be on hand to answer, and particularly to attend, in his universally acknowledged and careful and clever style, to whatever business may be entrusted to him. We trust that fortune may smile upon his endeavors and his success be as continued as it has been since the commencement of his professional career.

IRISH NEWS ITEMS.

Sergeant R. Boyd, of Batterstown, has retired on pension after a service of twenty-five years.

Thomas Jordan, aged fifteen years, son of Thomas Jordan, of Dublin, was drowned in the Grand Canal recently.

The outgoing chairman of Belmont Board of Guardians, James Mills, William J. Shaw, and Thomas Swift, were unanimously re-elected.

It is stated that Mr. Downing, Head Inspector of National Schools in Londonderry, has been made Chief of Inspection, with an office in Dublin.

The quarter sessions for the northern division of Roscommon were opened last week. County Court Judge O'Connor Morris was presented with white gloves. Addressing the grand jury he said it was a very satisfactory state of things.

Rev. J. Corbett has been appointed senior Catholic chaplain to the troops of Aldershot camp. Father Corbett is a native of Birr and when on the home service never fails to visit his native town during the summer.

John Barry died at Ballybawn, near Baillydeob, at the age of 103 years on April 20. He could speak with a perfect recollection of remarkable Irish events almost from the year of the Union. He preserved his faculties unimpaired to the last.

District-Inspector John Concannon of the Crime Department, South Western Division, Cork, has been appointed Crime Officer at Constabulary Headquarters, Dublin Castle, rendered vacant by the transfer of County-Inspector W. Reeves to Carlow County.

Manorhamilton April fair which was held recently, was largely attended by cattle buyers. The Sligo, Leitrim and Northern Counties Railway ran two special trains for Enniskillen, so great was the amount of business done.

The death occurred on April 17, at the Convent of St. Louis, Middletown, Armagh, of Sister Margaret Mary Fennell, in the 23d year of her age and fifth of her religious life. She was the youngest daughter of J. Fennell, of Inchacloy, Monasteren.

Sister Nana Phelan died at the Presentation Convent, Castlecomer, in her forty-seventh year, and the twenty-second year of her religious life as Sister. About one year ago a cancer made its appearance, and she succumbed to the disease with the greatest fortitude and resignation.

A bazaar was opened in the convent schools, Ballymahon, on April 15, to assist the nuns in paying off the debt contracted by the extension of their convent. The ladies who superintended at the stalls were: Mrs. James Nally, Miss Ryan, Mrs. Skelly, Miss Darris, Miss Lambie, Miss Wheelan, and Miss Hanley, Miss Elizabeth Wheelan and Mrs. B. Mulvihill.

Recently a meeting was held in the Ballinagore mills, in furtherance of the project for co-operation among the farmers of the district. The moving spirit in the matter is Mr. George de Belle Ball of Ballinagore House, but from the meeting it is apparent that the idea has seized upon the people of the district and that they are determined to support it.

The profession of two young nuns took place in the parochial church, Clane, recently. They were Miss Margaret Edwards, in religion Sister Mary Berchmans Joseph, daughter of Patrick Edwards, of Skerries, County Dublin, and Miss Elizabeth Slattery, in religion Sister Mary Aloysius Joseph, daughter of John Slattery, of Wolfstown, County Kildare.

The Lord Chancellor has intimated to Mr. McGilligan, M.P., the appointment of the following gentlemen, whom he recommended, to the Commission of the Peace for County Fermanagh: Lawrence Gilmartin, of Treveagh, Garrison; Hugh Maguire, of Tully, Clones; James Tierney, of Drumane, Newtownbutler; and John Crudden, of Carrigraives, Newtownbutler.

Cardinal Logue has made these changes in the diocese of Armagh. Rev. John Markey, pastor of Mullabawn, has been transferred to Knockbridge, in the place of the late lamented Rev. George Weir. Rev. Peter McCartney, of Louth, has been appointed parish priest of Mullabawn, in place of Rev. John Markey; and Rev. Patrick Gogarty, of Knockbridge, has been transferred to Louth, in place of the Rev. Peter McCartney.

The Clifden Board of Guardians are about introducing waterworks into the town. The estimated cost is about £1,600, and the Government has given £500 of this sum as a free grant out of the Relief of Distress Fund, with the stipulation that no unskilled laborers be employed upon the works except those whose names have been submitted to the Local Government Board as fit subjects for relief.

Rev. P. McDonnell, Adm., of Monaghan, has sent £154 16s. 11d., to the Irish Parliamentary Committee Fund. It was subscribed by the priests and people of the following parishes: Aghabog, £10; Donagh, £7; Clonsilla, £20; Carrin, £10; 10s. 8d.; Drummat and Kilmore, £12; Ematrix, £6; Killeavan, £15; Monaghan, £17 10s.; Rosslea, £8 11s. 3d.; Tullycorbet, £18 5s.; Tyholand, £10; Tydavnet, £11.

At the Ennistymon Priory Sessions last month, Sergeant M. Hourihan and Constables J. Moylhan, J. Young, and D. O'Connor were presented with testimonials inscribed on vellum from the Royal Humane Society. Mr. Ellis, B. L., said he was informed the Constabulary authorities had conferred the highest Constabulary honors on these men by granting them second-class records. Mr. Ellis addressing the bench said: "I need scarcely inform my brother magistrates that these are the four members of the R. I. C., who risked their lives and gallantly rescued the crew of the wrecked brig Elizabeth M'Lea in December last."

At Clonmel recently, A. Power, sub-sheriff, attended in the court-house and put up for sale the farm of the Widow Woodlock, at Rathnam, near Pethard, to satisfy the landlord's writ of *fi fa* for £182 rent and about £20 costs. The landlord is the Rev. A. Donny. It appears that the tenant and her son, P. Woodlock, a sterling Nationalist, have been paying rent regularly for the last six or seven years, but some arrears had accrued pre-

viously, and when the tenant went to pay the half-year's rent last year the agent refused to accept it without the old arrears. The total claim was £182, and the tenant offered half of this, but the agent refused it and then proceeded to the present extreme measures. The landlord's representative bid £100 for the farm, and the tenant declining to bid higher, the place was knocked down to the landlord.

SOME CANADIAN SONGS.

The Catholic Columbian, of Columbus, Ohio, has, in its last issue, the following generous appreciation:

"A new volume of poetry has made its appearance under the title, 'Poems and Lyrics.' It is from the pen of Dr. J. K. Foran, L.L.B., the author of 'The Spirit of the Age,' 'Irish Canadian Representatives,' and other well known works, and is published by D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal. The tasteful dress of the book is fully warranted by the excellence of its contents. The poet has touched a wide variety of topics and seems equally at home with them all. The style is smooth throughout and the figures are never forced. The following lines from 'Sunrise at Chelsea' describes in true poetry a familiar picture:

In fine, the skies, in a grand surprise,
Blazed forth in the flush of morn,
And the fiery flood on the hill and wood
Proclaimed that a day was born.

The "Irish Peasant's Home" is as musical as its theme demands, and yet throughout runs the little thread of pathos that we expect to find there too. Its closing stanza is a good specimen of its general tone:

Ours is an island home,
Happy and fair;
Ours is a highland home,
None to compare;
Hil though the scene may be,
Humble the lot,
Yet we are fond and free:
Peace to our out!

While Dr. Foran's harp has many strings, and there is music in them all, yet he seems at his best in his memorial and descriptive verses. The following stanzas would seem to witness that, the first of which is taken from his tribute to Denis Florence McCarthy and is worthy of the Irish bard it commemorates:

Not gone nor twice, but a thousand times,
Did his song my soul inspire,
And Erin's sons, in the distant climes,
Have loved the notes and the rhythmic rhyme
Of McCarthy's silver lyre.

The second, an extract from an Alumni poem, is equally good:

With the myrtle and vine, the cypress we twine,
And the wreath that we weave is approved;
In the songs that we sing, there's a tribute we bring
To the name of the one whom we loved.

His descriptions are especially good and mark the writer not only as a man of broad travel, but one also of keen observation and appreciation. The following is from the opening stanza of "A Ramble in the Wood" and is dedicated to Brother Alick A. Gagnier, S.J.:

Revelled you the night that we went for a ramble,
Over pasture and meadow, by hillock and wood,
By the rough stony fence, where the raspberry
bramble,
Invites us to scratches, tho' the fruit is so good?

We predict for Dr. Foran's poems popular appreciation and wide reading.

ST. GABRIEL'S T. A. & B. S. PICNIC.

At a meeting of the executive committee, of the above society, held in their hall, on Sunday, the 26th inst., it was decided to hold a Picnic Excursion upon Saturday, July 13th, to Highgate Springs. Tickets, adults one dollar (\$1.) (Children fifty cents (50 cts.)

A PRIZE WORTH \$600.

At the distribution of May 15th, of the Society of Arts of Canada, 1666 Notre Dame street, Mr. Leopold L. Bernard, 188 Drolat street, drew a prize worth \$600.

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YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT. THE BIRTHDAY PARTY. Eleven little girls had been invited to Helen's eleventh birthday party. She invited the eleven girls who had asked her to their birthday parties.

They saw that she had the button the very first one when they played, "Button, button, who has got the button?" And when they "went to Jerusalem," they made sure that Viole had a seat.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a sample bottle to any address. This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig, of Fort Verde, Ind., since 1874, and is now made in this direction by the...

At 3 o'clock, just as Helen was going up to her room to change her dress, the door-bell rang. Helen opened the door. "How do you do?" asked the most forlorn looking little creature, Her dress, which was made for a much larger girl, was wrinkled, soiled and ragged, her straw hat bent and torn, and her shoes were three or four sizes too large for her.

What a happy, happy time the girls had round that tea-table, a table loaded with sandwiches, cakes of many kinds, ice cream, jellies and fruit. When they were about to leave the tea-room, Viole, who had scarcely spoken while they were eating, suddenly when the other girls had laughed, said: "I'll never forget that birthday party and this splendid tea if I live to be as old as my namesake, Queen Victoria. And I'll never forget it all my life-long life, how good all you girls have treated such a poor little girl as I am. I am 'bigger to you all. Good-by.'" So saying, Viole started homeward with oil, such a happy, happy heart as she had never known before.—Catholic Citizen.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS HOW IT WAS FOUND BY A LANARK COUNTY LADY. SHE HAD SUFFERED FOR YEARS FROM WEAKNESS AND PAINS IN THE BACK—SCIATICA COMPLICATED THE TROUBLE AND ADDED TO HER MISERY—HER HEALTH ALMOST MIRACULOUSLY RESTORED.

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That's where we live, but we talk of moving way off. I tell you what I come here for. I heard that you was going to have a birthday party to-day, and that you was going to have lots of the splendorous presents there ever was. So I said to myself, "Viole Donald, you can give her the beautiful present of them all." So I brought you this. A lady that boarded near our house gave it to me last summer. I ain't never used it at all. I just guess I haven't! I have kept it all rolled up in these three papers for fear I might get something on it, for you see it is the beautiful thing I have ever had; that's one reason why I want to give it to you, and the other reason is—because every time you see me you bow or smile to me. None of the other girls ever do that."

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On a prosperous farm in the township of Montague, Lanark county, lives Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wood, esteemed by all who knew them. Mrs. Wood was born in the village of Merrickville, and spent her whole life there until her marriage, and her many friends are congratulating her on her recovery to health and strength after many years of pain and suffering. When the correspondent of the Recorder called at the Wood home, instead, Mrs. Wood, although now not looking the least like an invalid, said, that since girlhood and until recently, she was troubled with a weak back which gave her great pains at times. As she grew older the weakness and pain increased, and for nearly twenty years she was never free from it. About a year ago her misery was increased by an attack of sciatica, and this with her back trouble forced her to take to bed, where she remained a helpless invalid for over four months. Different doctors attended her and she tried numerous remedies said to be a cure for her trouble, but despite all she continued to grow worse. She was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but she had dosed herself with so many medicines that her faith in the healing virtues of anything was about gone, and she had fully made up her mind that her trouble was incurable. At last a friend urged her so strongly that she consented to give the Pink Pills a trial. Before the first box was all used she felt a slight improvement, which determined her to continue this treatment. From that out she steadily improved, and was soon able to be up and about the house. A further use of the Pink Pills drove away every vestige of the pains which had so long afflicted her, and she found herself again enjoying the blessing of perfect health. Eight months have passed since she ceased using the Pink Pills, and in that time she has been entirely free from pain or weakness, and says she is confident no other medicine could have performed the wonders Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for her. She says "I feel happy not only because I am now free from pain or ache, but because if my old trouble should return at any time I know to what remedy to look for a release."

Helen would not hurt Viole's feelings by telling her that it had never come into her mind to invite her to the party. "Oh, I didn't expect to be asked to your party. I ain't a coming, you know; only you seem so good and nice when you always smile and how to me. Other girls who are rich like you, and have everything, don't seem to care for the likes of me; but you do, so please take this present from me, won't you?"

To Nursing Mothers! A leading Ottawa Doctor writes: "During Lactation, when the strength of the mother is deficient, or the secretion of milk scanty, WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT gives most gratifying results." It also improves the quality of the milk. It is largely prescribed To Assist Digestion, To Improve the Appetite, To Act as a Food for Consumptives, In Nervous Exhaustion, and as a Valuable Tonic. PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

ST. PATRICK'S INK. THE INDELIBLE WRITING FLUID USED BY IRISH MONKS.

Helen stood speechless for a few moments. Then she said: "If I come, I won't come in the house, I'll just stand on the porch here and look in through the window and see you play plays. You won't mind that, will you?" And Viole ran like a deer down the street toward her home. A few minutes after the clock struck four that afternoon, twelve prettily dressed little girls were playing "hide and seek" in Helen's beautiful home. Suddenly one of the girls, named Mary, cried out, "There's that Donald girl looking through the window! I should think that old woman she lives with would teach her better manners."

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It is impossible to read the most ancient histories of the Irish Saints without noticing how large a part books play in their lives. In the library some cut the sheets of parchment, or even sewed together in the neatest way the odd shreds (for the monk must not waste the gifts of God, especially when they are rare and dear). They polished it on one side until it was smooth, and laid it near the scribe. Others prepared the peculiar thick inks of the Irish writers, very much like varnish, in different colors. The red was the most beautiful, and after a thousand years it yet shines as the day it was first used. It was got from a kind of cockles collected on the seashore. Then there were black and green and golden inks, used in various thicknesses by the illuminators, and the artists in miniature. All these inks will resist chemicals that corrode iron. The ink was placed in thin conic glasses attached either to the side of the desk or to the chair, sometimes to the girdle of the writer, often fixed on the end of a pointed stick placed upright in the ground. It is owing to this peculiar skill in making ink that so many of the old Irish manuscripts have come down to us. They were like the cloth of orduroy, unless cut up or burned up, they were bound to last for ages, and are an eloquent symbol of that tenacious love of learning, and that unquenchable faith which the hand of Patrick wrote in characters ineradicable on the very soul, in the very blood and in the marrow of the Irish race.—Dunahoe's Magazine.

"Why don't you raise your hand, Mary?" asked one of the girls named Alice. "Because," answered Mary, "I do not wish to play with such a poor girl as she is." "Mary, I am ashamed of you!" cried Alice. Mary hung her head down, for she was sorry for what she had said. "Now let us try it over again," said Helen. "All who are in favor of having Viole Donald come in to our party, raise your right hand!" Eleven little girls, including Helen, raised their right hand at once. "Why don't you raise your hand, Mary?" asked one of the girls named Alice. "Because," answered Mary, "I do not wish to play with such a poor girl as she is." "Mary, I am ashamed of you!" cried Alice. Mary hung her head down, for she was sorry for what she had said. "Now let us try it over again," said Helen. "All who are in favor of having Viole Donald come in to our party, raise your right hand!" Eleven little girls, including Helen, raised their right hand at once.

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WM. GAMBLE, Fine Custom Boot and Shoe Maker. Hand-Sewn \$4, \$4 50, \$5, to Order. Repairing Neatly and Cheaply Done. 748 Dorchester Street. St. Leon. Purifies the organism and preserves life. "The invaluable," says Dr. Walsh, Toronto. A person just received direct from Springs in P.Q. Get supplied at once. A trial will convince the most sceptical. St. Leon Mineral Water Depot, 54 Victoria St.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life. These famous Pills purify the BLOOD and act most wonderfully upon the STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS and BOWELS, giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious as to all ailments incidental to females of all ages, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE are unsurpassed. Holloway's Ointment. Its Searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. This is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meat, it cures SORE THROAT, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, And every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail. The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at 533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, and are sold by all vendors of medicines throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language. The Trade Marks of these medicines are registered at Ottawa. Hence, anyone throughout the British possessions who may keep the American counterfeits for sale will be prosecuted.

UN-NERVED, TIRED People and invalids will find in CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE A pleasant restorative and appetizer. Pure and wholesome, it has stood the test of years. Prepared only by K. CAMPBELL & Co., Beware of imitations. MONTREAL.

Horseshoer. C. McKiernan, HORSESHOER. (15 years' experience in Montreal.) No. 5 HERMINE ST., Montreal. All horses personally attended to. Interior Lame and Trotting Horses under a specialty. 242.

IF YOU WANT Good Beef, Lamb, Mutton, Veal, Corned Beef and Salt Tongues, go to E. DAUBAY, Bonsecours Market, Stalls Nos. 54 and 56, or Telephone No. 2978.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS

Great Clearing Sale

IS STILL GOING ON.

And the Bonafide Bargains are giving general satisfaction.

There is no reason to doubt it,

Every article in stock has been Reduced for this Sale,

And Further Reductions

Are being made daily. This is the Most Attractive and Advantageous Sweeping Sale now going on.

GENUINE BARGAINS

In Every Department, Including this Season's Importations

LOOK OUT FOR

Big Reduction List

In Star and Witness.

With Price List changes in each issue.

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THE FAMILY LINEN AND DRAPERY HOUSE

208 to 207 ST. ANTOINE ST. Telephone 144 to 150 MOUNTAIN ST. 3225.

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COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR.—We quote:—Spring Patent \$5.15 to \$6.00. Winter Patent \$5.25 to \$5.35. Straight roller \$5.00 to \$5.25. Extra \$4.00 to \$4.00. City Strong Bakers \$5.00 to \$5.00. Manitoba Bakers \$4.75 to \$5.00. Ontario bags—extra \$2.05 to \$2.10. Straight Roller, bags \$2.45 to \$2.55.

OATMEAL.—Rolled and granulated \$4.15 to \$4.25; standard \$4.10 to \$4.20. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2.05 to \$2.10, and standard at \$1.95 to \$2.00. Pot barley \$3.75 in bbls. and \$1.75 in bags, and split peas \$3.50 to \$3.60.

WHEAT.—No. 1 hard Manitoba is nominally quoted at 96c to 97c, and No. 2 red winter at 90c. Higher prices still are looked for, owing to the further sharp rise of about 8c in Chicago.

BARLEY.—Feed barley is quoted here at 53c to 54c, while some refuse to sell at the outside figure. Malting grades are quoted at 58c to 60c.

RYE.—At 60c to 61c for round lots, car lots being quoted at 58c.

BUCKWHEAT.—Prices are steady at 51c to 52c.

MALT.—Prices are quoted at 70c to 75c. SHEEPS.—Canadian Timothy \$3.00 to \$3.25. Red clover 11c to 12c per lb.; alsike 10c to 11c; mammoth clover 11c to 12c.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—Canada short cut pork, per bbl., \$17.00 to \$18.00; Canada thin mess, per bbl., \$16.00 to \$16.50; Hams, per lb., 10c to 11c; Lard, pure, in pails, per lb., 9c to 9 1/2c; Lard, compound, in pails, per lb., 7c to 7 1/2c; Bacon, per lb., 10c to 11c; Shoulders, per lb., 8 1/2c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

New BUTTER.—Creamery, per lb., 14c, 16c; Townships, 13c to 14c; Morrisburg, 13c to 14c; Western, 10c to 13c. CHEESE.—Sales of finest Western white and colored have been made at 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c. At the country boards sales were made at 6 1/2c to 6 5/8c for a few picked lots, the rest being consigned.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—Taken by packers at about 10c to 10 1/2c. In candling, dealers find a small percentage of poor stock. TALLOW.—Quoted at 5c to 6c. HONEY.—The market is dull at 5c to 5c. HONEY.—Old extracted 5c to 6c per lb. Comb honey 10c to 12c. MAPLE PRODUCTS.—Syrup at 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c per lb., choice 5c. Tins 55c to 65c. Sugar 6c to 7c, and old 5c to 5 1/2c. BEANS.—The market dull but steady at \$1.60 to \$1.75 for good, hand-picked mediums. Choice hand-picked peabears, \$1.80 to \$1.85. Poorer kinds \$1.25 to \$1.50.

BALED HAY.—No. 2 shipping hay \$7.00 to \$7.50, and No. 1 straight Timothy at \$8.50 to \$8.75. At country points, \$5.50 to \$6.50 f.o.b. as to position.

FRUITS.

APPLES.—Dried, 6c to 6 1/2c per lb.; Evaporated, 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c per lb.; Evaporated fancy, 7c to 8c per lb. ORANGES.—Messina, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per box; Messina, fancy, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per box; Messina, blood, \$2.00 to \$3.00 per half box; Messina, blood, \$3.50 to \$5.00 per box; Valencia, 420s, \$5.00 to \$5.00 ordinary box; \$5.75 to \$6.00 large box; \$6.25 to \$6.50 extra large box. LEMONS.—\$3.00 to \$5.00 per box. PINEAPPLES.—6c to 15c. BANANAS.—\$1.50 to \$2.50 per bunch. CUCUMBERS.—\$1.75 per dozen; \$3.00 to \$5.00 per.

CRANBERRIES.—\$3.00 to \$3.50 per box. GRAPES.—Almeria, \$6.00 to \$6.50 per keg. DATES.—3c to 4c per lb. PRUNES.—Atlas, 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c per lb. COCONUTS.—Fancy, firsts \$4.00 per hundred; seconds, \$3.50 per hundred. TOMATOES.—\$7.00 per basket. ASPARAGUS.—\$1.50 per carrier. STRAWBERRIES.—12c to 15c per box. CHERRIES.—Call, \$3.00 to \$3.25 per box. POTATOES.—On track, 60c to 65c per bag; jobbing lots, 70c to 75c per bag. ONIONS.—Red, \$1.90 to \$2.00 per barrel; yellow, \$2.25 per barrel; Bermuda, \$2.00 to \$2.25 per crate; Egyptian, \$1.75 to \$2.00 per bag.

FISH AND OILS.

FRESH FISH.—Cod and haddock 3c to 4c per lb., salmon, 12c to 14c. SALT FISH.—Dry cod \$4 to \$4.50, and green cod No. 1 \$4 to \$4.50. Labrador derring \$3.75 to \$4, and shore \$3.00 to \$3.50. Salmon \$10 to \$11 for No. 1 small, in bbls, and \$12.50 to \$13.50 for No. 1 large. British Columbia salmon \$10. CANNED FISH.—Lobsters \$6.00 to \$6.25, and Mackerel \$3.85 to \$4.00 per case. OILS.—Seal oil quiet; 35c to 36c for steam refined pale. Cod oil steady, Newfoundland 35c to 37c. Cod liver oil 65c to \$1.25.

SIALKOT—BENGAL.

A ST. PATRICK'S CONCERT IN THE HEART OF INDIA.

The St. James' Branch of the League of the Cross, at Sialkot, Bengal, India, held a St. Patrick's Day concert on Wednesday, 20th March last. About 250 members and friends sat down to a banquet, after which the tables were cleared and the concert commenced. The chair was occupied by Sgt. Tpr. Major Curran, XI Hussars. The President of the League is R. H. West, the Vice-President, J. Parker, of the Royal Scots Fusiliers; the Secretary, J. Fay, and Assistant Secretary, H. Warrick, all of the XI Hussars. The appearance of several members of the Cardigan Minstrels was greatly appreciated, and the chairman, on behalf of the committee, thanked them for their assistance. It was almost midnight when the programme closed, and the president and committee deserve great praise for the success of their efforts to provide a worthy celebration of Ireland's day. The following is the programme, which a friend sent us, that we might be able to let the Irish people of Canada know how in far-off India the national festival is remembered:

PART I.

Song—"My first born" J. P. Fletcher, XI Hussars. Song—"Sing to me Madeline" Gr. O'Shea, XI Hussars. Recitation—"The Relief of Lucknow" Capt. Newnum, XI Hussars. Song—(Selected). Br. McCaffrey, R.I.A. Song—"Let me like a Soldier Fall" Sgt. Westervy, XI Hussars. Song—(Selected). Fr. Sgt. Talbot, XI Hussars. Song, (Comic)—"The Recruit" J. Fay, XI Hussars. Song—"The Old Toll Gate" H. James, XI Hussars.

PART II.

Song—"Dancing to an organ in the mill end road" T. Savage, XI Hussars. Song—"Jones said I'll be one" W. Roper, XI Hussars. Song—"Under the City Lights" E. Jones, XI Hussars. Song and Dance—"The Lodgers" Connolly and Murphy, XI Hussars. Song, (Comic)—"Oo Diddle Oo" C. Holt, XI Hussars. Recitation—"The Apothecary" Corpl. Newnum, XI Hussars. Song—"The song that reached my heart" Sgt. Westervy, XI Hussars. Song—"After the Ball" Br. McCaffrey, R.I.A. Song—"The stone outside Dan Murphy's door" J. Fay, XI Hussars. Song—"Give what you can to those in distress" Gr. Skaff, R.I.A. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN EMPRESS.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

SOME NEW AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES IN THE PROGRAMME.

On Thursday last the weekly concert of the Catholic Sailors' Club was given, and the hall was crowded by citizens and seamen. The programme, which consisted of songs, dances and recitations, was most complete and every item elicited great applause. Special mention should be made of Captain Sylvain and Lieut. Lalonde, who introduced a new feature in the form of an exhibition in sword exercise. The fencing was admirable and the large audience most highly appreciated the skill and science of these gentlemen. Mr. A. Champagne, of Champagne Brothers, as a dancer cannot be excelled. The following ladies and gentlemen gave valuable assistance in making the entertainment a success: Messrs. McCarthy, Devlin, Jack, McDonnell, Read, Milloy, Parks, Carpenter and Supple; Misses St. Pierre and Wheeler.

ARCHBISHOP FABRE'S ENGAGEMENTS.

Mgr. Fabre is to confirm the children at the Church of St. Louis de France on Saturday afternoon next at two o'clock and at the Sacred Heart at four o'clock. His Grace left for Valleyfield Monday afternoon, and on Tuesday, in company with Mgr. Enard, he went to St. Telephore to bless the new church. On Thursday he will officiate at a similar function at Hemmingford.

M. PERRON AGAIN.

Mr. Moise Perron, butcher, St. Lawrence market, who already drew a prize worth \$2000 at the distribution of the 27th March last, of the Society of Arts of Canada, 1666 Notre Dame street, has drawn another prize worth \$250 at the distribution of May 15th.

Oh, For a Swim!

Can you Swim You should Swim If you can't Swim Learn to Swim In the Big Swim

Of the LAURENTIAN BATHS!

Craig Street Car brings you to the Door.

C. W. LINDSAY,

2268, 2270 and 2272

St. Catherine Street,

Carries as large and complete an assortment of PIANOS and ORGANS as will be found elsewhere in Montreal.

Prices low. Terms, cash or monthly payments.

Old instruments accepted in part payment for new ones.

N.B.—We employ experienced Piano tuners and solicit a trial order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Please mention THE TRUE WITNESS.

SOMETHING NEW TO SHOW YOU.

Whenever you go to a Dry Goods store, you want to see something new and good. We have new stock all through, and prices have been reduced.

Ladies' Blouses.

In all the latest shapes and colors—white and the stylish blues. Prices from 30c. upwards.

Dress Goods,

Particularly a line of Serges, in narrow and wide diagonals, of beautiful quality, ranging in price from 25c up.

Gloves.

No end of sizes and varieties, from the cheapest to the dearest. Prices range from 25c up. If you want bargains in white goods, laces, or other lines, we can give them.

R. DUCLOS & CO.,

2017 Notre Dame Street.

FOUR DOORS EAST OF INSPECTOR STREET.

NOTICE.

Cote des Neiges Cemetery

Parties having burial lots in above Cemetery, who wish to have them decorated and attended to for the season, would do well to leave their orders with P. McKENNA, & SON, the popular Florists and Landscape Decorators, Cote des Neiges. Telephone 4197.

The Long and The Short of it.

Do you want your hair cut short? asked the barber of his customer, after adjusting the apron and the scissors and being ready for work. "Well," was the witty reply, "if you leave it too long I will be back shortly, but if you cut it short it will be long before I return." This leads us to say that the short and long of it, so far as we are concerned, is just this, we are a little short and long for a little ready cash, so in order to get a little stream of it into our money drawer we have marked down our prices of clothing for Men and Boys to the lowest step of the ladder. Let everyone catch on to them before they begin to climb.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO.

31 St. Lawrence Street, —AND— 2588 Notre Dame Street.

T. FITZPATRICK, L.D.S., DENTIST.

Teeth without Plates a Specialty. No. 54 BEAVER HALL HILL. MONTREAL.

YOU

Can't Smash Them.

Trunks that live long and useful lives. Trunks that go on a journey with you and come back. That is the style we sell for \$3.95 and they have a fine deep hat tray, iron corners, no weak spots in this. A full line of Trunks and Travelling Bags, Boots, Shoes and Slippers.

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Modern Dentistry in all its Branches. Telephone 3847.

W. H. D. YOUNG, L.D.S., D.D.S.

SURGEON DENTIST. Telephone 2515. 1694 NOTRE DAME ST. Paintless Extraction by Nitrous Oxide Gas, Vegetable Vapor, Electricity, and also by Improved Methods. Preservation of Natural Teeth. Artificial Work at Reasonable Prices. Consultations Free.

THE VERY BEST SPECULATION And the Most Splendid SUBURB

IS AT

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LAMBERT Boulevard.

This Boulevard will be one of the most beautiful in the world, being 114 feet in breadth and 57 acres in length, with trees and superb residences.

Catholic Church

Catholic Schools for Boys and Girls

32 trains daily, going and coming; 5 cents per trip. Tickets good on all trains.

SPLENDID LOTS

Of 50x115 feet, for \$150. \$25 Cash, and the balance \$25 per year.

DON'T FORGET THIS:

Before two years there will be a Bridge from MONTREAL to the ST. LAMBERT BOULEVARD.

Pure Air. No Smoke.

For Sale by

L. F. LAROSE,

- 1627 -

Notre Dame Street

Carsley's Column.

Mail Orders carefully filled.

WOOL CHALLIES.

Just marked off a Large Lot of All Wool Challies. Beautiful Goods, worth from 35c to 45c per yard, to be sold at only 18c.

S. CARSLY.

VELVET CAPES.

JUST RECEIVED

And now showing a large stock of samples of Ladies' Capes in Summer weights.

Ladies' High Class Velvet Capes. Ladies' High Class Crepon Capes. Ladies' High Class Lace Capes.

IN MOST RECHERCHE STYLES.

CLOTH CAPES.

Ladies' Colored Cloth Capes, 85c. Ladies' Pinked Cloth Capes, \$1.25 ea. Ladies' Velvet Capes, \$4.75. Ladies' Lace Capes, \$3.25. Ladies' Applique Cloth Capes, \$2.50. Ladies' Double Cloth Capes, \$3.25. Ladies' Black Cloth Capes, \$2.20. Stylish Applique Cloth Capes, \$4.75.

S. CARSLY.

Summer Costumes.

Just received and put into stock ready for Monday's Trade another large lot of Ladies' Washing Costumes in latest styles.

Stylish Drill Costumes. Stylish Duck Costumes.

Washing Costumes suitable for Half Mourning.

Ladies' Serge Suits.

Ladies' Navy Serge Suits, \$3.40. Ladies' Serge Blazer Suits, \$4.85. Colored Serge Blazer Suits, \$5.25. Navy Serge Blazer Suits, \$5.25. Ladies' Tweed Blazer Suits, \$6.00. Ladies' Cloth Blazer Suits, \$10.00. Children's Dresses, \$2.65. Ladies' Silk Blouses, \$4.25.

S. CARSLY.

DRESS GOODS.

All Wool French Delaines, 25c yd. Colored Foulle Serges, 29c yd. Wool Dress Crocons, 35c yd. Stylish Floral French Delaines, 30c yd. Silk and Wool Dress Goods, \$1 yd. Fancy Plaid Dress Goods, 25c yd. Tweed Effect Dress Goods, 35c yd. Fancy Striped Crocons, 60c yd.

Summer Dress Goods.

Double Width Colored Lustres, 70c yd. Fancy Figured Lustres, 78c yd. Cream Dress Serges, 60c yd. Summer Striped Dress Goods, 75c yd. Colored Melange Suitings, 67c yd. Crocons in several shades, 85c yd. Fancy Figured Dress Goods, \$1 yd. Fancy Vestings, \$1.15 yd.

S. CARSLY.

Rugs for Villas.

Rugs for Cottages.

2 Yards by 2 yards, 55c. 2 Yards by 2 1/2 yards, \$1.05. 2 Yards by 3 yards, \$1.25. 2 1/2 Yards by 3 yards, \$1.60. 3 Yards by 3 yards, \$1.90. 3 Yards by 3 1/2 yards, \$2.20. 3 Yards by 4 yards, \$2.50. 4 Yards by 4 yards, \$3.20. 4 Yards by 5 yards, \$4.20.

S. CARSLY.

SPECIAL SALE OF

TABLE CLOTHS.

Monday morning and following days, S. Carsley offers a Manufacturer's stock

OF DAMASK

OF DAMASK

TABLE CLOTHS.

Bought much below value and will be sold at prices to tempt hotel-keepers, country dry goods dealers and house-keepers generally to lay in a large stock.

On the Tables.

The Damask Table Cloths are laid out on Tables in the Linen Store, each marked in plain figures, so that customers can make their own selection without the aid of a salesman.

S. CARSLY.

Rigby. Rigby.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

In the practice of this most inestimable principle, we would recommend you to ask your furnisher to supply you with a combination overcoat and waterproof, known as the Rigby. In addition to the above very practical recommendation, we would draw your attention to the fact that these garments are porous and therefore sanitary in the highest degree. Once tried you will accept no other. Avoid that clammy feeling always experienced after a rain (if wearing a rubber or Macintosh coat) by providing yourself with a Rigby at once.

S. CARSLY,

Notre Dame and St. Peter Streets MONTREAL.